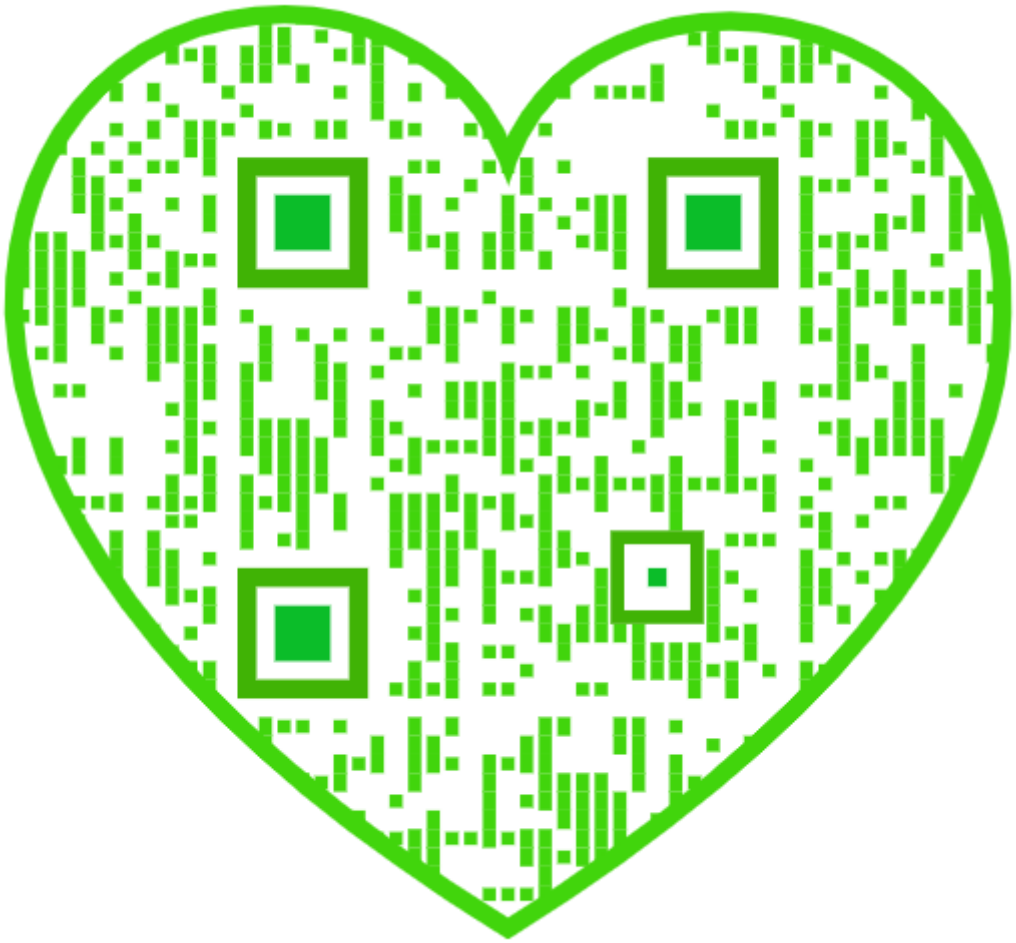
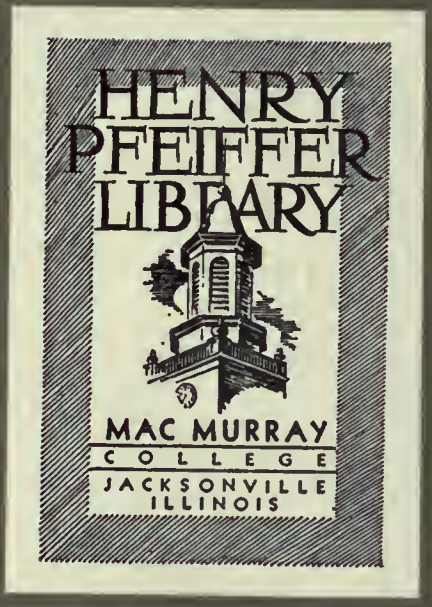
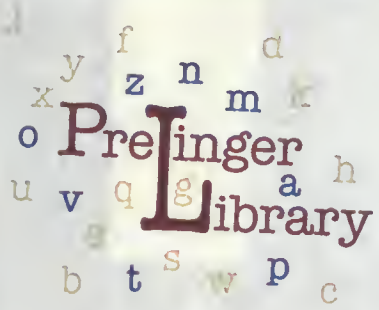



HENRY
PFEIFFER
LIBRARY
MAC MURRAY
COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE
ILLINOIS

From the collection of the



San Francisco, California
2007

Wm. Murray College Library

17080

While Rome Burns

AT A TIME when Hitler re-arms, and Mussolini marches toward Abyssinia; when a radio battle rages with General Johnson, Senator Long and Father Coughlin before the microphone; with farm land withdrawn from cultivation, with factories running part time, with men out of work—with the relief problem pressing—is this a time for music, drama, crafts — for enjoying nature; for working on problems related to abundant living? Are recreation workers fiddling while Rome burns?

There never has been a time when work on "abundant living" was more fundamental than now, for now is a time when sanity of nations and individuals is important. This is not a good time to be riding fast in every direction. A sense of direction, a sense of values is doubly important now. There is no gain just now in hysterically running fifty yards with the ball— in the wrong direction!

Empires have risen and fallen. Dynasties and dictators have come and gone. But people—ordinary people—have gone on living; there have been values such in literature, in music, in art, in athletics, in comradeship, in the arts of human intercourse, that the world has not completely committed suicide. There has seemed to be enough of value in the world to justify going on living.

Security in itself would be an empty victory in a barren, dull, heavy, ugly, colorless world. It is victory in real living, in real wages of life itself that counts,—a chance to "live" for the farmer, for the worker in the mine, in the factory. Two chickens in every pot and three automobiles in every garage do not make a Promised Land. There is dynamic explosive power in making life itself rich and fruitful, in abolishing poverty of life. Sharing of real living is important.

In a world where we have so much cotton and corn that we plough it under, in an age of abundance where we kill our pigs, close our factories because they produce more than laborers can buy—we dare not say that we are too poor to provide opportunities for swimming, skating, singing, reading and all that men gladly do to stretch their souls and their bodies. In a world where college-trained men beg for a chance to work we cannot say that our country as a whole cannot afford to set aside 80,000 additional education—recreation—leisure time workers to give all communities the opportunities for recreation, for living that the best communities have already provided for themselves.

Even tribes of American Indians whom we designated as savages in an age of scarcity set aside men to serve as "Delight Makers." In an age of plenty such that we stop our production, it would be ridiculous to say that we have not the wealth for music, drama, beauty. Once let the world have adequate beauty of action, motion, sound, drama, nature, literature, and all other problems will become easier because frustration, disillusionment, disappointment, disgust, will be removed from the center and will be replaced by a sense of fulness, richness, color, power, joy—so that the world no longer seems to hang stagnant.

We have been so blinded by men's cry for bread that we have not seen that the real cry is for something far more vital—a cry for beauty of life.

Men growing up knowing what hunger is—when they speak their deepest thought—tell you that great as was the need for food—food alone was not enough. Man is not the kind of animal whose hunger is satisfied by bread. Romance, adventure, beauty, comradeship, share in living must there be—as well as bread— to satisfy the hunger of the human spirit, to give enduring security.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

APRIL 1935

23,674

Binder and Amalgamated

On the Grandstand

By
CHARLES J. STOREY
New York City

Watching, instead of doing, is not a recreative sin, but it sometimes leads to a badly balanced diet! Why take all your fun vicariously?

IN A SMALL boy's vocabulary there is no such word as "spectator." He has generally to be chained down if you want him to watch any sort of active game. His whole being is against looking at an activity in which he is not allowed to take part. I suppose a child does not know anything about vicarious participation in any activity. The spectator attitude is essentially that of the adult, who from either innate laziness or some other reason is capable of watching the most active and interesting sports without any desire to be in the midst of them. A child who sees other children playing nearby will fidget and resist paternal restraint in order to be among them. His entire body moves in excitable rhythm in accord with the actions he beholds. The young animal thinks with his muscles and he will not be content until he is exercising them in a game.

Watching other people in activity is apparently an adult entertainment. It is enjoyable and recreative. Look at a group of men in easy attitudes watching the laborers digging up the street. The scene is certainly familiar to them. They have watched it many times before, but it still has the power to give a reposeful ease and a sort of contentment. Early Americans used to gather in a ring to watch a dog fight in front of the general store. Their descendants fill a stadium and watch a prize fight. Seventy thousand thunder at a football game. Thousands fill the grandstands and bleachers at professional baseball. They go for the fun of it, yet there is much discussion about the relative value of watching instead of participating in recreation.

Witnessing Spectacles An Old Custom

Going in crowds to witness spectacles and sports is no modern recreation. The ancient Greeks and Romans did it. A glance at the noble remains of the Colosseum at Rome shows what provision they made for the forty or fifty thousand people who once filled that amphitheatre. Baiting Christians in the arena was only a small portion of the Roman outdoor sports program, for the Roman politicians understood thoroughly how to further their own ends by using the natural craving for recreation in their people. And their offerings were unusually cruel. There is a difference not only in the kinds of sport offered today but also in the fact that an infinitely greater proportion of of the populace regularly attend indoor and outdoor theatrical and sport entertainment.

Without boring the reader with statistics of the number of theaters, movies and stadiums in the country, you may take my word for it that there are quite a lot of them. They range in size from the intimate theatre and movie house of less than three hundred seats to athletic bowls of seventy to one hundred thousand capacity. No doubt the growth of a city dwelling age with its millions of people in sedentary occupations is responsible in part for the increase of opportunities to watch something rather than to do something in recreative hours.

The greatest number of spectators are gathered at the four major spectacles — the theatre, the movies, professional baseball and college football. Professional ice hockey, boxing, wrestling and even professional tennis draw huge crowds. College football is included in these commercial recreations because as far as the spectator is concerned it has all the earmarks of commercialism. The visitor pays a good price for admission, receiving no extra benefits, while what are usually considered the principal aims of athletics — the enjoyment of playing the game and the physical development of the players — are lost sight of under the tremendous gate receipts and the professionalized teams.

Why do so many people go to see things rather than do things? And do they receive the same recreative benefits in watching as in doing?

Of course we know that sitting on the grandstand watching twenty-two active college men play football is a stimulating and engrossing occupation. There is nothing quite like the thrill of a well-played baseball game between professional teams who play with exactitude and rhythm. And aside from the cultural aspects of some theatrical performances, these spectacles, as well as the omnipresent movies, furnish a release from the tensions of work or care which their very popularity attests.

Sitting on the grandstand — that is, watching instead of doing—is not a recreative sin. It is doing that and nothing more which comes in for adverse criticism. Students of recreation deplore both the tendency of many people to get all their active recreation vicariously on the grandstand or in the theatre and the all-too-shrewd commercial interests which capitalize this human indolence by inventing and continually presenting new spectacles for the inert looker-on.

The confirmed baseball fan, if he never plays ball, is undoubtedly a dissipator in recreation. He is getting his recreation in one form only without any of the accompanying pleasures of personal performance. His recreative meal is all vegetables and no meat.

Not Prohibition But Temperance!

It is the inert spectator who we may surmise is not getting one hundred per cent recuperation. His inertness may come from being continuously and only a spectator in his leisure moments. We don't need prohibition of "spectatoritis" but rather temperance. Continual reliance on being entertained and amused, whether it be in the grandstand or in the seats of a theatre, is intemperate and recreative excess. We must have an audience for our theatre whether its players are professional or amateur. And we should have spectators at our ball games and athletic events. But we do not want the same audience, the same spectators, all the time. I once heard a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad say that his run ended every afternoon about two o'clock and he could go to a ball game, which he did. Well, he was just drinking too much "spectatoritis." He found some recuperation, of course, in thus enjoying his favorite and apparently only diversion. But he had an unbalanced diet.

People often choose their recreations in the same fashion that careless housewives buy food for the family. They purchase the products nearest at hand or widely advertised.

What Americans may need is a little more sales resistance. It has been said that when the newspapers discovered that sports were news, the glori-

(Continued on page 41)

The Japanese National Game: Go

By J. P. Bowles

With rules simpler than checkers, but with possibilities greater than chess, the Japanese game of Go is a sort of eighth wonder of the world. A child can probably be taught quicker to begin playing Go than checkers. Dr. Emanuel Lasker, for many years world's chess champion, concedes the superiority of Go to chess.

Honinbo Shusai and two professional women Go players of Japan in conventional opening play. The name Honinbo is conferred upon the champion. He does not receive a numbered degree but is called Meijin, the Master. When a new Honinbo is chosen, he is adopted as the son of the old Honinbo; thus the name is perpetuated. Honinbo Shusai, the twenty-first Honinbo, has never been defeated since receiving the title. It is believed that Go Sei Gen, the young Chinese Go revolutionary, will become the next Honinbo. Go Sei Gen has upset the Go traditions of centuries with his opening play. Honinbo beat him by only two points; but he is an old man and Go Sei Gen has not reached his majority.

The Equipment and Object

All that is required, besides two players, is a "checkerboard" with nineteen lines each way, a bowlful of white and one of black "checkers" or stones, as they are called. Lacking these, Go can be played with pencil and ruled paper.

All there is to the play is the capture of territory by placing stones in unbroken lines around it—incidentally capturing opponent's stones by a similar process of surrounding them. When neither player sees advantage in continuing, prisoners are exchanged and placed in home territory, thereby reducing the area captured. The player whose stones surround the most vacant intersections wins. There is only one arbitrary rule, applying to a situation called ko and necessary to forestall a sort of stalemate and a drawn game.

The standard Japanese Go board is about nineteen by twenty inches and about six inches thick. (Boards for use in the United States are likely to be only about one inch thick.) It is usually made of a medium-hard, resonant, yellow wood, such as yew, cedar or white pine. To increase resonance the under side is sometimes hollowed out, so that the Go board, tradition slyly suggests, may also serve to hold the dismembered head of a kibitzer!

Centered on the upper surface is the "checkerboard." Nineteen lines each way, about seven-eighths of an inch apart, form 361 intersections. As the squares are not used — only the intersections — they are not distinguished from the board proper by any other marking. The nine intersections of every fourth, tenth and sixteenth lines are pointed up with tiny dots, which serve as handicap points.

The stones are discs, convex on both sides, about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and nearly one-quarter inch thick in the center. As made in Japan, the white stones are of pearl shell, pleasant to touch; the black stones of slate, turning a luminous jet after continued use. The meticulous Go stone maker provides 180 white and 181 black stones, one for each of the 361 in-

tersections, but seldom does a game require more than 150 of each. White and black stones are kept separate in each of two wooden bowls about six inches in diameter and four inches high, of which the covers, removed and inverted, serve during play to hold prisoners.

Rules for Play

Play begins with the board clear and the stones in their respective bowls. Starting with black, players take turn placing one stone at a time on any intersection not occupied by a stone, except on a certain intersection on a certain play in a situation called ko. Once a stone is played, it is never moved to another intersection.

A typical mannerism is to fork out a stone from the bowl between index finger fingernail and third finger, not in affectation but because this is the easiest way to handle it; then to slap it down on the resounding board (whereby, it has been hinted, the slow player may awaken his opponent); then to slide it delicately to the chosen intersection.

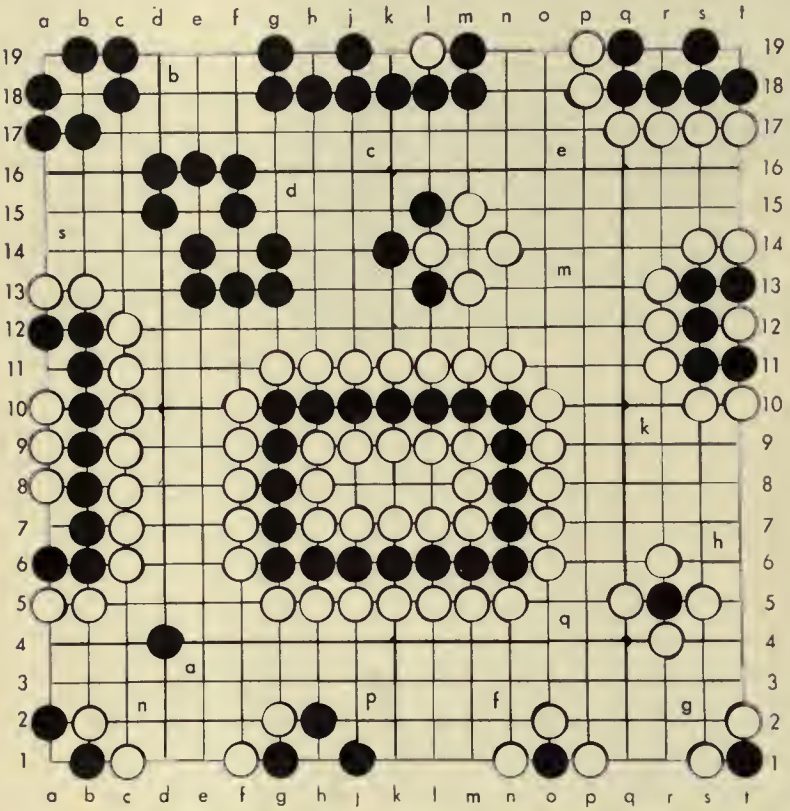


DIAGRAM A
Diagram A illustrates prime positions.

Regarding the board as an island, with outer lines as waterfront boundary and corner areas as peninsulas, obviously the corner areas are easiest to capture by surrounding, since few stones are required to complete the partitioning off of territory already partly surrounded or partitioned off on two sides by the waterfront boundaries. Hence early play usually takes place in corner areas, and the first stone is usually placed on an intersection three or four lines from each of two boundary lines (including boundary lines in the counting), as in a in the accompanying Diagram A. The opponent usually places the second stone similarly in another corner area, and so on with third and fourth plays.

Since the sides are next easiest to capture, the following play is sometimes on other intersections three or four lines from an outer or boundary line. But Go is a fighting game and most players seem to favor challenging an opponent for possession of a corner or a share thercof. This precipitates a fight.

The accompanying Diagrams, B, C and D, record and illustrate a game between Karl Davis Robinson and Fritz Kastilan. It is a naive experiment in the opening play strategy of the young Chinese genius Go Sei Gen.

Diagram D shows the finished game. White has captured the following black stones: seven around f-16; they are conceded captured.

Black has captured the following white stones: k-14, l-14, q-15 and q-16. Other captured stones are shown on Diagrams B and C.

When these stones and others previously taken prisoner are returned to their own home territory, it is found that White wins by sixteen points. The beginner will do well to replay this game slowly, trying to understand the reasons for every play.

A territory is definitely captured when the stones surrounding it cannot be captured by the opponent, as in Diagram A: positions b, c, d and e. To understand this it is necessary to know how the opponent's stones can be captured and the conditions under which they cannot be captured.

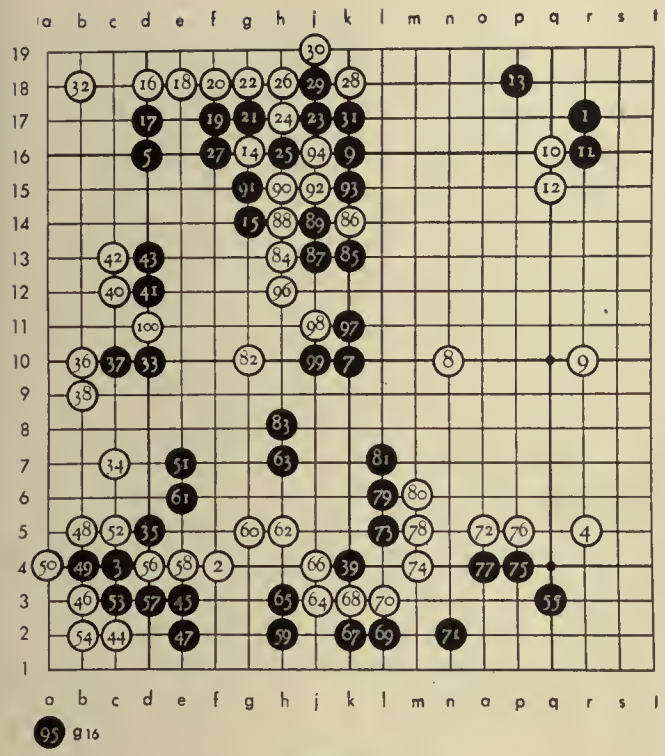


DIAGRAM B

Stones 1 to 100. No. 1, at r-17, is an unconventional opening play, except to the followers of Go Sei Gen. No. 14, at g-16, is necessary, for otherwise Black has this side of the board entire. No. 53, at c-3, an unforunate error. A play at e-4 would have preserved Black's threat of a large territory, necessarily contested by White.

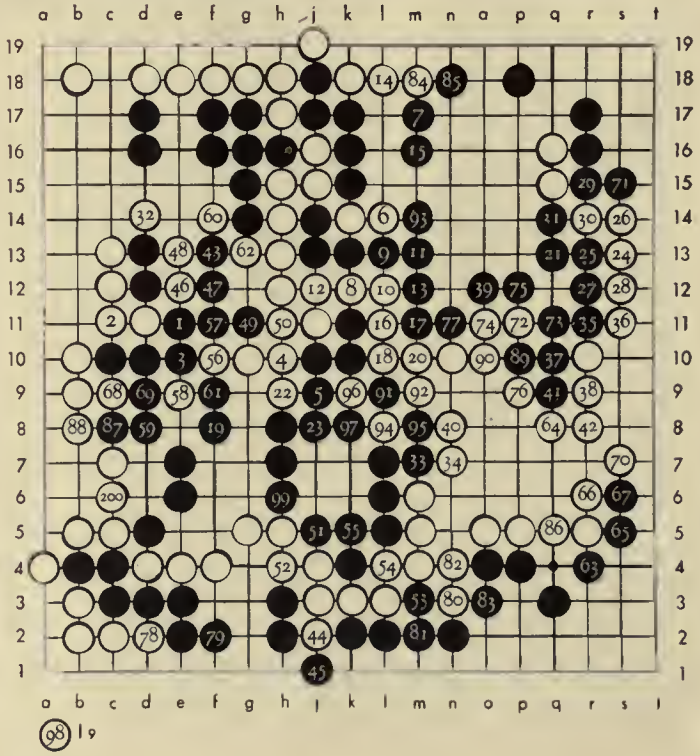
A stone is captured when all adjacent intersections are occupied by opponent's stones, as in f, g and h. A group of stones is captured when all intersections adjacent to the stones of the group are occupied by opponent's stones, as in q.

As soon as a stone or group of stones is actually so surrounded and thus captured, it is taken off the board by the capturing player and kept in his custody until the end of the game. Therefore it is obvious that the last stone played in q was a white stone, for Black would not have played a stone in such a way as to complete the capture of his own group.

The last white stone having been played in q, White takes off the board all the black stones in q before Black plays in his the next turn.

Another example of capture is k. Which is captured: the group of black stones or the white stone at t-12? The answer depends on whether the last stone played was a black stone or the white stone at t-12. If the last stone played was a black stone, then the white stone at t-12 has just been captured and is to be taken off the board by Black before White may play. If the last stone played was the white stone at t-12, then all the black stones have just been captured and are to be taken off the board by White before Black may play. Neither of these plays is a suicide play, because the removal of the stones captured as the completion of the play saves the last stone played from being automatically captured and subject to removal by the opponent prior to his, the next play. If, however, any of the white stones other than that at

DIAGRAM C



Stones 101 to 200. The black stones around f-16 are virtually conceded as lost, as Black cannot form a wall around two separate compartments before White closes in and captures.

t-12 had been missing, the last stone played could not have been White's at t-12.

Although a player must completely surround and capture the stones of an opponent before he may take them off the board during the game, at the end of the game he is entitled to take off the board all of opponent's stones which cannot be saved in territory captured by himself. For example, in position c Black need not play at k-19 in order eventually to capture the white stone at l-19. The white stone at l-19 is regarded as dead and, at the end of the game, Black may take it off the board as prisoner.

It now becomes apparent why black stones in b, c, d and e cannot be captured. Using e as an example, White, in order to capture, would have to place stones on r-19 and t-19. But White may not play at both intersections at once, and to play on either is suicide.

Accordingly it follows that a group of stones is safe when it surrounds territory which the opponent cannot invade without being captured. This is so when the group definitely surrounds two separate territories and tentatively so when the group's player cannot be prevented by plays of his opponent from dividing the territory surrounded into two separate definitely surrounded territories.

There is a certain condition, called seki, under which invaders of a surrounded territory cannot capture or be captured, as in s. If White plays on either a-7 or a-11, Black plays on the other intersection and captures that white stone and those at a-8, a-9 and a-10 and is safe. If Black plays on either a-7 or a-11, White plays on the other intersection and captures all the black stones. Such a situation, called seki, is left as is and neither player gets credit for the two points of territory at a-7 and a-11.

Now for the one arbitrary rule of play, called the rule of ko, as in m, n and p. Given the situation in m, it is Black's play. Should Black place a stone on m-14, he would thereby capture and remove the white stone at l-14. In the absence of rule of ko, White might then on his the next play place another stone at l-14 and capture the black stone just placed at m-14, and so on indefinitely. Similarly with the ko situations at n and p.

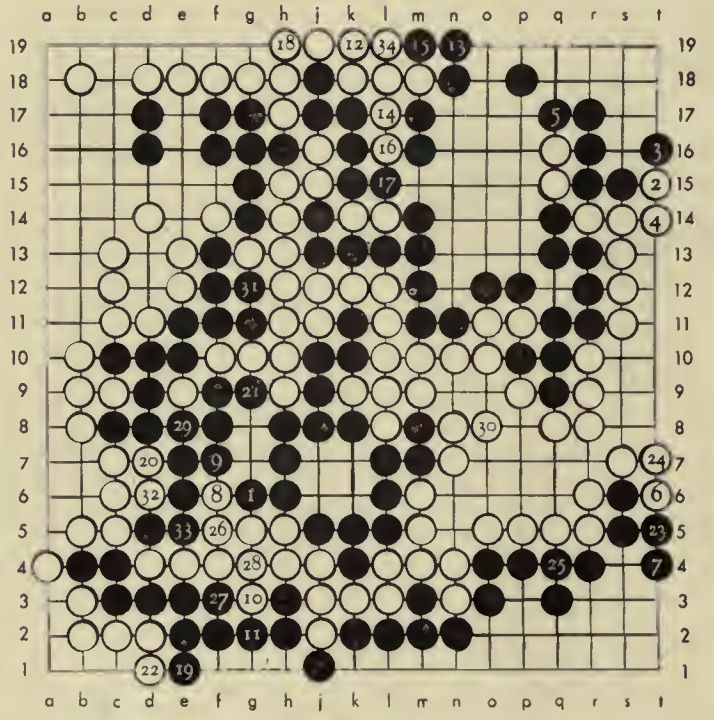


DIAGRAM D

Stones 201 to 234. Finished game. Black has surrounded 66 intersections and five prisoners. White has surrounded 78 intersections and ten prisoners. White wins by seventeen points, enough to warrant giving Black a one-stone handicap after two such victories.

The rule of ko provides that a stone which has just completed the capture of an opponent's stone may not be captured on the following play unless other stones can also be captured with the same play. Thus, if Black plays at m-14, White may not play at l-14 on his the following play. This gives Black an opportunity to make his the following play at l-14 and so "close" the ko and "win" the ko. If the winning of the ko is, however, sufficiently important to White, White will make his interim play elsewhere so threatening to Black that Black may chose to answer it instead of closing the ko. Then, and only then, White may play at l-14. Similarly, Black may contest the ko, and so on until all potential plays sufficiently threatening are exhausted.

So much for the one arbitrary rule of play. There are several rules of courtesy, not all of which, however, are likely to be observed in the United States. But it is ever obligatory, as a rule of courtesy, to give warning when one makes a

play such that on his following play he can completely surround, capture and take off the board one or more of opponent's stones. It is customary to give this warning by saying the Japanese word "atari," similar to the "check" or "guardez" in chess.

Handicapping is provided for by allowing Black a given number of plays before White begins. These plays must be made, however, in prescribed order on prescribed intersections, nine of which are d-4, d-10, d-16; k-4, k-10, k-16; q-4, q-10, q-16. Altogether, at least seventeen degrees of handicap are provided for. In practice, nine are the limit.

With not more than nine stones of handicap, a master and a passing fair player can play together with equal chance of success. It is one of the beauties of Go that such handicapping does not, as in chess, spoil the game for either player. Games rarely end in a draw. And it is significant that, through handicapping, degrees of ability are measurable to a fraction of a degree of handicap.

"It is written in the Wu Ts'ah Tsu that among the playthings of modern and ancient times, there is nothing more remote than Go. Next to wine and women it leads men astray. If they think it difficult even village boys and common people can play it very skillfully, but if it be thought very easy even the wisest and most intelligent, though they investigate it thoroughly through generations, may not acquire it correctly."—From *The Game of Go*, by Arthur Smith.

The History of Go

Of the origin of Go we know not which, if any, of the hoary legends be true. It is casually referred to in a Chinese writing of about 1000 B.C. Certain Chinese classics date it prior to 2300 B.C. It is said to have been invented by a Chinese emperor or an aide to strengthen the weak mind of the emperor's son. It is believed to have been introduced into Japan between 700 and 800 A.D. Whereas China is the mother, Go properly belongs to Japan by adoption. While the rules have been altered little, the present marvelous development of tactics and strategy is exclusively Japanese.

When Shakespeare was hitch-hiking to London, Japanese players with a reputation—even monks, farmers, trades people, regardless of social status—were being summoned before the royal presence to "do their stuff," either to give the imperial playboys a stiff workout or to demonstrate their skill against one another.

Then Honinbo Sansha, spiritual ancestor of a line of masterful Honinbo, opened a private Go school. Hideyoski, a famous general, founded the first Go college. His successor, Iyeyasu, superceded it in 1603 with a sort of national Go college, subsidized, which lasted until 1865. Honinbo Sansha was the first Dean, with a princely retainer of land and rice. Many of the ranking players were salaried professors. The alumni went forth as strolling players, settling down where they fancied as teachers, in security and honor.

At the fall of the Shogunate in 1868, the national Go college closed its doors. And for a decade the fascination of Occidental innovations seems to have lured some attention from Go. Around 1880, however, there seems to have been a reaction against foreign interests and Go returned to popular favor.

For centuries Go has been the national game of Japan—of the public, including children. Yet it enjoys the reputation of being the game of Princes, scholars and war lords. While Japanese children play Go as ours play marbles, Go is the darling of officialdom and of high society. It is quite the thing—sort of "horsey," let us say. And to play Go well is a far more essential part of being a gentleman than to play bridge well in this country. But, whereas the public plays both Go and Shoghi (Japanese chess), aristocrats play only Go.

Go has been played by Americans in the United States for a generation. Among the pioneers are Karl Davis Robinson, proprietor of The Photographic Research Laboratory, Lee Foster Hartman, editor of *Harper's Magazine;* W. D. Witt of Philadelphia, a bibliophile, and Edward Lasker, chess expert. Mr. Hartman and Mr. Robinson have had translated and have edited Japanese Go classics. Mr. Lasker has just published an introductory history and manual of the game. Mr. Robinson, as the foremost American authority, is preparing a comprehensive treatise, based largely on his twenty-year collection of Go literature and correspondence with the Japanese masters, to which the author of this article expresses indebtedness.

Various groups in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Princeton have developed considerable skill. Since the formation of the American Go Association by Mr. Robinson, isolated players are being discovered all over the United States, clamoring for information as to where to find fellow-players. The number of new players is

(Continued on page 42)

Heigh-ho for a Merry Spring!

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

HARDLY ANY other delight is so deep and so in need of expression as that we feel on a fresh May morning when the fields and trees are growing into full, radiant life again. Then, if ever, is a time for a festival. But that word of happy erstwhile simple meaning has come to mean big choruses, a symphony orchestra, soloists, much expense, or other things difficult to achieve. Without belittling these great things or the possibility of achieving even these, we could have in every community a Spring festival, and others to follow it, that would be easy and inexpensive to produce, enlist many people, and be as delightful and possibly as stimulating toward the best kinds of musical, dance, dramatic and other artistic activities as anything could be.

Such a festival was held during the recent New York State Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, and it was so successful and so readily adaptable to any community or neighborhood, rural or urban, that many a recreation leader may wish to know what it was and how it was done.

Though there might have been a blizzard outside the auditorium on the day it was done, it was a Spring festival with all the color, singing, dancing and other gayety that we associate with that time of bright new life. This was done in order that many of the several thousand men and women gathered for the Week from all parts of the State might see how they could have such a celebration of the Spring in their own communities. It was all prepared in less than three days. On Tuesday morning no one who was to take part in it knew what he or she was to do in it, but on Thursday afternoon eleven groups of people—135 persons in all—were active on the stage, a new unison chorus of 80 sat amidst the audience near the piano to lead in the singing. An audience of about 2,000 held printed programs containing the words of the songs which all were invited to sing and most of which had been learned and sung by many of them during an informal singing period held on each of the first three days of the week.

The Program

Each page of the program which was given the audience was of a different color—orange, yellow, green and blue. We are presenting here the main events as they were listed on the program. Unfortunately space does not permit of our printing the words of the songs used and it is possible to give only their titles. After

reproducing as much as possible of the program, we will comment on each item in it and tell how it was planned, organized and produced.

SPRING FESTIVAL

Farm and Home Week, Cornell University
February 14, 1935

Introduction

This Spring Festival, all of which has been planned and prepared in three days of this week, is for immediate pleasure, but all those connected with it are hopeful that it will serve also as an inspiration for the production of such a simple festival in many other communities in New York State in the spring, at harvest time and at other times. A large group of county representatives from all parts of the state have taken steps this week, in daily conferences, toward preparing to plan and direct such festivals in their respective communities.

For this festival there is really no audience, for everyone present is invited to take full part in it, through the singing if not through any other merry-making.

Behold the ancient customs
By which the folk made gay
Within the pleasant greenwood
Upon the first of May.

The Merrymakers Sing and Dance

I. "Mayers" bringing in the green while everybody sings the "Cornish May Song."*

II. "Mayers" decorate the festival-place while everybody sings.
Song: "Morning Comes Early"**

III. Bringing in the Maypole: bearer, chimney-sweeps, hobby horse and more Mayers.
Song: "Come, Lasses and Lads"

IV. Maypole Dance: "Sellenger's Round," an old English Country Dance.

V. Another group comes to dance and sing.
Song: "Rosa"*
Song: "Come, Let Us Be Joyful"

VI. Ploughboys and Milkmaids.
Song: "The Jolly Ploughboy"
Bean-setting, an old English dance grown out of springtime dibbing and sowing.
The Merry, Merry Milkmaids—another old English dance.

VII. Birds and other children from Bethel Grove Rural School.
Song: "All the Birds"
"Song: "A Windmill"*
A singing game: "Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow"

VIII. Song characters come alive.
Song: "The Lark in the Morn"**
Song: "The Old Woman and the Peddler"**

IX. Neighbors from the Hungarian Social Club of Ithaca, in three folk dances.
Szalon Polka Csardas

X. Boy and girl hikers from Boynton Junior High School, Ithaca, in some spring games.
Song: "Tiritomba"**

XI. Folk dancers from the Campus, in three Scandinavian dances.
Dal Dance Schottische Josseharad Polka

XII. A group of American "Square Dancers" in a Virginia Reel or whatever else you wish.
But where's the fiddler?
Song: "The Generous Fiddler"*

XIII. A last good dance around the Maypole, and off they go!

---

* To be found in *"Songs for Informal Singing,"* published by the National Recreation Association. 10 cents a copy; $7.50 per 100 for 50 or more copies.

** In *"Folk Songs and Ballads,"* Set I., E. C. Schirmer Music Company, Boston, Mass. 12 cents a copy.

Explaining the Program

The "Mayers" were eight couples of college freshmen (high school, 4-H club or other young men and women could do equally well) who came dancing down the outside aisles, four couples in each, from the rear of the hall to the stage while the Cornish May Song was being sung. The girls were in simple English country dresses and carried paper bonnets of Spring colors, while the boys were in dark trousers, white shirts, simple sleeveless jackets made of bright, solid-colored cambric, and girdles or scarves of the same material and color about their waists. The boys carried small branches of green leaves with which to finish decorating the stage, the entire back of which was covered with handsome hemlocks. In the Spring they would, of course, be carrying sprigs of flowers, too, in their upraised hands, and the stage would also be decorated accordingly. The directions for this processional dance, as well as the melody and words of the song, are in "Songs for Informal Singing," published by the National Recreation Association. Both the song and the dance have been used for generations in an annual May celebration in the village of Helston in Cornwall, England. There on every eighth of May a group of young people, having gone out before the dawn to gather greenery and flowers, come singing and dancing as they bring these into the village. Then other village folk joining them and preceded by a band and usually led by the mayor, dance through the streets and in and out of houses, bringing the benign influence to every household.

Directly after "Morning Comes Early" was sung, a gay shout was heard as the Maypole was brought in by two men in old English costume accompanied by two clownish chimney sweeps, a very spirited hobby-horse and four more "Mayers." The Maypole, fifteen feet high and 4½" in diameter, was all wound round with fresh laurel with calendulas fastened at short intervals between the laurel stem and the pole, a wonderful sight for eyes weary of winter's bareness. From a small disc two inches thick fastened to the top of the pole hung gay-colored ribbons of cambric which, not to be used in any dance, were only ten feet long. The base or stand for the pole was 5 feet, 4 inches square, made of boards about

9 inches wide and 1½ inches thick, with four wooden braces which were held together at the top by a disc about a foot wide, in the center of which was a hole into which the pole fit snugly. This base was, of course, placed in position on the stage before the festival started, and it was hidden under branches of green.

Courtesy English Folk Dance Society

The song, "Come, Lasses and Lads," can be obtained for ten cents from the H. W. Gray Company, 159 East 48th Street, New York. The music and full directions for dancing "Sellenger's Round," "Merry, Merry Milkmaids" and four other old English dances are in Volume III of the English Country Dance Graded Series, obtainable from the same company at $1.50.

After "Sellenger's Round" was danced around the Maypole by the same young people who danced in to the Cornish May Song, some women appearing at the left wing of the stage and seeing the merry-making, sang as if to one another the song, "Rosa, Let Us Be Dancing" and skipped to the middle of the stage, all twelve of them, falling into a circle around the Maypole. At the end of the first stanza the two girls who happened then to be nearest a group of six young men who had also appeared at the left wing, dropped their hands, and the men skipped inside the women's circle singing, "Rosa, will you be mine, now?" The women continued skipping around while the men did likewise but in the other direction. At the close of the second stanza, each man turned to take a certain two girls for his partners in "Come, Let Us Be Joyful," a charming and easy singing-dance to be found in "Twice 55 Games with Music," published by C. C. Birchard and Company, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, at 25 cents a copy. This singing-dance had been learned in about twenty minutes on the preceding afternoon.

Eight milkmaids and six "ploughboys" in overalls, each of the latter bearing a rake, hoe or other light farm implement, strolled in with free swinging step to the song, "The Jolly Ploughboy," one step to a measure. This song, costing ten cents, and the music for the dance, Bean-setting, can be obtained through the H. W. Gray Company mentioned above. The dance music is published in Set I of Morris Dance Tunes, along with seven other such tunes, which costs $1.50.

Bean-setting, done by the men, is partly, at least, an idealization of garden planting in which a stick or dib was used to make a hole for the seeds. It is done in sets of three couples, each set in column formation, partners about four feet apart:

5 6
3 4
1 2
Audience

Each dancer holds in his right hand a round stick about 18 inches long and about ¾ of an inch in diameter, and for each measure of the music except those for the dibbing and striking of sticks there are four low hopping steps —left, left, right, right — with the free foot slung slightly forward.

Introduction. During the playing of the first 8 measures the dancers stand as in the above diagram, the sticks crossed between partners ready to strike them together on the third beat of the last measure.

Part I. A Ring

A. With dancers 1, 3 and 5 turned "right about face," all proceed in an elliptical ring with the step described above, No. 5 following

No. 6, and No. 2 following No. 1, until Nos. 5, 3 and 1 are facing forward in the positions of 2, 4 and 6, and vice versa. Then the two files close in slightly, continuing the stepping, and on the third beat of the fourth measure partners strike their sticks together.

B. All continue around to the original position and strike sticks on the third beat of the eighth measure.

Part II. Dibbing, in which with partners facing one another each one stoops forward with stick in right hand to thump the lower end on the ground.

Meas. 1. All dib twice

Meas. 2. Remain stooped, strike partner's stick on first beat and hold it there

Meas. 3. All dib twice

Meas. 4, 1st beat. Strike partner's stick

Meas. 4, 2nd beat. No. 2 strikes stick of No. 4

Meas. 5, 1st beat. No. 4 strikes stick of No. 6

Meas. 5, 2nd beat. No. 6 strikes stick of No. 5

Meas. 6, 1st beat. No. 5 strikes stick of No. 3

Meas. 6, 2nd beat. No. 3 strikes stick of No. 1

Meas. 6, 3rd beat. All partners strike across together.

Repeat all of Part II.

Part III. Crossing over and back with step of Part I.

A. Partners face each other, cross passing right shoulder to right shoulder and turn right into opposite places as they strike their sticks together on the 3rd beat of fourth measure.

B. Partners return again, passing right shoulders, and turn right into original place as they strike sticks together on 3rd beat of eighth measure.

Part IV. Repeat Part II.

Part V. Back-to-Back.

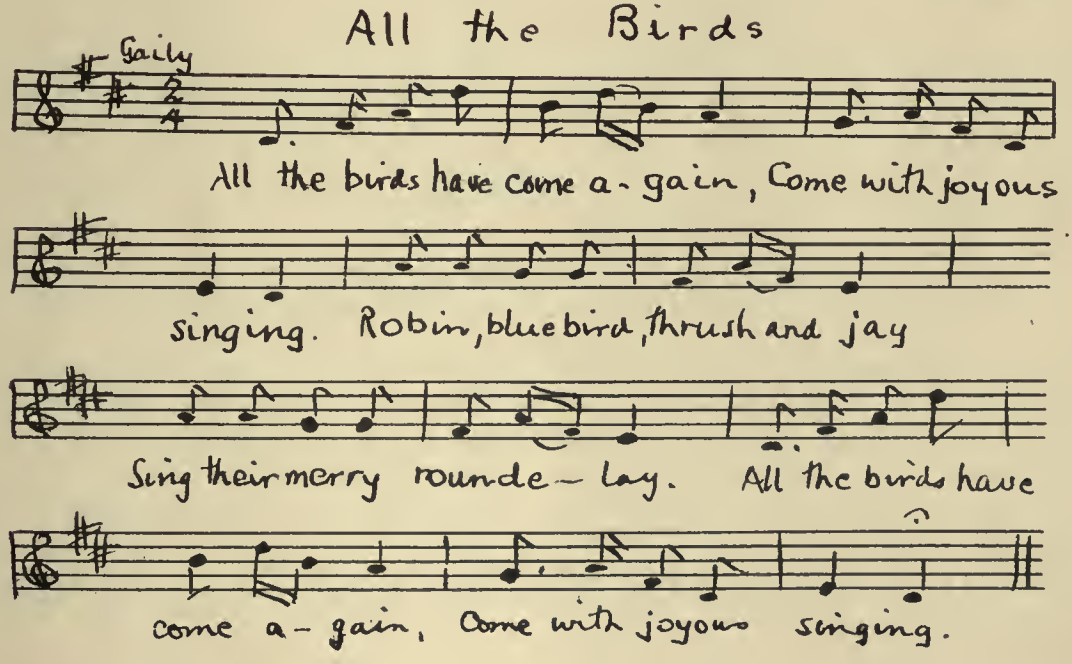
A. Partners cross as in Part III, but return at once moving backward into original place in time to strike sticks on the 3rd beat of fourth measure. As they return backward they pass left shoulders.

B. Partners cross passing left shoulders and return backward passing right shoulders in time to strike sticks on 3rd beat of eighth measure.

Part VI. Repeat Part II and on the last beat of the dance jump into the original column formation, facing forward, as the sticks are struck and held crossed between partners.

The children in the one-room rural school were asked what they would like to contribute to the happiness of the festival. The seven little children, dressed in capes and caps of different colors, who thus resembled birds, needed no rehearsal to flit about while the song "All the Birds" was sung twice:

German Folk Song


All the Birds
Gaily
All the birds have come a-gain, Come with joyous
singing. Robin, blue bird, thrush and jay
Sing their merry roundelay. All the birds have
come a-gain, Come with joyous singing.

The children imitated the motions suggested by each stanza of "A Windmill" as they sang it.

"The Lark in the Morn" and "The Old Woman and the Peddler" were acted out.

The delight and other values to be found in such dances as the Hungarian and Scandinavian ones, especially when they are done as real folk-expressions by persons whose native heritage they are, should lead any festival-maker to seek for such and for songs and other appropriate folk-expressions among the people of his region. Many a festival or other such occasion has led people of foreign extraction to recapture for their own happiness and to present to the community traditional music, dancing and other arts and crafts that are superb recreational activities which they had given up because of the contrary interests and pressures of our everyday life.

The Junior High School boys merely played two typical outdoor games, each taking two or three minutes, after they had hiked on to the stage. "Tiritomba" is a fine song to be sung for such an entrance.

Two sets of eight for an American square dance were formed at the moment, of people who responded to an invitation given to "anyone in the audience" to come and take part. Only a caller and a fiddler had been chosen beforehand and they had chosen "Darling Nelly Gray" as the dance. The fiddler had been asked to delay his appearance in order to give excuse for singing the beloved song, "The Generous Fiddler." He also acted out his part in the second stanza of the song. Music and directions for "Darling Nelly Gray" can be obtained for 25 cents from the Church Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio.

Throughout the festival as each group finished its part it gathered, standing, at the rear of the stage. Thus a constantly growing company of jolly and interested spectators was on the stage, making the latter more and more handsome and animated with their costume colors and sincere appreciation and applause of each succeeding group of performers. The children seated themselves at the side ends of the stage near the front. After the square dance the Maypole, which had been set back to make room for that dance, was brought to the middle of the stage again, the Mayers did Sellenger's Round again around it, and then they skipped off the stage, half going down one aisle and half going down another aisle to the rear of the hall followed by all the rest of the merrymakers, each group of whom had been told down which aisle to go. Had there been time before the festival for each of them to learn "Sellenger's Round," it would have been splendid to have three circles at once doing that dance around the tree in a "grand finale."

If there was any tendency toward having this festival appear to be, unfortunately, an exhibition rather than, or as well as, a spontaneous, self-forgetful though often beautiful merrymaking, that tendency was completely defeated by the chimney sweeps, Maypole bearers and the hobby-horse. Their unrehearsed imitations or other pranks coming at the close of a dance or immediately after it brought gales of laughter and made plain to anyone who might otherwise doubt it that the performers were not taking themselves too seriously. But perfect care was taken to avoid having this clowning detract attention from any dance or other performance until the latter had had its full effect.

Organization and Preparation

A tentative program for the festival was presented to a group of people chosen beforehand as representing together knowledge and executive force as to available resources for costuming, stage decoration, lighting, folk dancing, singing, dramatics and, most important, for enlisting people to take part in the festival, to be ushers, or to help in other ways. After a three-hour, leisurely discussion the program to be striven toward, and all its needs, adapted to the actual possibilities as estimated by those present, was well in mind, including arrangements for enlisting groups to perform. In the process of getting groups and preparing them, some slight changes in the program were made. No group rehearsed more than four times, most of them fewer times, and there was no joint or full rehearsal at all; yet each group appeared without delay, in proper costume, and performed well, and everything else worked out well. This was mainly due to the clarity of the plans for the festival, and full knowledge for each group as to what it was to do. A chart of the stage and the audi-

(Continued on page 42)

The Florentine Musical May

By MARINOBEL SMITH

It is indeed a far cry from the simple Spring festival in rural New York described by Mr. Zanzig in the preceding article, to the ambitious music festival planned for Florence, Italy; but we invite you to cross the ocean with us and enjoy a festival to which six nations will contribute.

FLORENCE, ITALY, will lead the other art and music centers of Europe with the first music festival of the season April 24th to June 4th. The six-weeks affair is known as Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, or Florentine Musical May, and was inaugurated in 1933 at the instigation of Premier Mussolini. Her Royal Highness, Princess Maria of Piedmont, sponsors the festival this Spring.

One hundred and fifty thousand visitors were estimated to have attended the first Maggio Musicale. Among these were many Americans, and again for the coming fete, throngs of tourists, students and others are expected to flood the city during the month of May.

If these travelers abroad are familiar with the older, more picturesque festivals having their roots in medieval times, they will make sure to arrive in Florence at least a week before the music festival starts. For it is in the ancient square in front of Florence's Duomo, or Cathedral, that one of the country's most colorful Easter-time rituals takes place. On Holy Saturday a great three-tiered chariot, blazing with fireworks set off by a mechanical dove (La Colombina), draws out the entire Florentine citizenry from the farthest parts of the city and the hills of Fiesole nearby. "Lo Scoppio del Carro" — the Burning of the Chariot—originated in the sacred rite of kindling the holy fire on Holy Saturday, and dates back to 1305 when a member of the local Pazzi family returned victorious from the Crusades.

Other traditional fetes, revived by the Fascist-sponsored "National Leisure Hours Institution," attest to the still unrivaled spirit of carnival in Italy. The culmination of the various seasonal and religious festivals takes a less nationalistic form in the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino. In its inception it was predominantly Italian, music from 18th century Italy comprising the greater part of the 1933 program. For the second Maggio Musicale, however, contributors from Germany, France, Austria, England and the United States, as well as Italians, are featured in the program of opera, symphony and chamber music concerts, drama in the out-of-doors, the modern dance and lectures.

France offers the Paris Opera Company in Rameau's "Castor et Pollux," and members of the National Dancing Academy in a program of dances. Austria is represented by the Mozart opera "Il Ratto al Serraglio" in its complete form, conducted by Bruno Walter and performed by Viennese artists. The Philharmonic Orchestra and Kittel Chorus from Berlin will give performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and the Verdi Requiem.

The combined Florentine Choruses and Orchestras will appear in Haydn's "The Season," under the baton of Vittorio Gui; in Mozart's "Requiem" under Mr. Walter; and in the complete series of Bach's "Brandenburg Concerti" under Adolph Busch.

The most important contribution from Italy herself is a new opera, "Orseolo" by Ildebrande Pizzetti, to be given its first public performances May 4th, 9th and 15th. Rossini's "Moses," Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" and Bellini's "Norma" are other Italian productions for which leading performers and conductors have been engaged.

Rino Alessi's drama "Savonarola" will be staged by Jacques Copeau in the historic Piazza della Signoria where the martyr was executed more than four hundred years ago. An orchestra conducted by Previtali and a huge chorus under the direction of Morosini will supplement the out-of-door spectacle with music written especially

for the occasion by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

The United States will send the distinguished Dr. Herbert Graf, stage director of the Philadelphia Opera, to direct Gluck's "Alceste." This country may claim, too, a number of festival stars: Mme. Elizabeth Rethberg, and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Pinza and Borgioli of the Metropolitan Opera Association, and Marion Clark, American operatic soprano. Charles Kullman, American singer who has appeared here with the Chautauqua Opera Association at Chautauqua, N. Y., and has enjoyed considerable success in the opera houses of Berlin and Vienna, will also take a leading part in the Florence festival performances.

The Palazzo Vecchio, whose tower is visible for miles up in the hills surrounding the city, will house the second International Music Congress, a part of the Maggio Musicale. The Piazza della Signoria where "Savonàrola" is to be given is under the shadow of the Vecchio, but the other scenes of festival productions are scattered in different parts of the city. Operas will be presented in the Teatro Comunale, formerly the Politeama Fiorentino, with a seating capacity of 5,000 and a modernized stage said to rank with the La Scalla. The Teatro Pergola, not far from the Duomo, will house several of the concert attractions.

One must cross over to the left bank of the River Arno, preferably by the Ponte Vecchio, to reach the Pitti Palace where the "Serenades" of Mozart will be played in the courtyard and the "Brandenburg" Concerti in the Sala Bianca. The "Alceste" of Gluck brings the festival to a close in the regal and ancient Boboli Gardens nearby, fitting surroundings for the culmination of the Maggio Musicale.

To the festival program itself, and the art treasures of Florence which have attracted generations of travelers, are added other events of varied appeal. The Florence International Horse Show, for example, is scheduled to take place this year between the 14th and 19th of May. Italy's fifth annual Arts and Crafts Exhibition, presented in a different city each year, will also be conducted in Florence. Opening on May 5th and continuing until the 26th, the exhibit will have on display the finest specimens of modern handiwork done in this Tuscan region and other parts of Italy. Laces, wood carvings, metal work, pottery, glassware and other crafts, in which the natives continue to excel with the encouragement of the National Leisure Hours Institution, will be displayed.

Supplementing the music festival will be a series of International Conferences in which lectures on contemporary problems in the arts will be given by H. E. Luigi Pirandello; Lajós Zilahy, the Hungarian writer; Henri Bordeaux of France; Herman de Keiserling of Germany, and G. K. Chesterton of Great Britain, among others.

Another Spring festival which will arouse much interest is the second National Folk Festival to be held May 14th to 18th in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the heart of one of the richest seed beds of folk material in America. Folk music, folk dances, plays and exhibits of folk arts and crafts will be features of the festival. Further information may be secured from Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, National Director, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chattanooga.

The announcement of a festival is always the signal for Italian peasantry to gather from the countryside to take part in the festivities.

Special Activities in Glens Falls, New York

By RUTH SHERBURNE
Superintendent of Recreation

THE PROGRAM conducted with the relief funds allocated to Glens Falls by the State Department of Education, has depended upon the available teachers eligible for relief. We have been fortunate, however, in having the services of a number of men and women who not only needed the financial help but who could contribute richly to the community. Certain phases of the program have been more or less obvious. We have had athletics directors; one teacher has taught French and German, another Spanish; we have been astonished at the number enrolled in a public speaking class another girl has been able to hold together; Parent Education, Shorthand, Jewelry Making, Social and Economic History of the United States, Psychology and Cooking have been among the varied classes we have conducted during the last thirteen months. However, we have had several other rather unique activities, due to the fact that we have found highly trained teachers for these subjects who were eligible for employment through these State funds.

The Fellowship of the Blind

One of the first people we located was an experienced teacher for the blind and deaf. She began her work by calling upon the fifteen blind persons here in the city and inviting them to a meeting to discuss the formation of a club of their own. The idea was received with great enthusiasm and the Fellowship of the Blind was duly organized for social and recreational purposes. Officers were elected and a program of activities planned. While one or two members of the club are in fairly comfortable circumstances, the majority are very poor, yet every member has insisted upon paying a few cents dues each week. The Outing Club has quietly made up deficits.

Every week for over a year now this group has met every Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock at the home of a member for a meeting and social time. The business meetings have been given over to lively discussions of a variety of matters of special interest to the group. Last winter several bills were introduced in the Legislature and one important one in Congress that related to the care of the blind. The club members took pains to study them carefully and to write their Representatives and Congressmen.

After the meeting members who read Braille play Contract with cards marked in Braille, of course. Incidentally, one of the best bridge teachers in town has given them a number of lessons. Those who cannot read Braille play dominoes and similar games. The gathering always ends with afternoon tea. On Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentine's day and similar festive occasions there have been more elaborate parties, sometimes even dinners. During the summer months there were several picnics at Lake George which these blind men and women enjoyed as thoroughly as children would.

Last fall the club became interested in the purchase of a "Talking Book," a combination radio and victrola for which there is a circulating library of book records. The cost of the machine was considerably more than the Fellowship could shoulder itself, but the entire amount was raised in a very short time through a very generous contribution made by the churches at their Union Thanksgiving service and by parties given by several interested people. The book has proved a great comfort to a number of our blind who, losing their sight late in life, have had difficulty in mastering Braille and hence are cut off from books unless someone reads to them. The club has not only been a source of happiness for the blind; it has developed a really fine fellowship and a spirit of cooper-

In New York State the TERA has allocated funds to the State Department of Education to employ teachers and leaders in need of financial assistance to work on adult education and leisure time programs. Communities presenting acceptable programs in turn receive funds from the State Department for their projects. The work is in charge of the boards of education of the various cities, but in Glens Falls, because of the already highly organized set-up for adult education and recreation under the Recreation Commission and the supplementary Outing Club, the local school authorities have delegated the responsibility to the recreation executive.

ation that has proved greatly to the advantage of the members. For one thing, they have been able to agree at last upon a standard price for their chair caning, weaving and other handcraft; and furthermore, a blind rug weaver now encourages his customers to buy food from the blind food sellers, who in turn suggest that their patrons buy newspapers and cigarettes from the blind newsdealer.

The teacher's major work lies in assisting the members of the club with their industrial work, teaching them new patterns, helping to set up their looms for weaving, sorting colors, starting baskets and finishing work to be sent to the New York Commission for the Blind. The blind have not only made articles for their own profit but have donated a large number of toys and useful articles to the children at Westmount Tuberculosis Sanitorium. Furthermore, the leader is teaching Braille and Square Hand, reading aloud, reading and writing personal mail and assisting the club members in other personal matters. She has arranged for medical attention for five semi-sighted persons and for two important operations.

In addition to this work with the blind, the same teacher is working with several deaf persons who want to learn lip reading. One of them is a college graduate who has rather recently almost completely lost her hearing. Another is a clergyman who has had to give up parochial work because of his affliction, and has actually been on the relief rolls because of his inability to find other work to support a large family.

Americanization Classes

We have had an Americanization teacher under our auspices for over a year who has worked exclusively in a district without night schools, where most of the non-English speaking Syrians and Italians live. She has classes two nights a week in the school building and works with four other groups of women who meet afternoons in private homes. Most of the women are mothers of large families who find it impossible to get out evenings but who can give an hour or two, three times a week, while their older children are in school. Three men and women in her group expect to get their naturalization papers in May while several others are applying for their first papers.

At Christmas time we had a party for all the students, and although it was a bitterly cold night and several were unable to get there, all who did brave the zero weather had a jolly time playing games, singing English and Italian songs and dancing their own beautiful Tarantella.

Home-Bound Children

We also have a teacher for home-bound children who visits the homes of children of school age who, either because of infantile paralysis, serious heart condition or other serious defects are unable to attend regular school classes. The cases were located through the records of the school authorities and through the cooperation of physicians. At the present time the teacher visits eight children regularly and drops in to see several others semi-occasionally. As far as possible she is trying to give them regular school work. One little eight year old boy, a paralysis victim, had never been able to have any school work whatever up to the time she took him in January 1934. He is an exceptionally bright youngster, however, and during the year the teacher has been with him he has fully covered required work for the first two grades. Many of the children of course are unable to do much school work. However for those who can use their hands the teacher has various kinds of suitable handicraft. In the case of a few seriously afflicted children, she merely goes to play with them a bit, to tell them stories and to leave some suggestions and material for the mother to use until her next visit.

We have felt that great tragedy for most of these children was their lack of social contacts, so using the utmost care in transporting them we have on several occasions taken all who were capable of going to a picnic or party. Twice last summer they went to our bathing beach where they rolled in the sand like puppies, and at Christmas we had a wonderful party at the teacher's home. There were stockings full of presents, moving pictures, a tea table with delightful favors and loads of good things to eat. But the great thrill of the afternoon came when one of our leading dentists, who is an amateur magician of real skill, came to entertain them and produced a live, white bunny from a crumpled paper and gave it to one wide eyed youngster "for keeps."

The Hobby Club for Unemployed Men

Back in 1932 when the depression really hit us, we saw crowds of hopeless looking men standing in the corridors of the City Hall or milling about on certain street corners days when the sun was a bit warmer. We decided that a decent, warm place where these men could read and play games

while waiting for work to turn up would be of real social value. Accordingly we rented a store room that winter, equipped it with the tables and benches used on the summer playgrounds, and for three months, under the supervision of a secretary, an average of ninety men a day made use of the place. It was not open evenings regularly, but on occasion, smokers were held at which a speaker talked on a subject of interest.

The next year, 1933, the club branched out and was named the Hobby Club. The second floor of a large building formerly used as a dress factory was secured, and in addition to the games and reading room a work shop was set up with fine wood working machinery, hand tools, and a potter's wheel. Here those who cared to were able to make or repair articles either for profit or to be taken home.

Last year the club did not open until February first as our factory had been rented and it was difficult to secure suitable quarters within the limit of our funds. We discovered that the Transient Division of the TERA was also looking for headquarters, and arrangements were made with this Federal group for the use of the entire floor of an unused school building they were renting. In return the Outing Club repaired and cleaned up the premises for both organizations.

One of the outstanding activities of the Outing Club of Glens Falls, which for years has conducted a broad recreational program, is the Hobby Club for Unemployed Men operated for the past four years. The story of the development of this club is an interesting one.

The place was well adapted to our purposes. One room was used as the reading and games room; another as the shop; a third, set aside for boxing, wrestling and physical education, was equipped with a regulation ring. In the fourth room rehearsals for the weekly entertainment were held and scenery and props built and painted. A very wide hall was converted into a theatre by putting in a movable stage and seats each Friday for the minstrel shows and entertainments put on by the men themselves. On these occasions men might bring their wives.

The personnel of the club consisted of one general supervisor especially in charge of the entertainments who served in the Red Cross during the war and has been on the stage for many years; two manual training teachers for the shop; three secretaries, working in shifts, who kept the reading room open seven days a week from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, and an athletics director working on part time. All men participating in the regular Saturday night boxing bouts and wrestling matches were given a rigid physical examination by one of the local physicians who very kindly donated his services.

In addition to these activities there were a number of interesting speakers, among them, Father Daniel R. Burns, Chaplain of Great Meadow Prison and George H. Cless, Jr., Secretary of the Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce. Instruction in first aid and artificial respiration was given by Major George F. Heustis and A. P. Newkirk, Boy Scout Executive, assisted by a group of Scouts.

During the four months and a half the club was open last winter, the shop alone was used by 1089 men who turned out the following articles: mahogany library tables, office tables, card tables, soft wood kitchen tables, Queen Anne stands, smoking stands, davenport stands, bed side stands, wash stands, magazine racks, hall trees, children's chairs, cupboards, floor and table lamps, candlesticks, medicine cabinets, cigarette cabinets, book ends, clothes racks, ironing boards, shipping crates, bird cages, bird houses, a row boat and various toys and puzzles. These articles were made in the main from old wood—the head boards of old black walnut beds, discarded oak dining room tables, rough lumber from packing boxes and three ply wood carefully saved from big cases.

Approximately two hundred new articles were made and finished by the men for profit or for their homes but in addition there was a wide variety of articles brought in for repairs such as chairs, clocks, radios and musical instruments. A few did sign painting. Moreover, the men were very glad to give their time making and repairing equipment for the Recreation Department. Scenery and props were made for the Outing Club's Little Theatre group. All the toboggans were repaired and refinished. Twenty sets of paddle tennis were turned out. LaCrosse goals were built and regulation bases for all of our hard and soft ball diamonds were made at a cost not greatly exceeding the cost of two high priced sets we might purchase from sporting goods houses. To stitch

(Continued on page 43)

The Successful Nature-Garden Club

By KARL H. BLANCH

IN CONSIDERING factors that lead to club success the counselor or club leader may well turn the spotlight of critical examination upon himself. If you are a nature-garden club counselor, what are the qualities which you should have in order to be a successful club leader? Imagination, initiative, and enthusiasm are some of them. Moreover, as counselor and leader you must be able to kindle those qualities in the members of your club also. The nature-garden club leader must be able to see life through the eyes of boys and girls. He must be able to guide without pushing, to sugar-coat learning with the spirit of play. He must have a rich store of garden and nature lore and must, at a moment's notice, be able to find answers to countless questions. If you are looking for something easy to sponsor, it is suggested that you do not become counselor of a nature-garden club!

Planning Ahead

Another factor is the one of goals. Has your club definite aims in planning its activities? Many clubs run along from week to week in a hit-or-miss manner and the counselor wonders why they are not successful. Think about this —does each meeting, each program, bring some definite end nearer to realization? In planning club activities many interests should be cared for and programs must be varied. Plan to avoid monotony, plan with the interests of everyone in mind—but keep on looking ahead.

At the beginning of each year a considerable amount of time should be spent in general thought and discussion. The plans for the coming season should be considered carefully. It may be possible that the club has under way a project which extends over a period of years—if so, what shall be done this year toward bringing the project nearer to completion? A certain school has seen a school park evolve during a period of five years. Where once was a tract of wasteland, brush has been cut out and trees, shrubbery, and flowers planted instead. Paths, lined with stones, have been made, leading around thickets in which birds build their nests. A stone amphitheatre has been built among the trees. This project is the result of planning—of planning with vision. In addition to major projects like this one there are many smaller and less elaborate ones which can be completed in a single season; your local situation will suggest many possibilities. In considering, however, the selection of a project several things must be thought of. Has the project any real value? Does it contribute anything of worth to the pupil's personal welfare or to the welfare of the school or community? At the club's present stage of development is it possible that the contemplated project may be too ambitious a one? Can it be financed adequately? Here is one place where a need for thoughtful planning can be seen. Supplementing group projects a number may be worked out by individuals; gardens are a good example of these. Plan to do many things—interest is aroused and maintained only through activity—but whatever your club does, see to it that it has been well planned first.

Meetings

Well-planned projects make the traditional type of club meeting a very subordinate activity. Regular meetings, however, should not be neglected. They serve to emphasize the "organization" idea; boys and girls like to feel that they belong to something that holds meetings just like grown-up groups.

In a bulletin, "The Successful Nature-Garden Club" issued by the School Garden Association of America, Mr. Blanch, who is chairman of the Committee on Nature-Garden Clubs of the Association, outlines the organization of clubs for the upper grades and high schools, the elementary school and the rural school. We are presenting here material from the suggestions for clubs in the upper grades and high schools. Anyone wishing to communicate with Mr. Blanch may address him at the High School, East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

But just what is to be done during these meetings is a problem.

Every well-organized club has a program committee. The important duty of this committee is to plan the program for club meetings. As counselor, be careful that you do not dominate the work of this committee — stand aside and give guidance and help only when necessary. Starting with the idea that all programs should contribute, directly or indirectly, to the progress of the club toward one or more of its major goals the committee should attempt to discover the interests and abilities of every member so that all may share in the year's programs. The committee should not permit a few members to do all the work; it is so easy to let the outstanding pupils monopolize programs! Keep looking for hidden ability and talent; school clubs are the incubators for the development of these.

Now that Spring has arrived he's ready to begin work on his garden!

As a usual thing the business portion of the meeting should be brief. It likewise should be kept strictly formal. The play-way has no place in Parliamentary procedure. The informal part of the program should follow the business session. Have you been wondering why the boys and girls in your club don't seem to be interested in meetings? Check up a little. Have most of the programs been made up of badly-read papers dealing with miscellaneous subjects, the material for which has been copied, word-for-word, from an encyclopedia or other reference book? This is common club-meeting procedure. Put yourself in the place of the pupil who has to listen to this type of program-then stop wondering about the lack of interest! Enliven the programs, making of them something vital and living instead of something that is dead and static. If the meeting has not been planned so that most of the time will be spent in working on either group or individual projects, chose one topic and plan the program around it. Have members give short talks based, if possible, upon their own experiences. Include a few musical numbers on the program. Save some time for general discussion of the topic for the day. Always have a novelty of some kind to end the meeting—a contest, a game or something of similar nature. Make frequent use of motion pictures, lantern slides, exhibits of collections, and guest speakers.

Have you ever really considered the potential program possibilities in your community? Perhaps the mailman may be an enthusiastic amateur taxidermist; why doesn't the chairman of the program committee invite him to talk to the club about animals? That man in the next block who has that fine vegetable garden, the woman whose home across the street is always filled with beautiful plants during the winter months—how about them? A local florist, the man who keeps the pet shop, the manager of a fish hatchery, the district forester —all these are sources of interesting program material. Have you ever exchanged pupil-speakers with another similar club in your own school or in a school in a neighboring town? Has your club ever invited another group to exchange entire programs? Here there is an excellent opportunity to do something both worth while and interesting.

When should club meetings be held? The best time of all is during a period set aside for activities of this kind during the regular school day. This period should, preferably, be the last one of the day so that clubs may, if desired, meet for longer than one period. This is especially desirable in the case of nature-garden clubs which are often working on out-door projects at a distance from the school. If no regular time for meetings is provided during the school day, the next best time is after school. As a rule, evening meetings should not

be held except in cases where there are very real reasons for meetings at this time. If several clubs working with different activities are to meet together, if guest speakers are unable to be present during the daytime, if motion pictures can be shown only after dark—these are good reasons for evening meetings. Once in a while an open meeting should be planned and the public invited. Plan this meeting to show in some striking way something of the work of the club. Don't hold meetings too often—once every two weeks is often enough—even one a month if a sufficient number of "get together" meetings of activity groups are held and members, as individuals or groups, work on projects as they can find time.

Evening hikes are popular with nature-garden clubs but they have little real worth and are difficult to supervise properly. Far better is the early morning hike. Have a committee plan where to go and why, then arrange for the club to meet at a definite place and time. Leave promptly. An hour or two of brisk walking through the woods in spring or autumn, breakfast cooked over an open fire after the destination has been reached, return to school with just time enough for a shower before classes begin—this is one way to make the rest of the school envious of the nature-garden club!

Activity Groups

It is a good plan to divide a large club into several smaller groups, each of which is interested in some particular activity. There is no objection to a member's belonging to several of these groups. This is a much better plan than that of having several nature-garden clubs in the same school. Each activity group should be under the informal direction of a pupil leader, chosen from among those members who show outstanding qualities of leadership and interest. Activity groups do not bother with regular meetings unless they are necessary to make plans, to discuss projects, or to study some special phase of their work. Each group should take the lead in planning one or more of the regular meetings of the entire club, working with the club program committee. Often a teacher will be found who is interested in a special nature-garden activity and who will be glad to work with this group as a co-counselor. It has just been said that one of these groups may wish to spend some time in study. An excellent plan—pupils plan to study because they themselves see the need for acquiring more information concerning their work! But don't attempt to make a class of this study hour—here, if ever, the spirit of purposeful play should prevail and the study hour should be informal in nature.

"The desire to work among plants in any manner is always to be encouraged. It fosters a love of the beautiful, an appreciation of growing things, gentleness and kindness, responsibility and faithfulness to duty. And besides developing these desirable attributes, it occupies spare hours satisfactorily and trains bodies in a healthful, wholesome way. So give children a garden though it's only the size of a pocket handkerchief!" —From *Home Education.*

Club Libraries

Has your club a library? If your members have access to a public or school library, if your school is progressive and large enough to have a special general club library—fine! But have a nature-garden club library anyway. A closet, or a cupboard in the corner of a classroom will provide sufficient space. Choose a librarian and an assistant from the club's membership and put them in charge of all books, magazines, pictures, clippings, etc., belonging to the club. If there are several clubs with a nature study interest in your school, or if there are a number of activity groups within the one club the library should be a joint project. Providing material for the library should be a continuous club activity—it will be surprising to note how the collection of pictures and clippings grows and how many magazines are being donated. It might well be said here that provision should be made in the budget of every nature-garden club for subscriptions to several magazines dealing with nature study and gardening activities. In the nature study field money spent for magazines is a far better investment than is a similar sum spent for books. Leading magazine articles should be listed on file cards and the cards indexed according to the chief activities of the club. Clippings and pictures should be kept in large envelopes and the envelopes filed alphabetically. A special list of books and magazines available in the school library should be prepared and posted. Librarians should be on duty for a

few moments before and after school each day; club members and counselors should be permitted to take out material in accordance with some established regulations.

Service

How may your club be of service? Within the school it should cooperate with other clubs in the general activity program. Again, it may be possible that a unit of the work of a biology or general science class may be devoted to either study or projects relating to nature. Here club members should act as leaders, both in discussion and in the working-out of projects. In the community the constant aim of the club should be to spread the desire to be interested in nature study and gardening activities. Much can be done to make a community "nature conscious" through exhibits. These exhibits should be seasonable. An exhibit of garden posters, seed collections, clippings, and folders dealing with flower and vegetable culture would be very appropriate for the early spring months and would help to create a community interest in gardening; a mid-winter flower and potted plant show would help to encourage window-gardening in the community. A shade tree census might lead to a community program of street and roadside beautification. Cooperate with the local newspapers and the local public library and they will cooperate with you.

National Organizations

Is your club a member of the national organizations in the nature study field? If not, much that is worthwhile is being missed. These groups specialize in giving help to clubs and club counselors. The National Association of Audubon Societies, in the field of bird study and animal conservation; the Wild Flower Preservation Society, in the field of wild flower conservation; and the Junior Garden Clubs of America, in the field of gardens for juniors—all these are outstanding national organizations which will welcome a local chapter in your school. The School Garden Association of America is interested in a broad program of nature study and gardening activities in boys' and girls' clubs; all nature and garden clubs, no matter what their special interest may be, should register with this association. The fee for affiliation with any or all of these national groups is nominal and brings back big returns in the form of help and service.

Club Finances

Last of all to be considered, but important nevertheless, is the manner in which your club finances its activities. There is no doubt but that some money is necessary with which to work; just how much and where it is to come from is the real problem. To begin with, a budget should be made up at the time the year's activities are being planned. The amount of money necessary for carrying out the year's work should be estimated and possible sources of funds considered. The usual way of securing money for club activities is through dues paid by members. There is some value in having dues—they at least serve to keep out the "drifters"—those pupils who have no real interest but who are always on hand when something extra-special is being planned. Have dues, but keep them low. Better have low dues that can be collected than high ones that can't! There are other — and better — ways to raise money. Borrow the school movie machine and run a show, charge a small admission fee to an exhibit, put on a nature play or operetta, or plant bulbs during the winter months and sell flowers in the spring.

The School Garden Association of America whose address is 121 East Fifty-first Street, New York City, has issued a second bulletin prepared by Mr. Blanch entitled "Home Room Gardeners —a Garden Club for Indoors." In it Mr. Blanch outlines a program of activities in which the lower grades, in particular, may participate through "doing" groups of Gardeners. He makes practical suggestions regarding the best plants to choose for an indoor garden, their location, planting and care. "Home Room Gardeners," he says, "in addition to the more or less routine work outlined, may carry out other activities and projects. In a large school a room should be set aside for nature-garden club use. Here the Gardeners may store supplies, pot bulbs, start seedlings, and carry on similar work. Extra plants for emergencies can be grown here. A flowering plant, school grown, sent to a pupil or teacher absent from school because of prolonged illness is a very welcome gift indeed."

April Showers

THE INVITATIONS to this party may be written on brightly colored paper, or pale blue paper may be used with a rainbow painted or pasted on it and a boy and a girl in slickers under an umbrella.

On a sheet of cardboard draw a large open umbrella and underneath it write "Come in out of the rain and enjoy our April Showers."

Use a variety of colors for the decorations. Form a big rainbow out of crepe paper or cheese cloth at one end of the hall and over this draw a bit of white gauze to blend the colors. String crepe paper garlands in rainbow colors about the room. Festoons hanging from doors and curtains make an effective background. Colored balloons suspended from the ceiling will add to the beauty and atmosphere. Gaily colored paper hats may be provided for the guests, or rainbow paper headbands for the girls and belts or sashes for the boys. Or each guest may be asked to bring umbrellas and wear slickers or raincoats.

Program

Slicker Wise-Cracking Contest

Give each guest as he arrives three yards of plain wrapping paper, scissors, crayons, and pins. Allow fifteen minutes to see who can create the cleverest slicker. Have a slicker parade with judges to vote on merits of the decorative efforts.

Colored Clothing Contest

On the invitation the guests may be asked to wear as many different colors as possible, such as a green sock and a blue sock; a purple shirt and a red necktie. Award a prize to the person wearing the most colors.

Sir Walter's Cloak

Select a half dozen couples. The boys will be Sir Walter Raleigh and the girls Queen Elizabeth. Give to each boy two newspapers for a cloak and lay out a course from one end of the room down and back again. Line up the couples and give the starting signal. Each girl tries to go down and back again without allowing her feet to touch the floor as the boys try to keep a newspaper in front of her all of the time. First couple to finish first wins. If one of the girls steps on the floor instead of the newspapers, she and her partner must either drop out of the race or begin again.

A Rainy Day Race

Several couples are needed for this race. They stand in line with a closed satchel and an umbrella in front of each couple. In each satchel are a pair of rubbers, a pair of gloves and a raincoat or cloak. At the signal to start each young man grabs his satchel, and hand in hand he and his partner rush to the opposite goal where he opens the satchel, hands his partner her rubbers, which she puts on, holds her coat for her while she gets into it, closes the satchel, raises the umbrella, and, holding the umbrella over her with one hand and carrying the satchel with the other, runs with her back to the starting point. He then closes up the umbrella, opens the satchel, helps his partner out of her coat, takes the gloves and rubbers as she drops them, and puts them all in the satchel, closing it up. The couple to finish first wins.

Stepping Stones

Select six or eight persons to compete in this race. Each contestant is supplied with two little squares of wood or cardboard just big enough for one foot to go on. These squares are pushed along, one at a time, the player standing balanced on one foot while he thrusts the stone (the wood or cardboard) forward with the other. Anyone touching the floor with either foot must go back to the starting point and begin again.

In the Pond, On the Bank

Draw a chalk line down the middle of the room or stretch a tape along the floor. Designate the space on one side of this line as "the pond"; on the other side "the bank." Line the players up on the bank and then start giving orders. When the leaders says:

(Continued on page 43)

This party is one of a series of broadcasts on the subject of social recreation by the Down Town Branch of the Y.M.C.A. of Pittsburgh over station KDKA. The material for these broadcasts is prepared by W. T. Rowe and T. R. Alexander, and is issued under the caption "Recreo Bulletins."

On the Wild Flower Trail

Courtesy Ft. Worth, Texas, Park Department

By SARA H. CARLETON
Cambridge, Massachusetts

WITH THE FIRST breath of spring there is an incentive to be out in the open. A recreational activity that may be engaged in almost as soon as the snow has gone, and which lasts until late fall, is the collecting of wild flowers, and their artistic arrangement in an herbarium. This collection may be assembled in a single summer, or it may be added to from one season to the next as long as the interest holds. And interest is likely to last for there is a genuine thrill in arriving unexpectedly upon a patch of cardinal flowers in all their brilliance, in making the acquaintance not only of the common wayside plants, but also of those hidden in the depths of the woods, of the delicate flowers growing by the rim of the lake and of the more hardy varieties trailing over the mountainside.

A part of the delight of flower collecting is that it holds so many surprises for its followers. What appears to be an insignificant bloom turns out to be a plant of interest, as in the case of the sundew. The sundew, a bog plant growing from four to nine inches high, actually catches insects and devours them. The sundew's hairy leaves are coated with a fluid which attracts the insect. The tiny red filaments of the leaves curl about the insect thus captured and gradually the plant absorbs its prey.

You will need an inexpensive flower guide to identify the specimens. When you have found a number of different flowers the pleasure of discovery will be two-fold if the next step is consulting the guide and learning the common American names for the newly-found specimens.

The Herbarium

For the herbarium use a large book of manilla paper with a heavy cover. A loose leaf book is preferable. Decorating the cover will add to the attractiveness of the collection. The flowers should be pressed between newspapers. The newspapers are laid between large sheets of blotting paper which are covered with a wooden latticework made of strips of wood about three-quarters of an inch thick and an inch wide. Weights are placed on top. For the majority of smaller flowers satisfactory work can be done with the newspapers and weights alone. The blotting paper is used as a drier and is sometimes changed from day to day.

After an interval, when the flowers have been pressed, they are ready for mounting. Arrange them on a page of the herbarium and attach by means of very narrow strips of court plaster, one or two strips across the stem, and others across the leaves, as many as the specimens seem to require. A more expert mounting is achieved by gluing the specimens with a tin paste, the kind that is employed in factories for pasting labels on tin cans, in addition to using strips of court plaster. A very large flower will cover an entire page, but four or five specimens of smaller plants may be grouped on a single page in whatever arrangement satisfies the collector. There is an artistic value in the grouping of flowers, an ability that

grows as the herbarium maker becomes skilled in this practice.

The sweet-scented arbutus makes an attractive specimen with its fan-like spread and its dainty pink blossoms which preserve their natural color especially well. Some of the least pretentious plants make very beautiful specimens in the herbarium. The rough bedstraw when mounted makes a pattern of delicate tracery with its whorls of leaves and many tiny blossoms in clusters that add to the intricacies of the design. The hogweed, scorned habitant of back yards, is an admirable specimen for a collection with its fern-like leaves. Some plants have leaves of a dark green that are a silver white on the backs. A pleasing effect is accomplished by turning some of these leaves on their wrong sides when arranging the mount, thus bringing out the contrasting shades of silver white and deep green. There are many tricks of the trade that the flower collector will pick up as he adds to his herbarium. The amateur is likely to overlook the importance of roots. Many of the trailing and vine-like plants have roots that not only add to the grace of the mount, but are equally interesting from the botanical point of view.

The collector will want to print beside each flower the common name, the date on which it was found and the place where he found it. So much data will give a personal note to his collection. If he wishes he may include also the name of the flower family which he will find in the guide.

In general the mounted specimens will preserve their natural colors for a considerable number of years. Some colors will endure longer than others. The waxy white Indian pipes, after a passage of time, turn a solid black until they are silhouettes of their former glory. In one collection a specimen of blue vetch, which was added to the herbarium in 1913, is nearly as colorful today as at the time of its mounting.

A woman living in Maine collected over four hundred different wild flowers in a single summer. She reports that her two most exciting flower "finds" were a species of greenish white trillium or wake robin known to be rare, and the discovery of a field of purple loosestrife, a flower not supposed to flourish in Maine although it is prevalent in Massachusetts. While driving over an out-of-the-way country road, the brilliance of the loosestrife growing in a field where there was a windmill close by a farmhouse lured the flower collector from her car. Massachusetts friends had sent her specimens of the purple loosestrife so she was well acquainted with the plant, although scarcely able to believe that she was seeing before her a sea of flowers that were foreign to that part of New England.

The earliest spring flower is the skunk cabbage that makes its debut when March gales are still blowing. In April anemones and trailing arbutus are found in the woods. By May there are many newcomers — pussytoes, columbine, Jack-in-the-pulpits, violets and others. The collector is able to have work on his herbarium well under way by the middle of summer, June, July and August are the months of greatest activity for the collector, but even in September there are flowers waiting for the place in the herbarium. Among the late flowers are the lilies, foxgloves, goldenrod and asters.

Don't Overlook the Back Yard!

Automobiles have paved the way for getting into the country, but cars are not essential to city residents who are lovers of wild flowers. There are parks and reservations where there are flowers. Even in suburban back yards there are plants worthy of attention. The commonest plants are often overlooked. They are little known by the average man, who, if he considers them at all, does not recognize them as more than passing acquaintances. Yet no herbarium that aims at a general survey of all sorts of flowers is complete without them. The sorrel, the cinquefoil, the stitchwort, the ground ivy, the diminutive speedwell and the shepherd's purse are a few of these plants. The amateur who has been familiar with only the red clover of the field and back yard species, will soon discover that the red field clover has a number of cousins worthy of his acquaintance, ranging all the way from the cinnamon colored rabbit-foot clover to the sweet white clover common to the grassy roadsides.

The collector who is of an aesthetic rather than a scientific turn of mind may choose to include in his collection only those flowers that appear to him as the most attractive because of their color or graceful outline. From time to time he may run across quotations describing the various flowers in his collection which may be copied beside his specimens on their appropriate pages. William Cullen Bryant wrote:

"— Within the woods
Whose young and half transparent leaves scarce cast
A shade, gay circles of anenomes
Danced on their stalks."

(Continued on page 44)

Planning for Recreation

By ISAAC M. ALTARAZ, Ph.D.

IT WOULD be difficult to add materially to the already long list of recreational possibilities and leisure-time activities. A recent pamphlet* typical of its kind, suggests as many as five thousand things to be done, to be made, to be required, or to be learned. Courses, lectures, booklets, discussions and debates are growing day by day.

Since recreation is an old human problem, changing only relatively with the times, it is worth while to discover its characteristics.

Recreation may stand for restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, rejuvenation, regeneration, relaxation, reeducation, growth and many other such processes expressing the potentiality of man to regain strength after fatigue, courage after distress, play after work and similar functions. Recreation must be taken as a part of human life. Let us understand it as a normal need just as is food or water, sunshine or sleep. Recreation is a universal phenomenon found in animal, plant and man as recovery and restoration as well as an expression of the will to live.

When planning ways and means of recreation, distinction must be made as to the interests and inclination of adults and children, as well as to their needs.

Recreation for the Adult

From a study of nearly a thousand adults three psychological and sociological factors seem to me most vital:

(1) Every human being wishes at times to be alone, to relax in order to recover. *This means finding oneself, one's own meaning and importance in life.*

(2) If this wish is gratified, a normal desire drives the individual to seek company, to exchange ideas, to play and work with others, to get approval, to express feelings — in short, to satisfy the element of *social contact.*

(3) As a third factor we have the desire of the human being to come in *contact with nature.*

Since we are all different and each of us has a different rhythm of living, recreation will be individual and varied. Some people are conditioned to air, others to sun, still others to music. We may then speak of helio-tropic, aero-tropic, amoro-tropic, money-tropic, jazzo-tropic, movie-tropic, radio-tropic people. The recreative means, accordingly, will be different.

Recognizing, then, these three sources of recreational life, how is it possible, practically, to meet the needs which arise?

Recreation in Solitude. To become acquainted with oneself is "easier said than done." In oneself are the many desires, dreams, wishes, aspirations, hopes, worries, tragedies and comedies that make man. Standing at Times Square when the Babylonian mob moves north and south, one may well say, "Who am I?" But sitting in an easy chair in a cozy room, relaxed and surrounded with familiar possessions, one will feel "so big."

Work As Recreation. Some individuals find recreation by a change in activity, going smoothly from one interest to another and never tiring. Recent studies of fatigue have proven that the old state of being tired at the end of the day is more of an habitual emotional one; that every one of us gets another "break" when we have finished with our work, so that we can start to create again and do something just when we begin to say to ourselves that we have done our share.

Social Contact. Man's social contacts, either in

Dr. Altaraz, who has had long experience as an educator, in 1927 founded the Altaraz School for Character Training at Monterey, Massachusetts. Since that date he has served as resident director and psychologist at the school which has as its purpose the solving of personality problems and the discovery of practical methods for reeducation and guidance. During 1934, as visiting lecturer in the Division of General Education at New York University, Dr. Altaraz gave a course of lectures on Creative Life.

* *Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses,* E. E. Calkins.

work or play, need planning and cultivation if they are to be sources of vital and humanized recreation. In this field great progress has recently been made in the cities through courses, lectures, forums and gatherings for intelligent recreation; through work shops in the arts and crafts for artistic and creative recreation, and through inspirational centers for spiritual recreation.

The Place of Work and the Place You Live In. Work should be our greatest blessing. Do you love the work you are doing and are you engaged in the pursuit of some activity that utilizes all your energies? Is the house you live in a tower full of strangers who are trying to avoid one another by locking themselves in boxes called rooms and apartments? If you feel this is true, you will derive no recreation or happiness from your dwelling.

How entire cities can be humanized is a tremendous problem. The TVA movement may be one way. Benton MacKaye in his phenomenal work, *The New Exploration* has written a book of revelation which is a source of wisdom. As an engineer he has shown a remarkable way to transform the "wilderness of civilization" into an "indigenous environment," mechanized life into cultural growth, existence into real living, and a gigantic metropolis into a regional city.

Nature. Mother Nature will always remain the greatest source of human recreation. For genuine recreation city folks should join clubs and organizations whose purpose it is to hike, to explore, and to encourage simple ways of spending time in the open. For families and small children, parks and playgrounds in the cities supply some opportunitites to spend every possible moment among trees and plants, giving the children their opportunity to saturate themselves with life-giving natural forces. Museums are sponsoring garden clubs, the care of flowers and animals, the planting of trees and other projects. The movement known as the small garden projects offers city dwellers an excellent opportunity to return to nature.

The whole problem of planning recreation for adults is a difficult one because formerly education was not concerned with the development of individual interests and hobbies.

Recreation for the Child

The new education encourages free play and utilizes surplus energies in constructive ways. In the school I conduct the basic idea is to start the building of character from the play-

Courtesy Chicago South Park Commissioners

A boy's desire to make things may be a determining factor in his choice of vocation

ful tendence of each individual child, from his inner likes, dormant gifts and genuine and natural aptitudes.

A boy of fourteen who would at every occasion sneak away and disturb the peace even of the early hours by his hammering was found building a house on top of a tree in the nearby woods just to satisfy his longing for building. This hobby of his was encouraged. Extra time was given him for shop work, and now at twenty he is a fine craftsman and self-supporting. Another young pupil who loves and really understands animals—and they know it, too—spent his free time in the barn with cows

(Continued on page 44)

A Successful Bird Club

By J. W. HANDLAN
Oglebay Institute
Wheeling, West Virginia

LAST SEPTEMBER the Brooks Bird Club with headquarters at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, celebrated its second birthday, a healthy and sturdy young child!

The bird club is only one of the nature activities of Oglebay Park Institute which since 1928 has included in its program a rather extensive nature study schedule. Public field trips have been held in the park since July 1928, and somewhat to the surprise of those who have engineered the Institute program since its inception these field trips have had a weekly attendance average since their beginning of 115 people who meet every Sunday in the spring, summer and fall at seven o'clock. Under the leadership of A. B. Brooks, park naturalist, they then hike over approximately two miles of the park's trail system which is about ten miles in length. Mr. Brooks is a keen observer and student of bird life, and in addition to his public hike schedule has served as a leader of the annual nature training school affording intensive work for three weeks or longer early each summer.

It is not surprising that with such opportunities for cultivating outdoor hobbies at their very doorsteps, a number of Wheeling district people should have displayed more than ordinary interest in various phases of nature study, including the study of wild birds which abound in the 750-acre natural park where the walks are held and which is headquarters for the annual Nature Training School.

In September of 1932 a dozen individuals especially interested in birds decided to organize a bird club—the club to be part of the West Virginia Nature Association, Inc., the official sponsor of all nature study activities of Oglebay Institute. For a month or two the organization floundered about. Then it hit upon the simple expedient of planning its activities a year in advance.

An executive committee decided upon subjects to be studied at each meeting. It listed the names of club members alphabetically and assigned three people to each meeting to report upon assigned subjects. The committee—all amateurs—were fortunate enough to have had two to four years of study in connection with the Park hikes or the Nature Training Schools. In other words they had become humbly aware that they knew little or nothing about ornithology!

But books were available and the entire first year's program of the club—the presentation of three ten-minute papers at each meeting by members of the organization—consisted virtually in reviewing the literature locally available upon each subject assigned.

In the second year the program was slightly varied. One major paper was assigned for each meeting. Two shorter papers were assigned with the subjects optional with those who were to present them.

This summer all club members are working upon self-assigned "projects" in local bird study, and beginning in September, most of the papers to be presented at the monthly meetings of the club will be original in nature.

Throughout the duration of the club's life "club field trips" have been held. Each Sunday morning in April and May, for example, the group meets at 5 A. M. at Oglebay Park. More experienced members serve as leaders for two to three less experienced bird students. A two hour field trip is the schedule of each of these small parties and, as a result, bird identification in the field is no longer a

(Continued on page 45)

RECIPE FOR A SUCCESSFUL BIRD CLUB

"Secure a competent naturalist who will conduct public nature study trips until a number of those regularly attending them acquire the desire to know more about birds.

"Stir in a copy or two of Dr. F. M. Chapman's *Handbook*, or the *Handbook* by Florence M. Bailey, if the dish is prepared West of the Mississippi River.

"Add a program of regular meetings in which members take part rather than visiting experts. Include a regular schedule of field trips limited to members.

"Simmer, permit interest to crystallize—and there's your Bird Club!"

A State Experiment in Rural Recreation

A BEAUTIFULLY clear summer's day in the midst of the White Mountains. Onto the lawn in front of a big hotel there come early American Indians with their colorful headdresses and regalia, while nearby an orchestra plays strains from MacDowell's Indian music. Tracing the progress of light as represented in education and culture these groups from Hillsboro and Cheshire counties show to the audience of three hundred gathered to watch them what the development has been through church, school and home. Square dancing to the tune of a melodeon and fiddles played an important part in the early days of the state, and the present day was demonstrated in a tableau of arts and sciences which included agriculture and home-making as well as literature, music and painting.

This pageant was the result of the leadership of the recreation advisors in Hillsboro and Cheshire counties.

Another day—equally fair—and the same majestic setting. In the foreground tiny children dressed in pure white costumes dance gracefully to piano and violin music, while in the background wood-choppers bring in the trees used for various kinds of wood-carving. Two other groups of girls, costumed like English peasants, advance to the green to one of the old English processionals, and then go into a circle dance which has been handed down from the Druids and represents their worship of the trees. There follows a puppet show which gives an idea of the modern adaptation of wood-carving—all of the puppets being made from wood.

The recreation advisors in Belknap and Grafton counties were responsible for this.

A third day—the same setting. As the rock tapper breaks open the rock, girls dressed as jewels dance forth onto the green. As they hold their poses, a beautiful rendition of the Faust Jewel Song is given by a young woman representing Marguerite. There follows a most dramatic picture of the iron kettle story in which a young girl dashes from the block house on horseback to secure forces against an unexpected Indian attack. So well was this depicted that the entire audience was held spellbound.

Here the leaders were the recreation advisors from Merrimack and Sullivan counties.

Again—sheep grazing peacefully in the background. A small group of women in old-fashioned costume spin the wool and prepare the flax while another cards. In the foreground the dyeing takes place— first the goldenrod or other flowers used, then the dipping in huge caldrons, then the finished skeins hung on the racks. Off to the other side a group approaches the loom, singing the Weaving Song as they come, while from a distance girls dressed in the colors mentioned in the song, dance the English Weavers' Dance. The grand finale is the march of handwoven coverlets—fifty of them carried by girls in old-fashioned costumes. With these as a colorful background the picture is complete.

The Carroll County advisor organized this.

And yet another—the development of pottery from prehistoric times to the more advanced Indian, then early Colonial times, Civil War period and finally our own modern pottery. Two huge replicas— one of the Willow plate, and one of a Wedgewood Vase — served as background for separate groups of dances.

Recreation advisors in Rockingham and Strafford counties engineered this.

Results: Several groups are repeating the whole pageant or scenes from it for Old Home Day celebrations or for some special event.

For many it was a real holiday — they picnicked or camped along the way up and back. Some had never seen that part of New Hampshire before and did not realize its beauty. All had real fun taking part, and many gained valuable experience in pag-

New Hampshire has an interesting and unique set-up for its E.R.A. leisure time program in that although funds are for the most part provided by the State E.R.A., the workers are associated with the Extension Service of the State University. Miss Ethel Worth, in charge of the program, is Recreation Specialist in the State Extension Service. The county recreation workers, known as recreation advisors, bear the same relationship to the Extension Service as do the 4-H Club leaders and other county workers. At the request of the Governor the National Recreation Association helped in organizing the program, initiated in April 1934

eantry, music and dancing, which will help in their own communities.

Another scene—this time in Durham — shows 110 young leaders between 15 and 25 years of age playing new and different games on the playfield, under the direction of a corps of ten leaders trained under the state recreation advisor in a four day course. Following this training these leaders conducted the play meet for the Camp Carlisle boys and girls each afternoon during their camp. To see three hundred and fifty girls on the play field moving from one game to another without confusion, thus giving each of these girls an opportunity to play eleven different games, was worth watching; the boys did likewise, two hundred and fifty strong.

Walter King, eighty-four year old singing master, who led the singing school group and sang two solos

An added feature of the institute was the formal party held for and by these young people to make them acquainted with the etiquette of such an affair, including invitation, receiving line, social dancing, and seeing the girl home! Much was learned through this experience.

The scene changes once more to a crowded lecture hall with the audience a bit drowsy from listening to many speeches. A ten minute relief period between periods give opportunity for recreation advisors to lead the group in singing, motion songs, and coordination stunts.

The curtain has just gone down on the last of three nights of plays and while the audience waits for the decision of the judges a junior symphony orchestra from a nearby town plays for their amusement. Everyone is pleased when Sullivan County with its play "Cloudburst" comes in first, Rockingham with "Not Quite Such a Goose" second, and Carroll with "The Bishop's Candlesticks" third. Most of the audience and all of the casts retire to another room to hear the criticism given by the judges. A great interest is manifest. In many cases the county would not have entered had it not been for the leadership of the recreation advisor there. Still another change of scene, and groups are showing how our grandparents and great grandparents had their recreation — an old-fashioned singing school, led by an 84 year old man, a quilting party with square dancing as part of the fun, and finally an old-fashioned wedding, with couples who had been married fifty years as special guests. The finale a choir festival of 75 voices, demonstrated what good music can be sung with the right amount of effort and leadership.

These last few events were the result of the combined efforts of the state and county advisors.

A type of community gathering which was tried out with much success at Wilton in the Spring proved equally successful in the fall in the form of Foliage and Harvest Festivals. The Monadnock Region Association called on the Recreation Service to help in the staging of a dancing and singing pageant in honor of the fall colors in and around Jaffrey. At Deerfield a Harvest Festival brought together school children for folk dancing, choral groups of adults for songs, and a combination of participants and audience in community singing. A number of other towns have conducted similar festivals.

The communities of New Hampshire have responded with enthusiasm to the suggestion of community nights. The programs, planned and conducted by a committee from the community under the guidance of the county recreation advisor, is participated in by the entire community, young and old. The activities include community singing, folk dancing, and group games both active and passive.

A practical demonstration of community service was made in connection with the fairs at Rochester and Lancaster. Part of the fair grounds was fenced off and play equipment and leaders were provided in this space so that mothers could

leave their children to be taken care of while they attended the fair. In one instance over two hundred children were thus cared for. A second recreational feature of the fair was an exhibit at Rochester which showed indoor and outdoor play equipment, and a miniature playground with outdoor fireplaces, swings, tennis and baseball courts and other facilities. A similar idea was carried out at the Sullivan County 4-H Fair where not only a miniature play center was exhibited but also a splendid hobby exhibit conducted. At Tuftonboro the entire program was turned over to the County Advisor who arranged a Mother Goose Pageant, a program of individual competitive sports, and a picture demonstration by the Home Management Specialist.

A five-part program in recreation has been planned for the 4-H Clubs of the state which includes games that are adaptable for club meetings, games for the home, music, folk dancing, and tramping and trailing. Interest is running especially high for tramping and trailing. This program suggests various kinds of hikes which can be taken by the club—Hobo, Point to Point, etc.; new ideas for outdoor meals cooked over an open fire; snowshoe tramping, nature trails, skating parties and the like. One county held a winter carnival planned by and for the 4-H Club members, with ski races, snowshoe dashes, speed skating and the like. At an informal carnival conducted by a local 4-H Club leader, several rural schools combined and produced some snow modeling worthy of mention. Cooking their noonday meals over an open fire in one corner of the school yard was a feature they enjoyed almost as thoroughly as the game period and trail through the woods in the afternoon.

Constant use is being made of the three-act play loan service established this winter. One hundred and forty plays donated by several publishing companies compose a library. Anyone in the state may borrow three of these plays at a time to be kept for one week. Thus a better opportunity is given to choose the most suitable play for production. A play exchange in which each of several towns produce a play in their own and all of the other towns in the exchange is being conducted in a number of the counties.

In order to make this temporary program of permanent value, community recreation councils or committees are being formed. The members of these committees not only represent various leading organizations, but also have a special recreational interest in dramatics or music or outdoor sports or social recreation. These leaders are urged to attend institutes, to keep in close touch with the county and state recreation leaders, and to be informed on any recreational activity of interest to their community. Young people especially are being included in these committees. Only in this way can a sound recreation program for rural communities be established.

One special study made in the Washtenaw County, Michigan, Rural Recreation Survey, covered one school and one school district in each of the twenty county townships. It was found that the average area of the school grounds was a little less than a quarter of an acre; that not more than twenty-five per cent have sufficient space for a thirty-five foot softball diamond, the only organized game generally played. There were no facilities for tennis in the country districts and only very limited facilities for baseball. Less than 15% of the children knew how to swim. Many communities were without facilities for picnicking.

"What seems to be the great social and recreational need," says Dr. Henry S. Curtis, director of the study, "is some central meeting place indoors, with an auditorium for movies, lectures and perhaps preaching on Sunday; a gymnasium for dances and parties; a social room for neighborhood meetings, and a swimming pool. Out-of-doors there should be a place for tennis and baseball, with a garden and nursery, and at the back, if possible, a picnic grove. They are quite as essential to the rural community as they are to the school."

A FEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A Spring training course for county workers

Ten county institutes attended by 748 volunteers from 125 organizations

A Spring festival

A number of county summer camps for women, girls, boys and entire families

An extensive life saving program

A four-day camp training course for State Junior Leaders

A series of five different pageants on arts and crafts

A state festival—"Good Times in the Old Times"

Fall training courses in ten counties

A state-wide Winter Sports Club program

An indoor community center program throughout the state.

Seeing the Northern Rockies on Foot

By CARROLL LANE FENTON

THE WEST—pinnacles of red and brown rock rising from sage-tufted plains. The West—snowy mountains and deep valleys dug by vanished glacial ice and now lined with rich forests of cedars, firs and lodgepole pines. The West: a world of beauty and primitive romance; of pasts that stretch back through ages to days when the earth itself was young.

This world, once inaccessible, was brought to our reach by railways. For forty years they sufficed, with tallyhos, saddle horses and pack outfits to take visitors among peaks and lakes.

Then came the automobile. More flexible than the railway, it followed the tallyho and crossed passes once remote. As roads improved, cars improved also, until they promised to invade any mountain range or valley. They served well—much too well! Trains took us and put us down, to do and explore for ourselves. The automobile takes us and then sits waiting, ready to hasten us away. It begs us to glance and hurry on; to "do" this range in an afternoon, drive a hundred miles on for dinner, and skim through another scenic region tomorrow. Increasing thousands motor westward—and a few hundreds see the West.

To know the real West, you must travel many miles of high, narrow trails, where eagle, bighorn and mountain goat pause to watch you pass. You must climb ancient ladders cut in rock and look down into precipitous canyons from the doors of stone-age huts. You must walk beside glacial lakes in valleys where moose and caribou pasture. You must skirt snowfields on the Great Divide, and at evening come to a cabin of red rocks perched among twisted pines. There a mountain woman will give welcome and a cook will prepare you a meal of such size that you never would dare eat it at home. But you will eat it, and a large breakfast, too, without a thought of the knicknacks that are served to tempt you in hotels.

But where, in the vast distances of the West, is there country to be traversed on foot? Where are villages like those of Switzerland and France, where *Monsieur l'Aubergiste* awaits tourists even among the mountains?

There aren't any, and that is one beauty of the region. You may walk for a month in the Rockies, yet never pass through a town. But trails, inns, food are other matters. For what are national parks equipped, if not to care for those who walk as well as the others who ride?

Not all parks, of course, are equally good for the traveler who wants to hike. No one would see the Yellowstone on foot unless endowed with superabundant time and one or two burros to carry baggage. The Grand Canyon has awe-inspiring trails; but he who would "do" the Canyon on foot must burden himself with pack mules and a guide, or must carry a painfully heavy load over dusty trails where the sun beats down with subtropical heat even in April. The Yosemite is beautiful and cool—but its holiday crowds often suggest those on beaches near New York .

Four Regions Supreme

I doubtless am prejudiced; but four regions seem to stand supreme among hiking districts of the West. One is Glacier National Park, with its neighbor, Waterton Lakes, in Alberta. Another is Jasper Park, where the hiker must be supported by horses to do a really thorough job. Next come the mountains and valleys stretching westward from Banff, a perfect pleasure ground for those who want to hike from camp to camp without the burden of food and duffle and with relaxation at fine hotels. Last is Canada's Glacier Park among the magnificent Selkirks. It has neither cabin, camp nor hotel—the hiker must bring his own bedding and tent, be his own guide, camptender, cook. In reward he has wild life, glaciers

Are you going to the Rockies this summer? Let an experienced traveler tell you how best to see this world of beauty and primitive romance.

Let the horses carry the tents and supplies while you have the joy of following the longer trails through the mountains

Courtesy Carroll Lane Fenton

and high peaks, with good trails, yet with that solitude peculiar to a mountainous region untouched by motor roads.

In American parks the hiker may find himself looked down upon. Rangers lead trail parties, it is true, but tradition says that a bus or a horse is the proper means of getting about. Canadians are more informal: their peaks were visited by hikers and climbers long before good trails were built. No signs warn that hob-nailed boots are forbidden in dining rooms, and railroads schedule hiking trips to the more spectacular valleys. They even sponsor a hiking club, "Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies," operating from Banff and Lake Louise, but sending information from the Windsor Station in Montreal. The club plans four or five day hikes, transfers baggage during trips, engages glacier guides and packers, and even supplies alpenstocks. Costs for this service, food and shelter are a little more than $6.00 per day. Measure that by an independent trip, on which you will pay $7.50 for the glacier guide alone!

The guide's service is required, of course, only when you plan to cross ice. For the rest, take the trails alone or in parties of family and friends. Routes are marked and thoroughly safe; with a topographic map and some caution you even may strike out through country where the only trails are those of game. If you photograph, have a camera ready: deer, moose, bighorn and mountain goat often pose obligingly.

As you may vary sights and routes, so you may choose accommodations. You may stop at the best hotels any national park on this continent offers—their rates, by the way, are by no means so high as boastful rumor reports. You may leave them for simple log cabins in valleys, where moose waken you in the morning as they clatter down gravel paths. Go on to more remote tea houses, hanging between precipices and valleys dug by glacial ice. Then return to your neglected car, visiting the motor camps that line the road through Kootenany Park. Or put tents, bedding and food on horses and, leaving them in care of a guide, lead forth on longer trails through the mountains.

Expenses? They vary also. If you stay strictly by motor camps they run astonishingly low, for good food in Canadian towns is cheaper than in our own Northwest. A more liberal plan yields greater returns, for many worth-while things lie beyond reach of daily hikes from the camps. Allow stops at cabins, tea houses and hotels, compensating by periods spent in your own home tent. Following this plan we have spent four summers in the northern Rockies on budgets only slightly greater than those of home. I shall not bore you with figures, for three of those trips were made in times when fares, cabin rates and food were far higher than they are today.

Whether you come by motor or train, start hiking on the trails about Banff. There are good and easy trails along valleys cut among sharp gray mountains of tilted and twisted gray rocks. There is also the "million dollar view," which is all the guide books say and more, since it tells a story of vanished glaciers and rivers pushed out of their paths. As for beauty, every photograph shows it, but even those in natural color fail to give its quality.

Lake Louise deserves four days to a week. Its trails, though well graded and wide, lead to spectacular peaks or the edge of grinding glacial ice. Ptarmigan lead their chicks among heather; a pica spreads his hay out to dry on red rocks near the head of the lake. Mantled ground squirrels come

to beg, and pack rats make collections of bright things dropped by campers and hikers. They don't always wait for things to drop, and often cut shiny buttons from carelessly handled coats.

Take road or trail to Moraine Lake, which hides below ten red-and-buff peaks each more than ten thousand feet high. Then back to Lake Louise, and across the Continental Divide. Cars may be left at Wapta Camp while the party hikes to Lake O'Hara, the one rival of Louise. There are few trails leading from it, but they offer views of great beauty and chances to study mountain plants. Open slopes allow for hikes at will, without even a map for guide.

From Yoho Camp, reached by road or trail, there are routes leading to high basins, lakes and the grim foot of Yoho Glacier. Moose feed in Duchesney Lake, and at least one handsome bull has learned not to fear human beings. But use a telescopic lens, for he is not really neighborly.

An easy route leads on to the chalet on the shore of Emerald Lake. Harder, but more beautiful, is that which climbs toward Burgess Pass, reaches a fire-protected camp ground and then drops suddenly to the valley. Tent, bedding and food can be sent up for three dollars; stay until the supplies are eaten and pack your remaining duffle downhill. But don't let that word "downhill' deceive you; unless you are thoroughly hardened to loads, thirty-five pounds will seem like three hundred by the time you reach the foot of that trail!

There is another reason for taking the trail followed by that steep descent. Like most of the northern Rockies, those about Banff, Lake Louise and Field are formed of rocks laid down long ago under shallow, shifting seas. Those seas contained varied life: seaweeds, sponges, shellfish, bristled worms and queer, flat creatures with jointed bodies whose only name is trilobites. On sands they died and disappeared, but in limes and muds their remains were preserved as fosil animals and plants.

Corals and shells of the early Coal Age lie in the tilted cliffs above Banff. More ancient beds outcrop at Ross Lake, not far from the Continental Divide. Near Burgess Pass is a dark gray ledge whose fossils, rarely abundant and perfect, have made it famous throughout the world. Even if you have no collection it is worth while to visit that quarry, search the scattered slabs for remains, and contrast these records of ancient seas with modern lakes, glaciers and mountains. But if you expect to take fossils away, first get appropriate permission from the National Parks office in Ottawa!

From Emerald Lake an excellent road leads to the railway town of Field. You may motor westward to Golden, but must take train to the Selkirks—there is no other way to go. Leave it at the village of Glacier and get the one Ford in the place to take your duffle to the camp ground where the famous Glacier House once stood. There you'll find wood, shade, water and a place to put your food beyond reach of ground squirrels and bears. A porcupine will be your neighbor, but since quill-throwing is a myth this is no cause for alarm.

The Selkirks once were a mecca for mountaineers of America and Europe. Today they are almost deserted — which means you may enjoy good trails and still have solitude. For glacier work get a guide from Lake Louise; without one, take trails upon Mount Sir Donald, to the tip of Mount Abbott and across Baloo Pass. In the meadows near Nakimu Caves there are grizzlies; the caves themselves are strange tunnels worn by water from glacial ice. Reserve at least one evening for the sunset, which stains with rose, vermilion and purple the snowy peaks north of Rogers Pass. It's a perfect ending for your visit in this land of high peaks and ice.

Expenses? I promised not to give figures—but here there are no rates to change. On our last four days in the Selkirks we spent $5.92 above railway tickets and observation car fares. Of these, fifty cents went for hauling duffle and the rest for milk, oranges, lettuce and more substantial items of food. Less than $1.35 per day for two, permitting some fliers in luxury at Emerald Lake and Louise . . . .

Can you afford *not* to see the West when budgets are reduced like that?

"But spring will come. The ice will break up and melt away; elms and maples will venture into leaves; hemlocks and firs will arouse themselves to a fresher green. Grasses will cover the hills and the meadowlands. And there will be bird songs in the air. Then will come the time for the good sport of hiking over the countryside." — *Harry A. Overstreet* in *A Guide to Civilized Loafing.*

Adventures Over the Radio

By NATHAN L. MALLISON
Superintendent of Recreation
Jacksonville, Florida

THE JACKSONVILLE Department of Public Recreation is sponsoring a novel club known as the Junior Road to Adventure Club, which each week broadcasts a serial under the title, "Peter and Peggy in Story-Book Land." Competitive auditions are held for the various parts and all the individuals connected with the production are volunteers.

The Recreation Department is especially fortunate in having, in Mr. Martin Fabian, a volunteer worker whose hobby is the presentation of radio plays. Mr. Fabian, a civil engineer by profession, first became interested in radio drama through the technical problems involved in producing sound effects. As a result, he spends much of his leisure in building devices for the accurate reproduction of sounds over the radio. His generosity, both in the expenditure of time and money, has made it possible for the Department of Public Recreation to present unusually interesting and worth while programs which are arousing much favorable comment.

Most of the good scripts for radio presentations are copyrighted and sold by syndicates. Mr. Fabian believes that good sound effects must have good plays, so he has purchased a series of scripts with most happy results. While children's fairy tales are the theme of the broadcasts, the fan mail indicates that more adults listen to the program than children.

Many so-called children's hours, especially those which have been commercialized by companies dealing in articles of merchandise for children, are insipid affairs which even the children will not tolerate. When time and effort are expended on a program to insure an artistic production, even adults will listen, the experience of the Jacksonville Recreation Department attests.

Presenting, from left to right, the operator of the sound effects; the announcer, Smokewreath; the narrator; Peter and Peggy, who are woven into every production; the director of the production; Prince Charming; Cinderella; the Fairy Godmother and the two sisters.

WORLD AT PLAY

If You are Going to the Theatre

To make possible the fullest appreciation of the dramatic offerings of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1934-35 theatre season, the Extension Department of the Public Schools each Tuesday evening at one of the social centers holds drama and music previews. At these previews the coming week's events on the theatre board are discussed. If there are no special attractions on the program of the following week, the evening is devoted to the reading and discussion of some outstanding modern play, some topic of the theatre or musical demonstration studies.

Making Washington Safe for Play

Accidents on municipal playgrounds are few, the ratio of all mishaps being 2.8 to each 100,000 visits to the playground, according to the 1934 report of the Department of Playgrounds of the District of Columbia. Nevertheless, a determined effort is being made to reduce this ratio, and with the cooperation of the Women's City Club, the American Automobile Association, and the Metropolitan Police Department, an interplayground campaign for safety and for playground beautification was conducted from April 1 through September 30, 1933. Several patrols were organized on each playground. The Women's City Club offered an attractively designed certificate to each playground which showed improvement in the appearance of the grounds and in its safety-record. The AAA presented three handsome banners, first, second, and third place to the grounds having the highest record each month. Keen interest in many communities in the beautification of the grounds brought generous gifts of shrubbery, rose-trees, furniture, curtains, and enlisted the assistance of many adults who painted furniture, made curtains and helped in garden activities.

Travel Talks Popular

An interesting activity fostered by the Recreation Commission of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, is a series of travel talks running through the winter which are given by residents of the city who during the past year have taken interesting trips. For example, one speaker motored across the country spending considerable time in Arizona, New Mexico and the Grand Canyon. Another, a florist, spent the summer in Holland among the bulb growers. Reading, Pennsylvania, has also adopted this plan, which is working out very successfully in both cities.

The Community House at Dedham

The community house at Dedham, Massachusetts, is an historic mansion built in 1799. The house was in a sadly neglected condition when it was turned over to the Dedham Community Association in May 1922, and it has been gradually restored to its present state. It is open to the people of Dedham and to others for all kinds of leisure-time activities —social, educational and recreational. In it and on the grounds about it is conducted a continuous all the year round program of gatherings and activities for young and old alike. Frances M. Baker Park, including within its limits the landing place of the original settlers of Dedham in 1636, was a gift to the association in 1927. It adjoins the grounds extending to the Charles River and provides space for tennis courts, other outdoor games and a swimming beach.

Subdivision Development

In Subdivision Development circular Number 5, issued by the Federal Housing Administration, minimum requirements are set forth for the physical characteristics of subdivisions and of the properties within them. Among the requirements on which special

TENNIS for TEACHERS
By HELEN I. DRIVER

Instructor in Charge of Women's Tennis
University of Wisconsin

● A manual for the recreation leader, and teacher of Physical Education. Contents include analysis of seven strokes, common errors and teaching progressions for each; practice organization for beginning and advanced groups; tactics, tests, and tournaments; organization of tennis programs. **Price $2.** Detailed description sent upon request.

Orders, accompanied by full payment should be directed to
H. I. DRIVER, Lathrop Hall
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

emphasis is laid is the following: "Appropriate, adequate and conveniently accessible schools, parks, playgrounds, and shopping centers shall exist or they shall be definitely in prospect. Dedication or reservation at a reasonable cost of sites for schools, parks, and playgrounds shall be considered bona fide evidence of intent to provide these three types of facilities and preliminary arrangements shall have been effected for making them available."

The Camping Magazine

If you are interested in

The leadership of youth.
The swiftly changing methods in organized camping.
The statements of leading thinkers on education through camping.
Leadership training—Counsellor's Education.
Camp Programming—Administration.
Outdoor Sports and Activities.
New Games, Land and Water.
Swimming—Canoeing—Sailing.
Riding—Archery—Riflery.
Woodcraft—Indian Lore—Nature.
Artscraft—Dancing—Stunts.
Council Fires—Story Telling.

Then read the Camping Magazine regularly

Send for a sample copy $2.00 a year.

Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dept. R

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, March 1935
Hobbies for Girls, by Ruth Nichols

Leisure, March 1935
Coaches for a Miniature Napoleon, by Ellen Hill
Dramas Without Dialogue, by Will Anderson
Whit-Tennis, by Milton Connelly
Make It a Kitchen Party, by Frank L. Havey
Ted Tinker—Tinkerer

Safety Education, March 1935
The Ancient Kite in the Modern Sky, by Marion Holbrook

Parks and Recreation, February 1935
Emergency Conservation Work in the National Parks, by John D. Coffman
Recreation and Reconstruction, by L. H. Weir
Curling, An International Sport, by Irwin R. Dunnell

The Parents' Magazine, March 1935
The Busy Child Gets Well Fast, by Marie Willcox Abbott

Educational Method, March 1935
Grand Rapids Schools Develop Children's Hobbies, by Helen K. Mackintosh
How the Museum Contributes to Leisure-Time Interests, by Jane A. White
Elementary Industrial Arts and Leisure-Time Interests, by A. Adele Rudolph
Is Your School Educating for Leisure? by Eugene T. Lies
Education for Leisure: Recent References, by Edith A. Wright
Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency, by Katharine F. Lenroot

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, March 1935
Dramatic Activities of the Berkeley, California, Recreation Department, by Charles W. Davis
The Use of Basketball Skill Tests for Girls and Women, by Helen A. Moser

PAMPHLETS

Charlton Community Center Leisure Time Program, Board of Education, Newark, N. J.

A Study of Rural Community Development in Waterville, N. Y.
Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York

Report of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board for 1934

Thirteenth Annual Rport of the Park Department, Recreation Bureau of the City of Passaic, N. J., 1934

First Annual Report of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, Summit, N. J., 1934

1935 Spring and Summer Outings of the Westchester Trails Association
Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York

Adult Education and Recreation Report of the Board of Education—Elmira, N. Y., 1934

New HEYDAY HOUSE *Hits:*

The new best-seller in entertainment books is Gerald Lynton Kaufman's delightful "IT'S ABOUT TIME" — a treasure-chest of clock and watch puzzles, problems, tricks, games, curiosities and philosophy that will test your wits, arouse your imagination and offer a thousand rich and thrilling hours of fun — appeals to everyone.

IT'S ABOUT TIME

$1.50

by GERALD LYNTON KAUFMAN

Just out—the exciting new detective game for competitive playing—baffling picture-clue mysteries that require eyes, wits, speed, and are grand fun to solve!

$1.00

BRINGING SHERLOCK HOME

by LAWRENCE TREAT

heyday house
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO. INC

Coming! NAMING QUINTUPLETS, by J. Bryan, III, and MAY I LEAVE THE ROOM? by G. Lawson Kendall—$1.00 each. Ask for these *Heyday House Hits* at your bookstore.

E. R. A. Concerts in Boston.—On January 24th, the first of a series of free public E. R. A. concerts was held at the Boston Opera House, presented by a selected group of 88 professional musicians representing the best performers of the E. R. A. Symphony Concert Orchestra and the F. E. R. A. Symphony Orchestra. Free tickets were distributed through the sectional committees of the City-wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation. Two outstanding soloists volunteered their services for special numbers. In spite of the blizzard and zero weather, 600 people were present.

Annual Meeting of the American Association for Adult Education.—The Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Adult Education will be held at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 20, 21, and 22. There will be sessions on public schools as adult education centers; adult education in rural communities; adult education under public auspices; vocational education and adjustment for adults; rural library service; a vocational interest of adults; training community leaders; readability, and mechanical aids to learning. Further information may be secured from the American Association for Adult Education, 60 E. 42d Street, New York.

A Hobby Round-Up.—From May 1 to 11, 1935, the Leisure League of America, Inc. will sponsor in New York City "a national exposition of hobbies, sports, games, arts, handicrafts and other diversions organized to display and demonstrate in an animated, colorful and dramatic way the activities and accomplishments of the many organizations and individuals engaged in furthering wholesome leisure-time activities." The exhibit, which will be held in Commerce Hall, Port Authority Building, will be under the executive management of Robert Everett Associates, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A Hobby League.—The Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia has established a hobby league which is arousing much interest. Hundreds of ideas on hobbies have been assembled. A consulting group has been organized who are experts on various phases of leisure-time activities and who will answer questions. Hobby clubs and groups will be formed. Four workers are giving full time to the project.

A Children's International Fete in Japan.—In November the Tokyo Y. W. C. A. held a Children's International Fete, introducing the festivals of four seasons in many lands. Among the countries represented were: Afghanistan, America, Canada, China, Denmark, England, France, Holland, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Philippine, Poland, Russia, Siam, Sweden, Scotland and Turkey.

The Dog as a Playfellow.—Dr. Henry S. Curtis, Director of the FERA Recreational Survey in Washtenaw County, Michigan, writing about the dog as a playfellow says, "He is probably the most valuable piece of apparatus available as he leads to much activity and has a strong emotional appeal. This is coming out

Bright SUNSHINE
Clean FRESH AIR

Keep playgrounds free from dust with Solvay Calcium Chloride . . .

PROTECTING children ot play is the oim of the modern playground. How important to protect them from the dongers and dirt in dustl It's so easy and it costs next to nothing.

An opplicotion of Solvoy Floke Calcium Chloride on grovel or earth surfaces effectively ends the dust nuisonce. And Solvoy Colcium Chloride kills germs. The photomicrogrophs pictured here show you the results. 347 cultures in the untreated dust. Only 3 in the same dust treoted with Solvoy Colcium Chloride.

Before treatment After treatment

Make this a dustless outdoor season on your playgrounds. Send today for full information and booklet No. 1159.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Monufactured by The Solvoy Process Company
40 Rector Street New York

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG U S. PAT OFF
CALCIUM
CHLORIDE
FLAKE—77%—80%

strongly in the study we are now making of summer activities. For the only child in the country the dog offers the only opportunity for vigorous play, and for many others he is more important then any other kind of play equipment. He is an excellent playfellow and leads to much running and romping out-of-doors. The pet in general, and the dog in particular, has a large place in child direction, and the boy or girl who has grown up without one will probably be socially poorer for all the rest of his life."

May Day—Child Health Day.—The stamping out of diphtheria has been chosen as the special project for this year's May Day—Child Health Day, according to an announcement issued by the American Child Health Association. Further information may be secured from the association at 50 West 50th Street, New York City.

Activities of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro.—The Italian government has issued a beautifully illustrated volume entitled "Developments and Realizations of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" which gives the historical development and accomplishments of the Leisure Time Organization established for the benefit of workers. Accomplishments are classified under four headings: Physical Culture (Sports and popular games—Italian Federation for Excursions); Artistic Education; Popular Culture and Professional Education, and Assistance (hygienic, sanitary, social discounts, facilities, social assistance.) An exceedingly broad program of activities is embraced in this program which is the coordinating body for thousands of small societies.

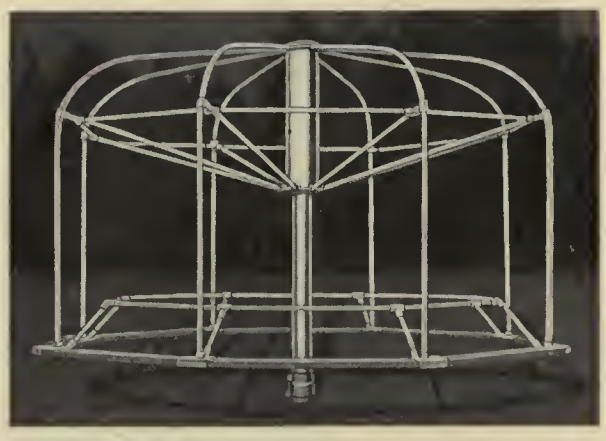
Recreation in Institutions—C. M. Goethe of Sacramento, California, who for many years has been devoted to promoting the recreation movement and who was one of the first to work for the international play movement writes that he is supplying to certain of the residents of an institution for the insane packets of postage stamps. Officials of the institution have found that stamp collecting has not only recreational value but in some instances curative value. Another resident of Sacramento is performing the same service for tubercular patients in a local institution.

Tenth Annual Seminar in Mexico.—The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America announces the tenth annual seminar in Mexico to be held in Cuernavaca and Mexico City from July 3rd to July 23rd. The seminar will consist of three weeks of lectures, round table discussions and field trips which will supply a general introduction to Mexican history, economics, art, international relations and archaeology, under the leadership of outstanding Mexican and American authorities in many fields. Further information may be secured from Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the committee, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The South-Wide Leisure Time Conference.—The second annual South-Wide Leisure Time Conference will be held May 3rd to 8th at Nashville, Tennessee. Sessions will be held at Scarrit College for Christian Workers and the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School. Further information may be secured from Dr. Walter L. Stone, secretary of the conference, 500-21st Avenue South, Nashville.

The N. E. A. Convention.—It is suggested by officials of the National Education Association that delegates attending the 1935 convention to be held for a week during July come prepared for an all summer vacation. For the convention is to be held at Denver, and with the National Parks, Mountain Parks and the inexhaustable outdoor facilities of Colorado, a delightful vacation period will be assured. Information regarding the convention may be secured from A. L. Threlkeld, Superintendent of Schools, 414 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Tennis Tournaments in Detroit.—Last summer the Detroit Department of Recreation, assisted by the Detroit News, staged a novice tennis tournament open to the residents of Detroit and any city, village or town within forty miles of Detroit. A novice was construed to mean any player who had not won a city or district championship. Approximately 2,000 people registered for the tournament. The plan of operation was to have any town or community entering conduct a tournament of from 32 to 64 players, including both men and women. The winners and runners-up of these community tournaments competed in Detroit for the metropolitan championship.



NEW RIGID WHIRL

THE new, improved Louden Rigid Whirl is the last word in mechanical perfection and design among Whirl-Around playground devices. Measures 12′ diameter by 9′ high . . . accommodates 50 children at one time. Extremely sturdy, long-lived, safe. A new free Louden book, interesting, instructive, is just off the press. It illustrates and describes the complete line of Louden Playground, Beach, pool and Gym Equipment. Write for your copy today. No obligation.

Manufactured by
J. E. PORTER CORP.
120 Broadway, Ottawa, Illinois

LOUDEN
PLAYGROUND
EQUIPMENT

On the Grandstand

(Continued from page 4)

fication of such diversions began. Before this grand publicity, sport had its players but not its fans. It is difficult to resist the lure of pages upon pages of professional baseball, college football and prize fights when we have them before our eyes every morning and evening. The enormous crowds at certain prize fights, for example, were brought together only because the public interest had been jazzed up by a clever publicity of the training details until the final contest gradually came to appear as an event of primary importance. This advertising of sport now parallels the advertising of merchandise. One wonders how the average man or woman can keep enough of the family income to pay for bread and butter. We are lured to buy by high pressure sales campaigns and yet we somehow survive. Many spectators are those who come not from any innate interest but because they cannot resist the sports ballyhoo.

"Is your boy interested in athletics?" queried one mother of another.

Tennis Courts

- Improve your clay or dirt courts with **Har-Clay De Luxe** Top Dressing.

Two attractive colors—deep green or dark red.

Dustless—eliminates glare—improves footing and general playing qualities of any clay court.

The cost is low. Literature and complete information furnished upon request.

• •

Inquire about the famous HAR-TRU Fast Drying Tennis Court

• •

HAR-TRU CORPORATION

Recreational Construction Engineers

13 East 45th Street **New York, N. Y.**

"I should say he is," replied the other. "He stays in bed every Sunday morning and reads all the sport pages in the newspapers!"

This boy's attitude is surely one of bovine quiescence unless he has some other outlet for his interest in athletics than mere vicarious spectatorship. And many people only read and look upon action, either mental or physical and never have any desire to be more than a spectator. The confirmed theatregoer, the movie fan, is living vicarously as is the bookworm or the man who is always found in the grandstand. Pleasures taken vicariously are recreation and a recuperative process, but like too much sameness in a diet, they produce a badly balanced life.

It is not the impressive millions spent by Americans for grandstand, theatre and movie seats or attendance at commercialized sports that can be criticized. These all represent legitimate avenues of release from fatigue, of recuperation and pleasure. It is the entire surrender to their lure because it is the easiest way, which is deplorable. Recreation is an activity of body and mind no less than work and we should seize upon the most developing, the most releasing kinds. Dissipation and idleness and monotony of play require further recreation to offset fatigue. A mixed diet in recreation is what we all need for the well-rounded life.

Nat M. Washer

NAT M. WASHER of San Antonio, Texas, who died early in February 1935, was Chairman of the War Camp Community Service Committee at San Antonio during the World War and for many years had been a warm supporter of the National Recreation Association. He assisted in raising money for the organization and put his influence behind the movement. In recent years he had served as President of the Texas State Board of Education and for many years he was a leader in the civic, educational, business and fraternal life of San Antonio, and was largely responsible for the establishment of the San Antonio Public Library. At the time of his death, the flags at Austin, the state capital, were lowered to half mast, and at the hour of his funeral service classes in all the San Antonio public schools and colleges were suspended, as was also the operation of the San Antonio public library system.

The Japanese National Game: Go

(Continued from page 9)

multiplying rapidly. And inquiries are streaming in from inquisitive and partly informed persons as to where and how they can learn to play.

Go, like music, can be learned from a relatively few simple written instructions. But it is as important for Go students to witness good Go played as for music students to hear good music played. But to a Go student personal instruction is even more important than to a music student. The reason is this: Go students, unlike music students, cannot easily detect their own mistakes.

Heigh-ho for a Merry Spring!

(Continued from page 14)

torium was made, on which the plans for the entrance, place of action, place of standing, and the exit of each group were carefully worked out and a place in the front rows of the auditorium assigned to it for seating before the beginning of the festival. Full directions for each group, based on these plans, were typed and given to the representative of that group who had been chosen as "liaison

Thirty-four Years of Service

Mrs. Mary J. Cowley has just resigned from the North Side Playground Association of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after thirty-four years of continuous service. Mrs. Cowley is still a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, a position which she has held for twenty-three years.

Recently a reception was held in Mrs. Cowley's honor in Pittsburgh with nearly 400 educators, playground supervisors and friends attending. The City Council of Pittsburgh adopted a special resolution of appreciation for the service of Mrs. Cowley and all that had come through her efforts.

officer" between it and the festival director. These liaison officers should meet with the director shortly before the festival to go over their instructions with him, to be sure to have correct understanding.

About a hundred people who met each day for a session in musical leadership learned all the songs and sat in the auditorium as near as possible to the piano as they sang them. A public community singing period held each day gave opportunity for many people who later came to see the festival to learn several of the songs. Under ordinary circumstances this learning of the songs by the audience might be done in connection with regular meetings of clubs and other associations attended by people likely to be at the festival; and even a half-hour or so of song-learning by the audience just before the festival begins might not be amiss.

Such simple festivals seem a most promising means of bringing all sorts and ages of people into growing participation and lasting interest in ways of expression whose social and other human values we all place at the top of the scale, and whose delights are always as fresh as a bright May morning.

Special Activities in Glens Falls, New York

(Continued from page 19)

the bases, we bought a cobbler's sewing machine.

We reopened the club again this winter the first of February in the factory building used two years ago, which is really better adapted to our purposes as the one great room makes supervision simpler and cuts down the cost of personnel. Our program is practically the same as last year, except that we are not opening until one o'clock and are running only week days. The attendance is somewhat smaller this season, a happy sign that there is less unemployment. But the club is nevertheless well patronized and our Board of Governors feels that we are doing no work that is of greater value or that has accomplished more real good. We are reaching a large group of men who are by no means down-and-outers, but rather, in the main, self respecting workmen, who through force of circumstances are either entirely out of work or else employed only part time on relief projects. A warm, bright, cheerful club of their own, where they can putter around with tools as they choose, has done much to keep up morale and to give men courage to face these bitter days of dire financial stress.

AMERICAN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

THROUGHOUT the country, American Equipment is recognized as the BEST . . . outstanding construction and design features assure absolute satisfaction.

STRENGTH . . . . DURABILITY and SAFETY

Over twenty years experience is back of every American Device . . . all built to uphold American traditions of Strength . . . Durability and Safety. The American line is complete and includes every item which is safe and practical for outdoor playgrounds.

AMERICAN
PLAYGROUND DEVICE CO.
ANDERSON . . . . INDIANA . . . . U. S. A.

April Showers

(Continued from page 24)

"In the pond," the players must all jump to the side of the line designated as the pond. On the

PENN STATE SUMMER SESSIONS

Inter-Session, June 11 to June 28
Main Session, July 1 to Aug. 9
Post Session, Aug. 12 to Aug. 30

College degrees for students and teachers of Health, Physical Education and athletic coaching Seekers of degrees in Health and Physical Education find Penn State's popular summer session ideal. Combines thorough study with real vacation fun in the heart of the Alleghenies. Unusual recreational opportunities. Modern gymnasium. Tuition, room and board surprisingly low.

Graduate courses leading to advanced degrees. Undergraduate courses leading to baccalaureate degree. Special courses in athletic coaching for men and women. Nationally-known coaching staff.

For catalog address
Director of Summer Sessions

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
State College, Pa.

words, "On the bank," the players must jump to the side designated as the bank. Try to make the players jump at the wrong time or fail to jump when they ought to. Anyone who blunders must leave the game. The last person to remain in the game wins.

Noah's Ark

Divide the group into couples and give each the name of some animal, bird or insect. A straight row of chairs is placed across one end of the room and a man takes his place behind each. The girls are all taken out of the room and blindfolded. When the girls are brought in again they are taken to the end of the room farthest from the chairs, and from here each tries to find her partner and occupy his seat. The only guidance the girls have is the noise made at the other end of the room when the men imitate the sound of the animal assigned to them. After all have found their seats, partners change and the men try their skill at locating their partners.

Rainbow Stab

Using the large rainbow that you have for decorations, number the colors from 1 to 7. Players are formed into teams of seven each and then are blindfolded, provided with a pin stuck through a strip of white cloth, and sent up to stick this on the rainbow. Each team is credited with the number of points represented by the color stabbed. Team scoring the most points wins some rainbow colored candy.

SUBSCRIBE $1.00 YEAR

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
A Journal of Community Religion
RICHARD E. SHIELDS, *Editor*

How to Unite Churches
Articles by writers of
The Community Church Movement

Vital News. Religious Digest

TWICE MONTHLY EXCEPT SUMMER
Published by
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH WORKERS, U.S.A.
77 West Washington Street, Chicago

Bow Contest

Give each guest a pencil and paper with the following questions on it to be answered by words beginning or ending in "bo," "bow" or "beau":

Questions	*Answers*
A Hallowe'en bow?	Bogy
An unconventional bow?	Bohemian
A South American bow?	Bolivia
A sausage bow?	Bologna
A bow without fraud or deceit?	Bona fide
A rich yielding bow?	Bonanza
A military bow?	Bonaparte
A bow that's always acceptable?	Bonus
A poorly fed bow?	Bony
An acid bow?	Boric
An animal bow?	Bovine
A ne'er-do-well bow?	Hobo
A dandy bow?	Beau Brummel
A bow that is a dangerous weapon?	Bowie knife.

On the Wild Flower Trail

(Continued from page 26)

This unique type of herbarium with its poetical interpretation gives word pictures that increase the pleasure of examining the flowers. There are often several quotations accompanying a single flower.

Whether the collector makes a scientific approach to his work or whether his treasures are arranged for beauty's sake alone, to follow the wild flower trail is to reap a pleasurable reward.

Planning for Recreation

(Continued from page 28)

and horses. Some months ago we bought him a pair of rabbits. Today he showed me a plan he has made for an underground dwelling he is going to build for them as they have grown considerable in number. And so a rabbit farm has been added to our husbandry and the boy's hobby or perhaps vocation has been established.

Hobby and Vocation. In the same way photography, stamp collecting, arts and crafts, music, dancing, acting, the making of puppets, soap carving, basket weaving, chair caning, gardening, poultry raising and farming are the natural hobbies of boys and girls at our school. These are all interests which do not allow time

for loafing and the spread of "gangish" spirit. Hobbies supply needed entertainment and recreation. They satisfy normally the desire to show off, to get approval and to attract attention. The greatest importance, however, is the fact that a hobby can become a source of a life adventure and a vocation.

The Social Value of Hobbies. As the result of the constant contact of our pupils with nature, the desire arose to serve less fortunate brothers in cities and towns who never had the privilege of tramping through fields and woods. Appreciating the inexhaustible treasures of nature in every bush and brook and tree, these boys and girls wanted to find a way to share some of this wealth with the children who could never search for the first spring flowers, or go berrying, or scoop polliwogs from a pond. And they *did* find a way, for they began to prepare some collections which they mailed to public schools, settlement houses, children's clubs, hospitals, homes and similar organizations.

These young nature lovers try to make each package which they call "nature's parcels" interesting. Each package is different, according to the season and the adventures of the amateur scientist. Things are being packed together that belong together—the broken egg shell in the right bird's nest; the fungus with the moss from which it grew.

For each parcel the children prepare a catalogue, and here is where the "study" part of the program becomes acute. Each item must, of course, be given its proper name and a brief description, and since the catalogue is to be sent abroad in the name of the school, a sense of purpose and responsibility make the students very earnest in their researches. The pupils who are more artistic than scientific in temperament write poems or imaginative stories about their discoveries, and all help to decorate the catalogue and make it attractive in appearance as well as content.

And so we have established friendships with many people and have brought happiness to many children—an accomplishment which we think is in harmony with nature's plan.

A Successful Bird Club

(Continued from page 29)

puzzle to members of the club, all of whom have an elementary knowledge of bird life.

PUT
DIAMONDS
ON YOUR
PLAYGROUND

Equip your playground with Diamond Pitching Horseshoes and accessories. The line is popular with amateurs and professionals alike. Damond products need little replacing. Shoes are drop forged steel—will neither chip nor break. Write for new catalog P. S. 1.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

The rugged West Virginia hills shelter no lakes and the region is more or less barren of waterfowl. The Bird Club to some degree makes up for this deficiency by staging an annual expedition to the lake regions of Youngstown and Niles, Ohio, for the observation of waterbirds.

In the course of the club's field work a number of state and regional records of the occurrence of birds have been established. The 1934 field projects selected by club members range from a nesting census of Oglebay Park to the study of the behavior of individual birds. A reward of a bird book to be selected by the writer of the best paper describing his field work of 1934 has stimulated activity in this direction for the season and some interesting papers are anticipated in the 1934-35 season.

The club is sponsor for the first time this year of a regular exhibit in the Oglebay Park Nature Museum, opening with an exhibit which not only contains the club's compiled Spring migration list but includes an effort to dramatize the marvels of bird migration. This exhibit is to be changed from

12¢ brings you 80 PAGES
crammed with hundreds of illustrations of things to make, listing blue prints of them all, telling where to secure materials, containing valuable suggestions on shop operation, etc. Over 375 things to make for pleasure, usefulness, profit.
Send 12c. today.
Popular Mechanics Magazine
Dept. E
200 East Ontario St.
Chicago, Ill.
Popular Mechanics Craftsman's Guide
WHAT to MAKE

time to time to keep progress with the seasons' interests.

Started as a small study group of a dozen members, the club membership now has passed three dozen and additional membership applicants are present at virtually each of the monthly meetings. Three honorary members have been designated and have accepted this recognition.

The club publishes through the efforts of its members a monthly mimeographed journal, *The Redstart,* which publishes ornithological activities of its members. In addition it tells of activities of the three clubs which the Brooks Bird Club has organized among beginners in the general area and which are affiliated with the senior group. These include the Roney's Point Nature Club, of Triadelphia, W. Va. (an organization of twenty-five rural people) the Triadelphia High School Bird Club, with a membership of thirty-eight, and the Niles, Ohio, Bird Club with a membership of twenty-eight. The club recently voted to add a class of corresponding members open to bird students anywhere and primarily intended to give a state-wide flavor to the club's monthly journal.

All in all, the Brooks Bird Club has opened to a number of individuals fascinating new fields for spare time activities. A merchant and his wife, a truck driver, an industrial office executive, stenographers, clerks, skilled mechanics and representatives of other widely divergent industries and professions are included within the comparatively small membership. Nominal dues are assessed to pay for the publication of the paper and other club purposes.

The
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HEALTH and RECREATION
DIGEST

CHARLES D. GIAUQUE, Editor
Professor of Health and Physical Education, Boston University

offers you the gist of the leading articles of the month from a hundred publications.

An easy way to keep up with your reading in recreation and the allied fields of health and physical education.

"An article a day; a dollar a year."

Send us a dollar (or ask us to bill you) for a year's subscription

The DIGEST
29 Exeter St.
Boston, Mass.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Tennis for Teachers

By Helen I. Driver, Lathrop Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.00.

THIS is a text book for the teacher of tennis. It is planned for both individual and group instruction, so that the recreation leader, tennis professional, and teacher of physical education in school or college may use it in planning their tennis programs. The contents include analysis of seven tennis strokes with common errors and teaching progressions for each. Various types of group organization for backboard and court practice, with suggested lesson plans for beginning and advanced students, are emphasized. Tennis tactics, tests and tournament organization are included in the twenty-one sections of the book. References at the end of each section list additional reading material from the well known tennis books. The book is in mimeograph form, containing 105 closely typed pages, illustrated by fifty diagrams and sketches. It is bound in a flexible cardboard cover.

I consider this book one of the most practical texts on tennis which has been put out up to date. The material is unusually well organized and teachers should find it most helpful. —BLANCHE M. TRILLING.

It's About Time

By Gerald Lynton Kaufman. heyday house, Garden City, New York. $1.50.

WE are indebted to Mr. Kaufman and the newly organized "heyday house" for this clever and ingenious treatment of Time as a Pastime. There are ten unusual picture puzzles to be numbered and rearranged in their correct time sequence; twelve absurdly mixed up sentences to be straightened out, and a number of unique time tricks and games which will provide entertainment for many a party. Heyday house, under the direction of Jerome S. Meyer, offers us insurance against boredom in its forthcoming publications and games. We advise our readers to be on the lookout for these publications as they appear. They are bound to be novel and entertaining if the sample offered is any criterion!

Popular Crafts for Boys

By Edwin T. Hamilton. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $3.00.

THIS book, the latest of the splendid "Hamilton on Handicraft" series, contains fourteen crafts selected because of their popularity with boys. It includes carpentry, mask making, block printing, book-binding, leathercraft, pottery, tin-can-craft, miniature modeling, trick photography, soap sculpture, paper mosaic, plastic wood modeling, art metal craft and wood carving. Step by step instructions with accompanying line sketches have been given for making at least one article of each kind. Photographs show the finished article. A carefully selected list of dealers, an up-to-date bibliography and an index complete the contents.

"Do not forget," urges the author, "that this is a *fun* book and not a *work* book. If the making of any article is not fun, do not pursue it. Keep looking until you find the one just for you."

Easter and the Spring

By Nina B. Lamkin, Samuel French, New York. $.50.

THIS is one of the interesting "All Through the Year Series" which brings to the teacher, club, church or community leader, varied and attractive material for boys' and girls' groups which may be easily adapted to the various ages. The material is so planned that it can become a part of the regular work of the groups by distributing it as follows: The songs and the appreciation of the instrumental music in the music hours; the games, dances and rhythmic drills in the physical education and recreation hours; the costume, decorations and properties in the industrial arts hours, etc. The booklet provides ready to use programs and references for every occasion at Easter time and in the spring.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia

F. W. Compton and Company, Compton Building, 1000 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

HERE are fifteen volumes of information so attractively presented and with articles so interestingly and vividly written that learning is made a real adventure and joy. That this beautifully illustrated Encyclopedia has value in the development of leisure time interests is evident to anyone who gives it even a cursory examination. Plays and games, athletics, nature activities, holidays and festivities and other subjects in the leisure time field are presented in articles which represent a wealth of fascinating material. The Encyclopedia is outstanding for the ease with which it can be used. Every letter is complete in a light-weight, handy, easy-to-use volume. Scientifically constructed Reference-Outlines for organized study follow each major subject. Every outline gives page numbers for cross-reference. The Compton Fact-Index containing more than 100,000 entries and located at the back of each volume in its natural place—enables the student to turn to the exact page for every fact and every picture in the fifteen volumes.

Swimming

Compiled by Frederic J. Haskin. The Haskin Information Service, 21st and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.10.

COMPILED in cooperation with the American Red Cross, the purpose of this booklet is not primarily to instruct beginners how to swim. It does, however, carry a great deal of practical information about what to do with the ability to swim once it is acquired. There are many illustrations in the booklet, which has a brief section on swimming pools.

Masks and Costumes.

By F. W. Bosserman. Recreation Division, South Park Commissioners, Chicago, Illinois. $.35.

The latest pamphlet in the Leisure Hobby Series issued by the Recreation Division of the Chicago South Park Commissioners is entitled *Masks and Costumes*. It starts with simple cut-out paper masks and leads the craftsman through flour sack and cotton stocking masks into the more difficult papier-mache mask where methods are presented for making particular types of masks such as helmets, character masks, Hallowe'en and grotesque masks, and masks portraying animals, Indians and similar types. In the same way costumes start with simple burlap bags and from that point describe costumes to be used for well known characters and various types of performers. Recreation workers will find this unique compilation exceedingly valuable. The pamphlet may be ordered either from the National Recreation Association or from the Recreation Division of the Chicago South Park Commissioners.

Nature Education: A Selected Bibliography.

By William Gould Vinal. School of Education, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. $.75 plus postage.

Professor Vinal has performed a real service in compiling this carefully selected bibliography for the use of nature leaders and nature students who wish a list of books that is accurate and at the same time interesting. It is a bibliography of popular books for the lay reader as contrasted with the technical books for specialists. The book has been arranged in seven groups—Humanized Biology; Animals; Birds; Gardening; Insects; Physical Nature Study, and the Plant World.

The bibliography, which is in the form of 82 mimeographed pages, is offered at cost price with the hope that it will be immediately useful not only to teachers, to parents, to recreation leaders and to camp directors, but to libraries and educators in general.

Social Studies— An Orientation Handbook for High School Pupils.

Prepared under the Guidance of William McAndrew. Little, Brown and Company. Boston, Mass. $1.60.

"What is this high school all about?" In this handbook, written for the pupils themselves, a number of sympathetic authorities have attempted to answer this question asked by hundreds of bewildered boys and girls. The articles have been grouped under three main headings: *You and Your High School; You, the Individual; You and Your Community*. The chapter on *You and Your Leisure* was prepared by Eugene T. Lies of the National Recreation Association. Written in popular style in language which boys and girls can understand, this book is practical, interesting and stimulating.

Branch Library Book News.

December 1934. New York Public Library, 2¢

This issue of the News, a supplement to the bulletin of the New York Public Library, contains an interesting article on Little Theatres in the Branch Library, showing how through the use of relief funds for painting, repairing and remodeling unused rooms and libraries may be converted into attractive little theatres. In the same number will be found a list of children's books published in 1934, with a brief digest of each.

Our Public Schools.

Published by The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.25.

The past few years, with their clouded issues and emergencies which have resulted in confusion regarding the proper evaluation of the best things in life, have brought about a need for stimulating and vital information concerning our public schools and a "rededication throughout the United States to those American ideals of education which it must be our indomitable will to preserve." The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has sought to meet this need by publishing this booklet in which a number of noted educators and leaders in American life have described the educational plans and policies of America in the light of their historic backgrounds. Throughout the compilation of articles emphasis is laid on cultural values and on the responsibility of the school in training for the use of leisure.

The American School Board Journal, January 1935.

Bruce Publishing Company, 524-544 North Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $.35.

This issue is devoted to school construction and will be of special interest to all concerned with school planning. All phases are considered from gymnasium construction in the modern school to air conditioning. Recreational planning in relation to school plant planning is also discussed. A large number of photographs and plans make this issue exceedingly valuable.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
Wiliam Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garbett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Chables V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robebt Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Josefh Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edwabd E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittshurgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

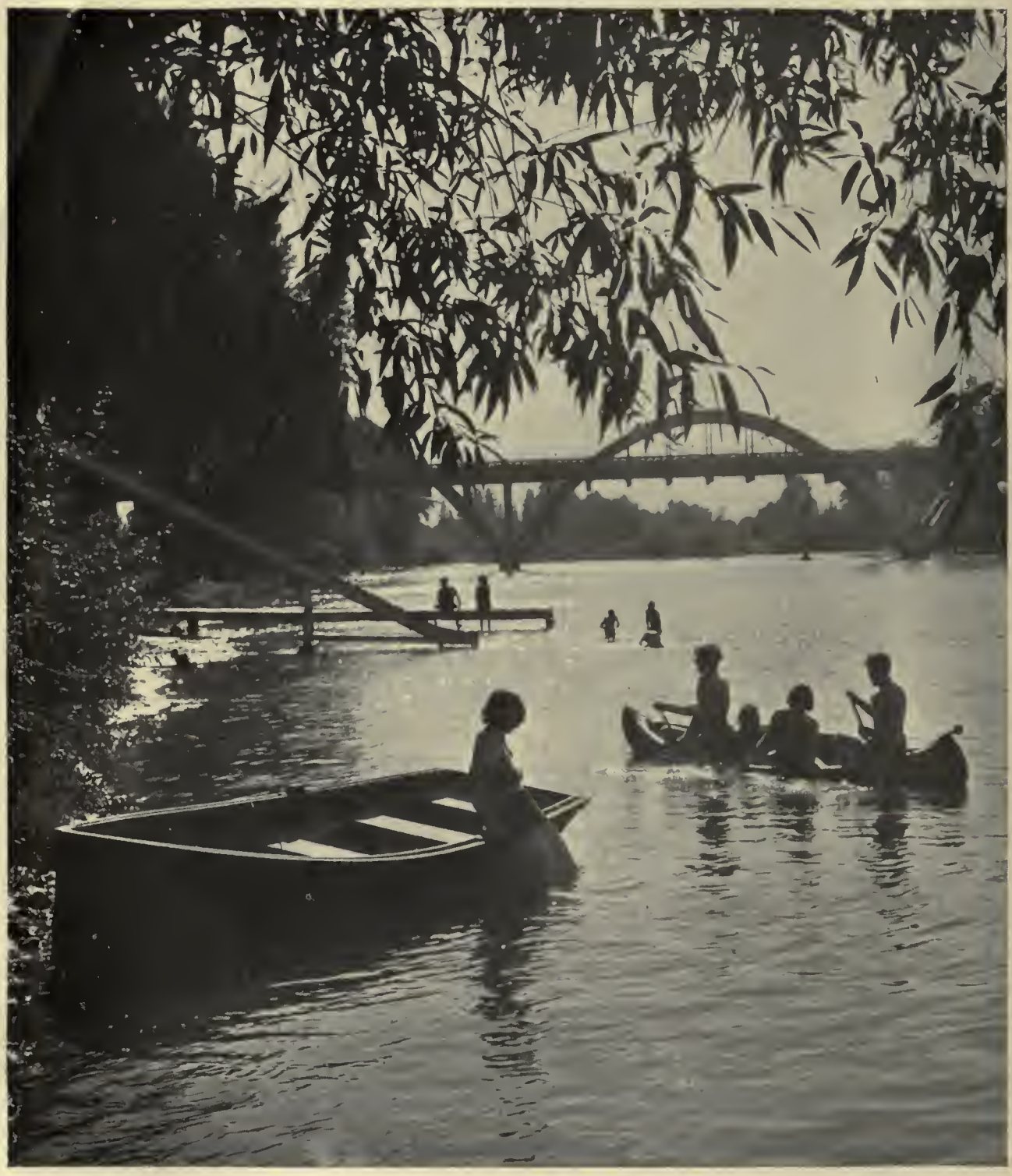
The Recreation Movement in a Time of Stress

THE CHILDREN are not forgotten. The needs of young people are not ignored. Difficult as the last year has been citizens, associations, local governments, state governments and the national government have cooperated to keep the United States a country in which children could grow up without other scars than those natural to childhood. On ten thousand and more outdoor playgrounds has the laughter of little children been heard. In more than a thousand swimming pools have boys and girls forgotten their troubles. More than fifty thousand men and women have helped on the playgrounds and in the recreation centers. There is no note of defeat when a country places its children and their happiness first.

Surely we can be proud that children and young people and their future have had a large place in all thinking in this emergency period.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

With May Comes the Call of Open Spaces



Grants Pass, Oregon

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1934

Regular and Emergency Service

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	**2,190**
Total number of separate play areas reported	**20,641** [1]
New play areas opened in 1934 for the first time	**2,043** [2]
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:	
Outdoor playgrounds	**10,394**
Recreation buildings	**1,034**
Indoor recreation centers	**5,752**
Play streets	**396**
Athletic fields	**1,965**
Baseball diamonds	**4,394**
Bathing beaches	**611**
Golf courses	**353**
Handball courts	**1,188**
Ice skating areas	**2,156**
Ski jumps	**95**
Softball diamonds	**5,964**
Stadiums	**140**
Summer camps	**136**
Swimming pools	**1,089**
Tennis courts	**10,047**
Toboggan slides	**243**
Wading pools	**1,189**
Total number of employed recreation leaders	**43,419**
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round	**2,325**
Total number of volunteer leaders	**11,126**
Total expenditures for public recreation	**$41,864,630.22**

(1) This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses and summer camps.

(2) Recreation buildings and indoor centers open for the first time are not included.

Community Recreation Leadership, Facilities and Activities in 1934

NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR stands out as a year of unparalleled growth in the community recreation movement. For a long period of years there has been a steady and fairly constant increase in the number of cities reporting recreation leadership and facilities. For example, during the decade preceding 1934 the number of cities in the Year Book has risen from 711 in 1924 to 1,036 in 1933. In one year, however, the number has more than doubled and the present report contains information concerning recreation facilities and service in 2,190 communities.

This phenomenal increase can be attributed largely to the allocation of emergency relief funds to recreational leadership projects. Of the 2,190* towns and cities in this report, 1,025 are included only because of service made possible through emergency relief funds or workers. A large number of these communities are towns and villages in which recreation programs were provided in 1934 for the first time. Others are cities where, due to financial conditions, regular appropriations for recreation services had been eliminated.

Whereas emergency funds made possible the extension of recreation service to many towns and cities, they made their greatest contribution in cities where some facilities and programs were also provided through regular channels. Nearly 90 per cent of the emergency funds reported spent for recreation in 1934 were used in cities providing some regular recreation services, and more than 75 per cent of the workers paid from these funds also served in such cities. In fact, a most encouraging feature of this Year Book is the evidence that in so many cities the emergency workers and funds that were made available to recreation agencies were used to supplement regular workers and services rather than to replace them.

Reports indicate not only an increasing number of communities with recreation facilities and projects last year, but an unusual growth in leadership personnel, facilities and expenditures. The largest number of leaders previously reported was in 1931 when 25,508 workers were employed. In 1934, 43,419 men and women were reported as leaders, 23,174 of them paid from emergency funds.

This additional personnel goes far in explaining the 40 per cent increase in the number of outdoor playgrounds as compared with 1933, the 55 per cent increase in the number of indoor recreation centers and the 33 per cent increase in recreation buildings. Never before have so many indoor and outdoor centers under leadership been conducted for the benefit of the people and the attendance at these centers fully justifies the expenditure for their operation. The reported seasonal attendance at outdoor playgrounds was 300,000,000 as compared with less than 234,000,000 the previous year. Indoor centers attracted 75,000,000 or 15,000,000 more than in 1933.

Reports indicate that more money was spent in 1934 for community recreation facilities and services than in any previous year. The total amount reported was $41,864,630.22 or three and one-third million dollars more than in 1930, the record year. The amounts secured from regular sources and from emergency funds are almost equal. A large percentage of the emergency funds was spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements whereas the regular funds were used largely for current operating expenses.

* Reports from the following were received too late to be listed in the statistical tables although the information which they contained has been included in the summary figures: Hope, Ark.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Cicero, Ill. (Hawthorne Park District); South Bend, Ind.; Augusta, Maine; Stoneham, Mass.; Iron County and Traverse City, Mich.; Bates County, Mo.; Eveleth, Minn.; Auburn (Recreation Commission), New York (Board of Education) and Syracuse (Dunbar Community Center), N. Y.; Belmont County, Chester Hill, Pennsville and Westland, Ohio; Ponca City, Okla.; McMinnville, Oregon; Morrisville, Vt.; Mineral County, St. Marys and Upshur County, W. Va.

Reports of special recreation facilities show an increase in practically all the types recorded, especially the ball diamonds, ice skating areas, wading pools and bathing beaches. Many of these facilities which were open in 1934 for the first time were constructed with the emergency funds previously referred to. The relative frequency and popularity of the special recreation activities differ but slightly from those indicated in previous reports but special emphasis was given to swimming, crafts, drama, music and forum-discussion activities in many communities through the provision of additional emergency leaders.

As pointed out in the Year Book for 1933, experience has indicated that the most effective use of emergency leaders has been in cities where they have served under the guidance of a trained supervisory staff. The contribution which these leaders are making is illustrated by a statement from the Recreation Department in a large city where many CWA and SERA workers were placed at its disposal.

"By assigning these assistants to various duties under the direction of the regular recreation department staff, it was found possible to provide supervision and leadership for an increased attendance of more than two and one-half millions during the past year, and to organize more than 800 new activity groups at playgrounds and recreation centers. Projects on which the relief workers were placed included the development of recreation activities on the municipal beaches, the enlargement of the city's playground program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the organization of arts, crafts, and hobbies groups, the conduct of a general survey of all public and semi-public institutions providing recreation for youth in the city."

In many states little was done toward the utilization of relief funds for recreation leadership projects until late in 1934. In other states, projects carried on early in the year with CWA funds were discontinued when these funds were no longer available. It was not possible to secure information concerning emergency projects in many of these states, and in several others reports are very inadequate. It is recognized therefore that a great deal more was accomplished in the community recreation field through the use of relief funds than the reports in this Year Book indicate.

The picture of the service rendered both through regular and emergency channels, however, is one which proves beyond question that the local recreation agencies throughout the country are making a tremendous contribution to the happiness and well being of a large section of the population in this trying period. The loyal support which local recreation programs have received and the unselfish service which thousands of local leaders have rendered give promise of an even greater development of the community recreation work in the years ahead.

The statistical tables and summaries of information submitted on the local Year Book reports are published in two sections. The first includes all cities which reported expenditures for leadership or for the operation of recreation facilities from regular funds, either public or private. Many of these cities also benefited from the use of emergency funds. In all cases, however, they would have qualified for places in the Year Book even if they had not reported emergency funds. The second section of this report covers service in communities where no regular funds were expended for recreation leadership or for the operation of recreation facilities, but where emergency funds or workers made such service possible last year. Except for such emergency funds, these communities would not have qualified for places in the Year Book.

Regular Recreation Service

The summaries and statistical tables which follow record the work in cities which maintained some regular service last year. This section of the report therefore should be used as a basis of comparison with Year Book reports which have been issued in previous years in so far as it records the services which, in part at least, were provided without the help of emergency relief funds. It is a record of the continuing service which cities carried on in

1934 and can be used in studying the normal development of the recreation movement during this year.

Regular recreation service was reported in 1934 in a total of 1,165 cities, which is a much larger number than in any previous year. It is encouraging to note that in spite of the fact that large numbers of emergency leaders were made available in many of the cities conducting regular service, there is only a very slight decrease in the number of leaders paid from regular funds in 1934 as compared with 1933. Likewise the number of workers employed on a full time year round basis is almost equal that of the previous year. The level of expenditures for recreation leadership was also maintained during the year 1934.

Due primarily to the emergency leaders who were available to supplement the regular workers, there is a very large increase in the number of playgrounds conducted under leadership as compared with previous years. The number of indoor centers rose from 3,702 to 4,246 and the total attendance at the centers shows an even greater proportionate increase.

Relatively few changes of importance are noted in the number or types of special recreation facilities which were operated last year or in the activities which were reported in the various cities. Few changes of special significance are noted in the tables relating to the types of management, especially with reference to the agencies reporting one or more full time year round workers. The expenditures from non-emergency funds, which total nearly $20,772,000, were only $300,000 less than in 1933, and the amounts spent under the various headings do not vary greatly as compared with 1933. A larger percentage of the total came from tax sources, however.

The following are summaries relating to the regular recreation service provided in the 1,165 cities reporting and the statistical tables recording the service reported in each of them.*

* Reports of additional emergency service in 29 of these cities will be found in the later section relating to such service only. The cities are: Montgomery, Ala.; New London, Stratford, Torrington, Conn.; Palatka, Fla.; Bloomington, Cook County, Ill.; Bedford, Ind.; Holyoke, New Bedford, Mass.; Bridgeton, Collingswood, Elizabeth, Harrison, Jersey City, N. J.; Hastings-on-Hudson, Huntington, Ilion, Lackawanna, New York City, Rome, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Watertown, S. D.; Barre, Barton, Vt.; Lynchburg, Petersburg, Va.; Spokane, Yakima, Wash.

Leadership

A total of 20,245 recreation workers paid from regular funds were employed by 773 cities in 1934. Of this number 2,325 served on a full time year round basis. In the case of both the seasonal and full time workers, the number of men was somewhat larger than the number of women.

In spite of the fact that large numbers of emergency leaders were made available to recreation authorities in 1934, there was only a slight decrease in the number of workers paid from regular funds as compared with 1933. This indicates that the emergency leadership supplemented rather than replaced regular staff workers. It is encouraging to find that more cities employed full time year round workers than in any year since 1930.

Because a large percentage of the leaders paid from emergency funds served agencies which employed workers paid from regular funds, the following table includes a statement concerning these emergency leaders. It will be noted that their number almost equals that of the regular workers. Fewer women served as emergency leaders.

Recreation Workers Paid from Regular Funds

Cities reporting employed recreation workers	773
Men workers employed	10,953
Women workers employed	9,292
Total workers employed	20,245
Cities reporting workers employed full time year round	268
Men workers employed full time year round	1,251
Women workers employed full time year round	1,074
Total workers employed full time year round	2,325

Supplementary Workers Paid from Emergency Funds in Cities Providing Regular Service

Cities reporting such workers	391
Men workers employed	10,733
Women workers employed	7,288
Total workers employed	18,021
Cities reporting workers employed full time	91
Men employed full time	965
Women employed full time	526
Total employed full time	1,491

Volunteers

Fewer persons were enlisted as volunteer workers in 1934 than in the previous year when volunteers contributed so greatly to the leadership of community recreation activities. A total of 9,529 persons were reported as volunteeers in 257 cities. Of this group, 4,018 were men and 3,709 were women, several cities reporting only the total number of leaders. It is possible that much of the service rendered in 1933 by volunteer leaders was performed in 1934 by workers paid from emergency funds.

Playgrounds and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds under leadership in 1934 in the cities reporting "regular" work is 8,384, as compared with 7,434 reported by all cities in 1933. This increase is doubtless due to the fact that the many relief leaders who were assigned for service with recreation agencies enabled them to open a larger number of playgrounds. The increase was especially marked in the case of the playgrounds for colored people, the number of which rose from 352 in 1933 to 465 in 1934, or a gain of 33 per cent.

The infiuence of supplementary emergency leadership is also reflected in the periods during which playgrounds were open under leadership in 1934. Year round playgrounds were conducted in many more cities than before and the number open during the "summer and other seasons" was nearly double that in 1933. On the other hand, there were fewer playgrounds reported open during the "summer only." These figures seem to indicate that the emergency leaders made it possible for recreation agencies to keep the playgrounds open for a longer season.

In spite of the gain in the number of playgrounds, the total number of cities conducting them is less than in 1933. This may be explained in part by the fact that the 1933 figures include playgrounds in a number of cities where emergency leaders *only* were used whereas such playgrounds are separately reported in 1934. On the other hand, several cities which employed "regular" playground leaders in 1933 used only emergency leaders on their playgrounds in 1934. It is of interest that the number of cities reporting playgrounds for colored people is larger by 22 than in 1933.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (704 cities)		7,919
Open year round (163 cities)	1,561	
Open during the summer months only (570 cities)	4,138	
Open during school year only (67 cities)	473	
Open during summer and other seasons (164 cities)	1,747	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (6,115 playgrounds in 507 cities)		1,491,835*
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (331 cities)		338,768*
Number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1934 for the first time (204 cities)		813

In addition to the foregoing, outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (134 cities)		465
Open year round (43 cities)	127	
Open summer months only (91 cities)	230	
Open school year only (17 cities)	42	
Open summer and other seasons (25 cities)	66	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (198 playgrounds in 77 cities)		42,186
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (58 cities)		15,935
Number of playgrounds for colored people open in 1934 for the first time (30 cities)		60

Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (707 cities)	8,384
Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators, white and colored (6,615 playgrounds)	2,010,581
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people (7,542 playgrounds in 571 cities)	277,035,949
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people open in 1934 for the first time	873

* In addition to this number, 14 cities report an average daily summer attendance of both participants and spectators at 302 playgrounds totaling 56,388.

Recreation Buildings

One hundred and fifty-eight more recreation buildings were reported open under leadership in 1934 than the previous year and in 22 more cities. Some of these additional buildings are special recreation buildings open in 1934 for the first time, others are existing recreation buildings in which programs under leadership were not carried on in 1933, and still others are vacant store, school or other buildings which were equipped and used for recreation in 1934. The total number of attendances at 571 recreation buildings by persons taking part in activities was almost forty million.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (2400 cities)	872
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (510 buildings in 174 cities)	37,648,107

In addition, recreation buildings for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of recreation buildings for colored people (53 cities)	63
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (50 buildings in 42 cities)	2,161,745

Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people (253 cities)	935
Total yearly or seasonal participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (571 buildings in 187 cities)	39,809,852

Indoor Recreation Centers

Under this heading are reported schools, churches, city halls, social centers and other buildings which are not used exclusively for recreation but in which a recreation program is regularly carried on under leadership. Like the outdoor playgrounds, the indoor centers show a marked gain both in number and in attendance. The influence of the emergency leadership available for service is indicated by the fact that the greatest gain was in the number of centers open three or more sessions weekly. In 1934, 2,593 such centers were conducted by the agency reporting, or an increase of 42 per cent over the previous year. The centers open less than three sessions weekly showed a considerable though smaller gain.

For the second consecutive year an effort was made to secure information as to the centers provided by the agency reporting but in which leadership is furnished directly by the groups using them. Only 362 centers of this type were reported out of a total of 4,246 indoor recreation centers, as compared with 977 such centers reported in 1933. The reason for this marked drop is not clear although it suggests the possibility that groups which formerly provided either paid or volunteer leadership for their indoor activities are now taking advantage of activities provided by the recreation agencies under either regular or emergency leaders.

Centers Operated Under Leadership of Agency Reporting

Number of centers open 3 or more sessions weekly (268 cities)	2,593
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (2,240 centers in 206 cities)	27,931,224
Number of centers open less than 3 sessions weekly (160 cities)	1,291
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (709 centers in 120 cities)	2,734,009

Centers Operated Under Neighborhood or Other Leadership

Number of centers open 3 or more sessions weekly (36 cities)	118
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (81 centers in 26 cities)	243,227
Number of centers open less than 3 sessions weekly (42 cities)	244
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (204 centers in 32 cities)	254,604

Total number of indoor recreation centers (356 cities)	4,246
Total attendance (3,234 centers in 272 cities)	31,163,064

Play Streets

Thirty-eight cities report a total of 299 streets closed for play under leadership. Only 39 of these streets in 8 cities were open in 1934 for the first time. Although comparatively few in number, these play streets serve large numbers of people as indicated by the fact that 20 cities report an average daily attendance of 11,894 participants at 126 centers.

Recreation Facilities

The following list of several important recreation facilities indicates the extent to which they were provided and used during 1934. Few striking differences from reports of the years immediately preceding are noted, either in the number of facilities or participants. There is a marked decrease in the number of persons using ski jumps and toboggan slides and a lesser decrease in the participation at golf courses and indoor swimming pools. Since charges are frequently made for the use of these facilities, these decreases may reflect the reduced income of many families in 1934. The water shortage last summer was reported to have prevented the use of pools and beaches in several cities and this accounts in part for the fact that fewer of these facilities were reported than in 1933. Much of the money spent from emergency funds in 1934 for the development of recreation areas and facilities resulted in the opening of new recreation facilities, especially athletic fields, ball diamonds and tennis courts.

Throughout the following table the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting in each particular case and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participants per season*	*Number open in 1934 for first time*
Athletic Fields	1,611 (518)	7,432,581 (169) [476]	100 (61)
Baseball Diamonds	3,838 (652)	15,577,048 (224) [1,652]	145 (67)
Bathing Beaches	496 (235)	34,641,201 (92) [228]	17 (15)
Golf Courses (9-holes)	149 (115)	2,078,611 (64) [88]	8 (7)
Golf Courses (18-holes)	194 (125)	4,283,813 (79) [133]	8 (8)
Handball Courts	1,032 (158)		87 (23)

Facilities	*Number*	*Participants per season*	*Number open in 1934 for first time*
Ice Skating Areas	1,787 (292)	9,098,507 (122) [702]	86 (28)
Ski Jumps	86 (44)	35,920 (13) [21]	6 (6)
Softball Diamonds	5,313 (554)	5,633,377 (231) [2,090]	356 (104)
Stadiums	124 (101)	1,658,395 (28) [34]	4 (4)
Summer Camps	125 (66)	675,309 (33) [68]	9 (9)
Swimming Pools (indoor)	300 (118)	2,424,123 (59) [119]	
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	716 (330)	19,843,158 (171) [426]	40 (37)
Tennis Courts	9,420 (625)	8,506,462 (247) [4,915]	500 (106)
Toboggan Slides	213 (81)	172,563 (21) [49]	13 (6)
Wading Pools	1,117 (356)		77 (37)

Management

The following tables indicate the number of public and private agencies of various types which conducted the recreation facilities and programs appearing in this report. It should be kept in mind that some of the individual agencies serve a number of communities and that in the case of several cities two or more different agencies conducted activities and are therefore included.

In the tables there are listed separately (1) the number of agencies reporting regular service in 1934 and (2) the number of agencies which reported emergency service only. Emergency relief organizations cooperated with the managing authorities in a large number of the cities which reported regular service. However, they are listed in the first column relating to regular service only where it seemed evident that at least a part of the local recreation service was directly administered by the relief authorities. In the second column 218 emergency relief administrations are listed as having been in charge of the program in cities where emergency service only was reported. It is probable that in some of these cities the responsibility for administering the program was turned over to some other local authority, although on the report submitted no such agency was listed.

The following table indicates that recreation service was carried on by a greater number of boards of education and other school authorities in 1934 than by any other type of agency, either public or private. When the regular service only is considered, the playground and recreation commissions, boards and departments take first place. The table indicates that a large number of school authorities undertook some form of community recreation service when emergency funds were made available especially in states where the emergency recreation program was administered by the state education department. It also suggests that of the private agencies, the parent teacher association took the lead in sponsoring recreation programs financed by emergency funds.

Municipal

The forms of municipal administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1934 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*Regular Service*	*Emergency Service Only*	*Total*
Playground and Recreation Commissions, Boards, and Departments	210	17	227
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	209	9	218
Boards of Education and other School Authorities	190	157	347
Mayors, City Councils, City Managers, and Borough Authorities	103	16	119
* Municipal Playground Committees, Associations, and Advisory Commissions	34	4	38
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, and Departments	31	2	33
Departments of Public Works	20	1	21
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	14	..	14
Departments of Public Welfare	10	13	23
Swimming Pool and Bath Commissions	5	..	5
Golf Commissions	4	..	4
Departments of Public Service	3	..	3
Forest Preserve Districts	3	..	3
Other Departments	18	4	22
Emergency Relief Administrations	22	218	240

* These authorities administer recreation facilities and programs financed by municipal funds although in some of the cities it is probable that they are not municipally appointed. Many of these authorities function very much as Recreation Boards and Commissions.

Private

Private organizations maintaining playgrounds, recreation centers, or community recreation activities in 1934 are reported as follows:

Managing Authority	*Regular Service*	*Emergency Service Only*	*Total*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Leagues, Community Service Boards, Committees and Associations	52	13	65
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	33	3	36
Parent Teacher Associations	14	16	30
Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s	12	..	12
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Clubs and Improvement Associations	11	1	12
Welfare Federations and Associations, Social Service Leagues, Settlements, and Child Welfare Organizations	10	..	10
Kiwanis Clubs	9	1	10
Women's Clubs and other women's organizations	8	3	11
Park and Playground Trustees	8	..	8
Industrial Plants	8	..	8
American Legion	6	7	13
Lions Clubs	5	1	6
Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs	5	1	6
American Red Cross	5	..	5
Rotary Clubs	3	1	4
Men's Clubs and Lodges	3	..	3
Athletic Clubs	3	1	4
Churches	3	1	4
Boys' Work Organizations	2	..	2
Colleges and Universities	2	2	4
Miscellaneous	10	1	11

Agencies Reporting Full Time Year Round Workers

In the following table are summarized the types of municipal and private agencies reporting one or more recreation workers employed on a full time year round basis during 1934. Since two or more agencies in a number of cities report such workers, it should be kept in mind that the figures indicate agencies rather than cities. Only agencies reporting regular service in 1934 are included.

No striking changes are observed in this table as compared with recent years. A large percentage of recreation boards, commissions and departments continue to employ full time year round recreation leadership, whereas relatively few of the other types of agencies employ recreation workers on this basis.

Municipal

Managing Authority	*Number of Agencies*
Playground and Recreation Commissions, Boards, and Departments	122
Park Commissions, Boards, Bureaus, and Departments	45
Boards of Education and other School Authorities	23
Park and Recreation Commissions and Departments	12
Municipal Playground Committees, Recreation Associations, etc.	6
Departments of Public Welfare	6
City Councils	6
Departments of Parks and Public Property	3
Departments of Public Works	3
Swimming Pool and Bath House Commissions	3
Combined municipal departments	7
Miscellaneous	7

Private

Managing Authority	*Number of Agencies*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Community Service Boards	22
Community Building Associations, Community House Boards, and Recreation Center Committees	24
Settlements and Neighborhood House Associations, Welfare Federations, etc.	7
Industrial Plants	6
Park and Playground Trustees	2
Churches	2
Miscellaneous	3

Finances

Expenditures totaling $20,668,459.37 supplied from regular sources, either public or private, were reported by 809 cities for the year 1934. *In addition,* $103,349.81 were reported spent from regular funds, largely for facilities, supplies or incidental service, in 191 cities conducting emergency work only. The total expenditures reported from regular funds are only $302,741.53 less than the amount spent from similar sources in 1933, although they are far below the expenditures a few years previous. It is encouraging that during a year when large emergency funds were made available for both the development of recreation areas and for recreation leadership, there was practically no decrease in appropriations, contributions and other regular sources of income for community recreation service. (The expenditures reported from emergency funds in all cities carrying on either regular or emergency service total $21,092,821.04, an amount greater than was reported spent from regular funds.)

An analysis of the expenditures from regular

funds indicates that they have been spent largely for the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities and programs rather than for the purchase and improvement of recreation areas. Total salaries for leadership show no decrease as compared with 1933 and expenditures for land, buildings and permanent equipment are only slightly higher. Upkeep, supplies and incidentals account for a smaller expenditure than in 1933.

The following table shows the amounts spent from *regular* funds for various purposes in 1934. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting.

	In Cities Reporting Regular Service	*In Cities Reporting Emergency Service Only*	*In All Cities Reporting*
Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	$2,314,294.68 (312)	$64,596.42 (47)	$2,378,891.10 (359)
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	3,189,155.99 (605)	35,813.28 (150)	3,224,969.27 (755)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	6,406,896.30 (657)	.....	6,406,896.30 (657)
For Other Services	5,020,987.96 (375)	1,901.80 (12)	5,022,889.76 (387)
Total Salaries and Wages	12,219,528.08 (704)	1,901.80 (12)	12,221,429.88 (716)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1934	20,668,459.37 (809)	103,349.81 (191)	20,771,809.18 (1000)

In addition to the amounts spent from regular funds, the following expenditures were reported *from emergency funds* in cities carrying on some regular recreation service in 1934. In contrast with the regular funds, a large proportion of this money was spent for the development of facilities and areas.

Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	$13,348,331.52	(195 cities)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	3,029,149.56	(334 cities)
Total Expenditures	18,894,717.65	(465 cities)

Sources of Support

The sources from which regular funds were secured for financing community recreation programs and facilities are summarized in the following table. Receipts from fees and charges supplement the sources in 247 cities.

Source of Support	*Number of Cities*
Municipal Funds	656
Municipal and Private Funds	191
Private Funds	142
County Funds	169
Miscellaneous Public Funds	2
Miscellaneous Public and Private Funds	5

The amounts reported spent from various sources appear in the following table. Nearly 86 per cent of the total amount, the source of which was reported, was derived from taxation as compared with 81 per cent from public funds in 1933. Of the balance less than eleven per cent was secured from fees and charges and approximately 4 per cent from private sources.

	Amount	*Number of Cities*
Municipal and County Funds	$18,147,831.13	658
Fees and Charges	2,235,707.88	247
Private Funds	761,291.79	257

Special Recreation Activities

The following table shows the comparative extent to which various activities are included in recreation programs and also the number of individuals participating. The number of cities in which these activities are carried on is considerably greater than is indicated in this table because many cities failed to submit this information.

It is difficult to compare the following table with similar tables published in previous Year Books because of the variation in the cities reporting the desired facts, the variation in the number of cities reporting each item and the various methods of recording participants in activities in different cities. However, the increase over 1933 in the number of individuals taking part in art and craft activities, so pronounced as to indicate a growing interest in these activities, is all the more significant because a similar increase was noted the previous year. Other activities in which a marked growth in the number of individuals participating was reported are drama, hiking, swimming and ice skating. Swimming is far in the lead in respect to the number of different individuals participating, with softball second.

In the table which follows, the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting the participants.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Arts and Crafts		
Art activities for children	305	68,941 (138)
Art activities for adults	136	17,200 (66)
Handcraft for children	464	275,435 (223)
Handcraft for adults	200	38,826 (110)
Athletic Activities		
Archery	125	12,824 (62)
Badge Tests (NRA)	81	20,400 (41)
Baseball	652	319,181 (301)
Basketball	521	245,035 (281)
Bowling	119	29,766 (55)
Handball	215	65,865 (74)
Horseshoes	586	164,184 (288)
Soccer	252	50,325 (104)
Softball	625	405,636 (295)
Tennis	609	307,173 (265)
Volley Ball	518	124,125 (238)
Dancing		
Folk Dancing	324	206,039 (151)
Social Dancing	246	186,776 (116)
Drama		
Drama Tournaments	116	8,155 (50)
Festivals	146	116,357 (67)
Pageants	208	71,706 (88)
Plays	350	52,168 (183)
Puppetry	128	33,203 (59)

Music		
Vocal	274	227,578 (147)
Instrumental	263	20,488 (147)
Nature Activities		
Hiking	324	135,998 (168)
Gardening	95	16,659 (52)
Nature Lore	152	21,523 (67)
Water Sports		
Swimming	564	3,143,707 (224)
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	83	12,113 (45)
Winter Sports		
Ice Hockey	140	18,059 (58)
Skating	279	340,850 (102)
Skiing	86	11,792 (29)
Tobogganing	89	48,024 (25)
Miscellaneous Activities		
Circuses	138	25,144 (72)
First Aid	224	23,284 (106)
Forums, Discussion Groups, etc.	97	36,079 (44)
Playground Newspaper	66	3,557 (27)
Safety Activities	225	110,450 (85)

Recreation Service of Park, Recreation and School Departments in 1934

The table of authorities responsible for the management of recreation facilities and programs indicated that approximately one-half of the 1600 agencies reporting in 1934 were school, park or recreation departments. In the reports from many cities, the work of these departments was combined with that of other agencies. However, there were 633 reports which covered only the recreation service in 1934 of one of these three departments. These 633 agencies, although comprising only 40 per cent of the total agencies of all types reporting, employed 65 per cent of all recreation leaders, 67 per cent of the workers employed on a full time year round basis and were responsible for 70 per cent of the total expenditures reported. They also conducted more than one-half of all of the playgrounds and indoor centers carried on under leadership in 1934.

Because these three departments play such an important part in the total community recreation service of the country, the following analysis has been made to determine the expenditures, personnel and service rendered by each last year. It is based on the reports covering only the service of one of these three departments.

	Park Departments	*Recreation Departments*	*School Departments*
Recreation leaders			
Number paid from regular funds	2,510	5,728	5,034
Number paid from emergency funds	4,845	7,389	2,450
Total number	7,355	13,118	7,484
	(137 cities)	(197 cities)	(259 cities)
Percentage of total	26%	47%	27%
Number of recreation leaders employed full time the year round and paid from regular funds	530	803	235
	(43 cities)	(102 cities)	(20 cities)
Percentage	34%	51%	15%
Outdoor playgrounds under leadership			
Number in cities reporting regular service	1,358	2,515	1,505
Number in cities reporting emergency service only	35	38	259
Total outdoor playgrounds	1,393	2,553	1,764
	(108 cities)	(190 cities)	(197 cities)
Percentage of total	24%	45%	31%
Recreation buildings and indoor recreation centers operated under leadership			
Number in cities reporting regular service	834	1,620	736
Number in cities reporting emergency service only	2	102	191
Total indoor centers	836	1,722	927
Percentage of total	24%	49%	27%
Expenditures for recreation service			
From regular funds	$7,174,570.67	$5,096,030.33	$2,122,261.93
From emergency funds	8,260,348.68	5,665,037.96	801,639.58
Total expenditures	15,434,919.35	10,761,068.29	2,923,901.51
	(172 cities)	(198 cities)	(246 cities)
Percentage of total	53%	37%	10%

The above figures indicate that approximately one-half of the workers employed by all three departments, including total workers and those employed on a full time year round basis, served with recreation departments alone. Park and school departments each employed approximately the same number of recreation leaders but more than twice as many were employed on a full time year round basis by park departments as were employed by the schools. In fact, only 15 per cent of the total full time year round workers served with school departments.

Forty-five per cent of the outdoor playgrounds reported by the three agencies were administered by recreation departments. School departments conducted approximately two-thirds as many playgrounds as recreation departments. School departments alone reported a considerable number of playgrounds financed entirely through emergency funds.

Nearly one-half of the recreation buildings and indoor centers reported were carried on under the leadership of recreation departments. Of the remaining centers, school departments reported a slightly larger number than park departments. More than one-fifth of the centers under school auspices were in cities reporting emergency service only.

More than half of the money reported spent for recreation service by the three departments was spent by park departments. Only 10 per cent was reported spent by school authorities. The amounts reported spent from emergency funds were slightly larger than those spent from regular sources by park and recreation departments. On the other hand, emergency funds accounted for only about 27 per cent of the total amount reported spent by school departments.

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1934 In Cities Conducting Regular Service

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support†	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers								
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
											For Leadership	Other Services	Total		
	Alabama														
1	Birmingham	259,678	Park and Recreation Board	2	1	3	....	....	.....	17,808.43	6,500.00	30,988.35	37,488.35	55,296.78	M	1
			Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company[1]	1	....	1	[2]43	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	a
2	Birmingham, (Environs of)[3]	400,000	Department of Public Welfare	....	1	....	5	10	.....	.....	1,500.00	758.00	2,258.00	2,258.00	M	2
3	Brewton	5,800	Emergency Relief Administration	3	1	....	....	....	.....	15.00	71.00	.....	71.00	86.00	M	3
4	Gadsden	38,000	Park and Recreation Board	....	1	....	....	....	.....	100.00	500.00	.....	500.00	600.00	M&P	4
5	Montgomery	66,079	City Commission	2	1	2	....	....	.....	2,010.36	2,814.00	6,449.95	9,263.95	11,274.31	M	5
	Arizona														
6	Bisbee	9,000	City of Bisbee	1	1	....	2	....	.....	240.07	360.75	.....	360.75	600.82	M	6
			School Board and Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	2,500.00	M&P	a
7	Douglas	10,000	Recreation Board	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	7
8	Phoenix	48,118	Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation	14	7	4	17	19	1,509.05	8,416.23	8,658.28	10,796.21	19,454.49	29,379.77	M	8
9	Prescott	5,517	City and Yavapi County Board of Public Welfare	1	....	....	....	....	26,064.97	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	26,214.97	M&P	9
10	Safford	1,706	American Legion and E. R. A.	....	....	....	....	....	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]1 750.00	P	10
11	Tucson	35,000	City of Tucson and Recreation Commission	22	8	5	14	23	8,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,699.68	M	11
12	Yuma	7,000	Swimming Pool Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	900.00	420.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	M	12
	Arkansas														
13	Camden	7,273	Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	....	....	.....	47.60	120.00	.....	120.00	167.60	P	13
14	Crossett	2,811	School Board	2	....	....	5	....	.....	30.00	255.00	.....	255.00	285.00	M&P	14
15	Fayetteville	8,000	Harmon Playfield Association	1	1	....	....	....	375.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	525.00	M&P	15
16	Fort Smith	35,000	Department of Public Property	3	4	....	....	....	.....	500.00	900.00	.....	900.00	1,400.00	P	16
17	Little Rock	100,000	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	750.00	M	17
18	Morrilton	4,750	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	2,600.00	250.00	300.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	4,150.00	P	18
19	Pine Bluff	22,000	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	P	19
20	Trumann	2,995	Poinsett Community Club	....	....	....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	P	20
	California														
21	Alameda	40,000	Social Service and Recreation Board and Park Department	....	7	5	....	....	.....	.....	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00	7,900.00	M	21
			Golf Course Department	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000.00	M	a
22	Alhambra	32,000	Department of Playground and Recreation and Park Department	7	7	2	....	....	.....	3,039.13	8,418.73	3,326.00	11,744.73	14,783.86	M	22
23	Anaheim	10,997	Park Department and Citizens' Recreation Committee	7	3	....	....	....	4,860.55	1,216.07	4,411.82	1,875.00	6,286.82	12,363.44	M	23
24	Berkeley	90,000	City Recreation Dept. and Health Education Dept., Board of Education	31	20	2	16	26	1,035.66	10,649.63	34,775.70	9,834.36	44,610.06	56,295.35	M	24
25	Beverly Hills	17,429	Playground Department	19	4	5	....	....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	15,400.00	20,400.00	M	25
26	Chico	10,000	Bidwell Park and Playground Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	26
27	Chino	3,118	Recreation Association	1	1	....	....	....	.....	151.25	300.00	200.00	500.00	651.25	M&P	27
28	Colusa	2,250	City of Colusa	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	M	28
29	Compton	40,000	Dept. of Playground and Recreation, Union Secondary School District[6]	6	....	[7]2	....	....	.....	766.30	2,094.40	164.00	2,258.40	3,024.70	M	29
30	Fresno	53,000	Recreation Department	15	16	2	....	....	6,925.00	5,446.00	15,677.00	10,920.00	26,597.00	38,968.00	M&P	30
31	Fullerton	13,000	Playground Commission	1	3	....	....	....	25.00	75.00	314.00	.....	314.00	414.00	M	31
32	Glendale	62,736	City and School Board	12	8	....	20	15	5,000.00	2,900.00	7,545.00	960.00	8,505.00	16,405.00	M	32
33	Huntington Beach	4,000	City of Huntington Beach	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,500.00	.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	11,000.00	M	33
34	Inglewood	21,000	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	.....	312.00	500.00	.....	500.00	812.00	M	34
35	Long Beach	142,000	Recreation Commission, Board of Education and City	85	82	16	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,673.51	[8]107,189.60	M	35
36	Los Angeles	1,293,329	Playground and Recreation Commission	163	111	81	....	....	6,784.39	161,885.81	245,266.27	179,972.40	425,238.67	593,908.87	M	36
			Board of Education	132	141	....	....	....	.....	7,932.00	121,900.00	.....	121,900.00	129,832.00	M	a
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	8,238.00	16,339.44	.....	52,032.50	52,032.50	76,609.94	M	b
37	Los Angeles Co.[9]	2,307,104	County Department of Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds	61	3	14	46	15	8,165.10	61,531.12	26,676.00	145,339.94	172,015.94	241,712.16	C	37
38	Merced	8,500	Rotary Club	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	180.00	.....	180.00	180.00	C	38
39	Modesto	13,847	Park Department	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	732.00	.....	732.00	27,934.30	M	39
40	Montebello	5,498	Natatorium Department	6	2	1	....	....	1,200.00	1,950.00	.....	.....	3,035.00	6,185.00	M	40
41	Oakland	284,063	Recreation Department	114	83	30	165	44	.....	81,613.09	108,489.91	71,907.44	180,397.35	262,010.44	M	41
42	Ontario	13,583	Chaffey Union High School and Junior College	1	1	....	[2]8	....	.....	500.00	500.00	200.00	700.00	1,200.00	P	42
43	Orange	9,000	Recreation Commission	7	6	....	....	....	.....	90.00	425.00	.....	425.00	515.00	M	43
44	Pacific Grove	6,000	Committee on Parks and Playgrounds	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	44
45	Palo Alto	15,000	Community Center Commission	7	6	5	18	27	.....	4,122.09	12,390.44	2,796.00	15,186.44	19,308.53	M	45
46	Pasadena	80,000	Department of Recreation, School District[12]	24	29	7	76	756	.....	2,076.00	21,567.50	4,168.50	25,736.00	27,812.00	M	46
			City and Park Department	5	1	5	....	....	2,166.54	34,428.47	.....	.....	66,711.29	103,306.30	M	a
47	Piedmont	9,975	City Council	....	4	2	1	....	1,700.00	500.00	5,006.00	120.00	5,126.00	7,326.00	M	47
48	Pittsburg	11,000	City of Pittsburg	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	M&P	48
49	Pomona	23,000	Park and Playground Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,180.00	500.00	.....	500.00	1,680.00	M	49
50	Red Bluff	3,517	City of Red Bluff	....	1	....	....	....	.....	116.40	390.00	.....	390.00	506.40	M	50
51	Redlands	14,177	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,152.73	M	51
62	Richmond	20,000	Advisory Park and Playground Commission, City Manager and School Board	16	4	5	7	2	5,034.21	9,279.07	5,932.00	13,843.13	19,775.13	34,088 41	M&P	52
53	Riverside	30,000	Recreation Commission and County E. R. A.[13]	1	1	2	....	....	.....	500.00	2,160.00	.....	2,160.00	[14]2,660.00	M	53
			Park Board	1	1	1	....	....	.....	7,931.00	2,070.00	12,814.85	14,884.85	22,815.85	M	a
54	Sacramento	93,685	Recreation Department	24	18	14	37	17	6,500.71	30,607.85	30,114.40	43,997.27	74,111.67	111,220.23	M	54

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1934

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	31	33	...	...	64	2,306,612	8	143,070	25	58,661	1	16	...	1	2	...	3	109	15	40	97	...	...	80,000.00	35,932.00	115,932.00	F. G. Swaim	1
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,040	1	12	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. S. Hotchkiss	a
2	...	1	...	...	1	[4]12,159	2	8,160	9	30,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	10	18	...	3,684.95	3,784.95	Mrs. Virginia Green	2
3	...	3	4	1	8	12,900	...	...	4	16,755	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	1	...	150.00	450.00	Willa G. Strain	3
4	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	33	...	...	...	8,000.00	8,000.00	Mrs. H. Tyler Watts	4
5	1	...	...	...	1	15,600	1	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	...	75,000.00	W. A. Gunter, Jr.	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	15,000.00	...	40,000.00	Ralph L. Motz	6
a	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	5	2,100	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	7	...	...	...	2,840.00	5,240.00	R. E. Souers	a
7	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. E. Carlson, Jr.	7
8	4	2	5	...	11	895,910	2	...	2	4,860	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	16	18	...	...	38,614.69	1,008.00	85,049.48	Laura E. Herron	8
9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,990.22	...	93,990.22	Grace M. Sparkes	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,188.00	...	28,188.00	Howard Smith	10
11	2	...	...	...	2	30,000	2	38,000	4	12,900	8	5	...	...	1	1	3	5	3	21	14	...	...	400.00	8,100.00	8,600.00	Harold A. Patten	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ike Leposky	12
13	...	1	...	...	1	[4]4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	513.60	513.60	Mrs. J. Bruce Street	13
14	...	2	...	...	2	13,100	...	...	1	5,400	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul B. Kays	14
15	...	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,500.00	...	1,500.00	Mrs. Charles M. Reinoehl	15
16	...	6	...	...	6	75,000	1	2,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. H. Vaughn	16
17	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	11,000	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	20	20	...	...	...	5,000.00	5,000.00	J. W. Matthews	17
18	1	...	1	...	2	5,000	1	600	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	1	...	8,000.00	300.00	8,300.00	Carl C. Buchanan	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	60,000.00	...	60,000.00	R. J. Rhinehart	19
20	2	...	...	...	2	63,875	1	75,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Lewis	20
21	4	...	...	...	4	[4]730,770	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Phyllis McCoskey	21
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earl Fry	a
22	1	...	...	12	13	272,313	2	36,432	2	18,453	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	1	20	17	...	...	...	1,980.00	1,980.00	Mrs. Helen G. Wentworth	22
23	1	...	5	...	6	34,560	4	31,000	2	600	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	7	1	...	...	3,430.80	971.50	4,402.30	Rudolph Boysen	23
24	21	...	3	1	25	1,556,378	5	20,288	2	15,034	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	18	1	16	24	...	...	10,560.29	2,048.75	75,915.97	Charles W. Davis	24
25	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D. McCary	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George P. Morse	26
27	...	2	...	...	2	3,500	...	...	1	320	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	241.66	400.00	Levi H. Dickey	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. L. McCue	28
29	...	1	2	3	6	[4]79,269	...	...	5	4,424	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	21	9	21	9	...	7,298.00	7,298.00	Kenneth W. Mason	29
30	10	3	...	...	13	993,678	5	13,800	6	52,354	11	11	...	...	...	...	1	37	6	...	...	...	...	17,729.77	...	18,811.57	Raymond L. Quigley	30
31	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur L. Johnson	31
32	7	1	15	...	23	221,257	1	23,205	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	44	30	...	...	...	...	...	William A. Burr	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles R. Furr	33
34	6	2	...	...	8	[3]31,001	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	29	11	...	4,168.50	4,168.50	Lionel De Silva	34
35	12	15	12	...	39	6,021,306	12	...	3	610,214	15	9	14	1	1	1	1	10	...	170	75	...	...	...	94,700.00	94,700.00	Walter L. Scott	35
36	46	...	...	...	46	13,599,756	67	...	...	...	16	27	4	...	...	1	15	87	19	308	96	...	...	16,303.80	96,496.24	248,361.04	George Hjelte	36
a	117	...	88	...	205	4,026,976	...	...	18	...	42	28	...	...	...	5	1	61	...	54	100	...	...	...	15,848.40	15,848.40	C. L. Glenn	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	32	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. J. Hassett	b
37	...	...	...	445	445	7,688,102	22	1,152,135	335	5,616,078	1	1	6	...	...	...	2	2	...	2297	1022	...	...	...	193,287.00	193,287.00	James K. Reid	37
38	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Wright	38
39	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. E. Gragg	39
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vancil E. Row	40
41	62	...	6	...	68	[10]2,587,527	[11]5	223,627	11	...	8	12	...	...	1	...	1	58	...	46	62	1	1	...	27,802.50	187,157.60	R. W. Robertson	41
42	...	...	...	8	8	12,000	...	...	3	11,500	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	300.00	300.00	Fred H. Clapp	42
43	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. L. L. Williams	43
44	...	3	...	2	5	40,000	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. W. Easterbrook	44
45	3	...	...	...	3	81,639	2	125,000	2	900	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Phillip A Brotherton	45
46	13	1	9	...	23	611,294	...	...	1	6,496	10	12	...	...	...	...	2	58	1	61	36	1	2	...	42,685.30	50,218.00	Cecil F. Martin	46
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	1	...	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,336.90	Gilbert L. Skutt	a
47	3	...	...	...	3	76,582	...	...	1	9,420	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	2	...	...	...	1,982.25	1,982.25	Mrs. Telura Swim	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	[4]4,400	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Denham	48
49	5	...	10	...	15	200,000	3	...	10	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	12	...	...	...	8,400.00	8,400.00	C. Kenneth Smith	49
50	...	...	...	1	1	5,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Enville C. Spaulding	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. T. Ferguson	51
52	6	...	...	...	6	111,000	1	1,500	2	12,000	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I. W. Hill	52
53	14	...	...	...	14	[15]191,259	2	15,022	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	15,791.53	15,791.53	H. E. Wilson and G. W. Braden	53
a	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. C. Cooper	a
54	5	...	...	1	6	...	9	80,000	9	40,000	13	11	...	1	1	...	1	18	...	10	10	...	...	16,866.73	...	16,866.73	J. B. Maloney	54

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers				Salaries and Wages					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	Other Services	Total	Total		
	Calif.—Cont.															
1	San Bernardino	43,000	E. R. A. and School Board	1	....	....	4	2	3,027.00	2,426.00	300.00	150.00	450.00	5,903.00	M	1
2	San Clemente	1,000	City of San Clemente	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,178.51	.....	2,543.68	2,543.68	4,722.19	M	2
3	San Diego	150,000	Playground and Recreation Department	18	12	12	30	35	936.05	8,366.14	28,690.16	17,500.00	46,190.16	55,492.35	M	3
			Park Commission	2	....	2	....	....	5,000.00	4,185.55	1,200.00	15,157.14	16,357.14	25,542.69	M	a
4	San Francisco	695,930	Recreation Commission	118	110	109	....	21	79,110.58	131,763.59	273,494.75	17,442.55	290,937.30	501,811.47	M	4
			Board of Park Commissioners	2	....	2	....	....	.....	35,386.00	.....	.....	135,905.00	171,291.00	M	a
5	San Jose	60,000	Recreation Commission	46	8	....	6	1	1,754.14	2,916.44	8,585.44	.....	8,585.44	13,256.02	M	5
6	San Mateo	15,000	Park Department	1	....	1	....	....	1,027.00	.....	1,725.00	.....	1,725.00	27,404.84	M	6
7	Santa Barbara	41,058	Recreation Commission	8	3	....	....	....	.....	1,120.00	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	8,120.00	M	7
8	Santa Barbara Co.[17]	65,167	County Board of Forestry	....	....	....	....	....	200.05	3,672.41	.....	8,824.84	8,824.84	12,697.30	C	8
9	Santa Cruz	14,395	City of Santa Cruz	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	9
10	Santa Monica	37,146	City and Recreation and Playground Commission	9	....	9	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000.00	M	10
11	Stockton	50,000	Recreation Department	14	9	4	6	10	.....	7,376.72	6,795.00	8,056.00	14,851.00	22,227.72	M	11
12	Vallejo	25,000	City and School Board	5	3	2	....	....	15,000.00	5,000.00	7,400.00	.....	7,400.00	27,400.00	M	12
13	Ventura	11,603	City and School Board	1	....	1	[2]18	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,597.00	M	13
14	Ventura County[18]	55,000	County Schools	8	2	....	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C	14
15	Whittier	15,000	Recreation Commission	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	250.00	750.00	750.00	M	15
16	Wilmar	15,000	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	[5]200.00	M	16
	Colorado															
17	Boulder	12,000	Department of Public Welfare	4	2	....	[2]20	....	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	M	17
18	Colorado Springs	35,000	Park Commission	2	10	....	....	....	2,021.03	7,788.80	877.40	28,573.48	29,450.88	39,260.71	M	18
			Memorial Golf Club Commission	....	....	....	....	....	2,421.20	3,049.43	.....	13,328.84	13,328.84	18,799.47	M	a
19	Denver	300,000	Board of Education	23	24	....	....	3	.....	544.00	8,150.12	.....	8,150.12	8,694.12	M	19
			Parks Department	10	....	....	....	....	1,500.00	60,000.00	1,500.00	30,000.00	31,500.00	93,000.00	M	a
			Leisure Time Council[20]	1	....	....	4	9	.....	170.00	600.00	.....	600.00	770.00	P	b
20	Fort Collins	11,800	Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	M	20
21	Fort Morgan	5,000	Department of Public Works	2	....	....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	M	21
22	Longmont	6,029	Park Commission	3	....	....	12	....	2,100.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	9,551.40	M	22
23	Loveland	6,000	City of Loveland	3	....	....	....	....	.....	200.00	1,200.00	150.00	1,350.00	1,550.00	M	23
24	Palisade	893	Parent Teacher Association	....	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	P	24
	Connecticut															
25	Ansonia	19,898	Recreation Commission	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]1,000.00	M	25
26	Branford	7,000	Community Council	1	1	1	....	....	.....	1,777.03	1,567.42	.....	1,567.42	3,344.45	P	26
27	Bridgeport	146,716	Board of Recreation	67	4	4	....	....	.....	2,750.00	10,000.00	8,650.00	18,650.00	21,400.00	M	27
28	Bristol	28,000	Recreation Commission	3	4	....	....	....	.....	245.48	784.00	.....	784.00	1,029.48	M	28
29	Danbury	25,000	Lions Club	1	....	....	....	....	.....	500.00	300.00	.....	300.00	800.00	P	29
30	Greenwich	37,000	Recreation Board	49	19	3	3	4	.....	5,646.36	11,516.94	1,113.26	12,630.20	18,276.56	M	30
31	Guilford	3,100	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	31
32	Hartford	164,072	Recreation Division, Park Department	67	21	7	....	....	.....	.....	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00	[5]32,000.00	M	32
33	Manchester	23,000	Recreation Center Committee	5	3	2	....	....	.....	14,886.00	5,050.00	.....	5,050.00	19,936.00	M	33
34	Meriden	40,000	Recreation Commission	11	4	....	....	....	325.00	.....	2,263.00	.....	2,263.00	15,933.72	M	34
35	Middletown	23,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	8	6	....	....	....	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00	5,500.00	M	35
36	Milford	12,600	Recreation Commission and Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	M	36
37	New Britain	68,000	Municipal Recreation Commission	9	8	....	....	....	.....	635.00	1,745.00	380.00	2,125.00	2,760.00	M	37
38	New Haven	162,665	Park Commission	10	2	6	30	10	1,085.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,751.22	M	38
			Board of Education	34	53	....	....	....	.....	413.81	6,666.32	1,376.02	8,042.34	8,456.15	M	a
39	New London	29,000	Department of Public Works, School Board and Red Cross	10	....	....	....	....	.....	100.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,100.00	M	39
40	Norwalk	36,019	Recreation Commission	6	5	....	4	....	.....	147.42	1,847.30	.....	1,847.30	1,994.72	M	40
41	Norwich	32,438	Recreation Commission	10	15	....	....	....	.....	2,900.00	2,600.00	.....	2,600.00	5,500.00	M	41
42	Salisbury	2,700	Recreation Committee	1	....	1	5	....	.....	40.00	2,120.00	.....	2,120.00	2,160.00	P	42
43	Seymour	7,000	Playground Association, Inc.	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	440.00	.....	440.00	666.00	M&P	43
44	Shelton	10,868	Playground Commission	2	2	....	[2]43	....	100.00	100.00	300.00	.....	300.00	500.00	M	44
45	Southington	10,000	Recreation Park, Inc.	....	....	....	....	....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	P	45
46	Stamford	60,000	Board of Public Recreation	21	13	4	3	2	.....	3,121.80	9,208.29	1,855.80	11,064.09	14,185.89	M	46
			Italian Center	1	1	2	....	....	1,800.00	1,444.00	2,668.00	394.00	3,062.00	6,306.00	P	a
47	Stratford	22,000	Sterling Park Trustees	1	2	1	....	....	320.00	2,640.00	2,325.00	1,870.00	4,195.00	7,155.00	P	47
48	Torrington	27,000	Recreation Commission	1	3	1	....	21	.....	702.00	2,120.00	.....	2,120.00	2,822.00	M&P	48
49	West Hartford	26,000	Town Plan and Cemetery Commission	7	3	....	....	....	.....	2,800.00	1,409.00	.....	1,409.00	4,209.00	M	49
50	West Haven	25,808	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	550.00	100.00	360.00	1,160.00	1,520.00	2,170.00	M	50
51	Westport	6,000	Park and Athletic Field Committee	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,475.00	[22]6699.96	700.00	1,399.96	2,874.96	M&P	51
52	Willimantic	11,000	Civics Committee, Woman's Club	1	1	....	....	....	70.60	72.72	144.40	15.00	159.40	302.72	P	52
53	Winsted	10,000	Playground Association	....	2	....	....	....	.....	138.36	302.30	.....	302.30	440.66	P	53
	Delaware															
54	Wilmington	106,597	Board of Park Commissioners	22	19	....	....	....	.....	.....	6,613.03	.....	6,613.03	20,971.05	M	54
	Dist. of Col.															
55	Washington	486,869	Community Center Department, Public Schools	110	119	14	[2]52	....	.....	10,400.08	.....	.....	52,214.24	62,614.32	M	55
			National Capital Parks, Interior Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[23]33,765.63	M	a
			Department of Playgrounds	108	127	36	[2]50	....	.....	16,150.00	134,650.00	19,268.00	153,918.00	170,068.00	M	b
	Florida															
56	Bartow	6,000	City of Bartow	1	....	1	....	....	3,500.00	1,210.81	720.00	2,648.41	3,368.41	8,079.22	M	56
57	Clearwater	8,000	Peace Memorial Gymnasium	1	....	1	8	4	.....	500.00	1,800.00	150.00	1,950.00	2,450.00	P	57
58	Coral Gables	6,000	Recreation Department	3	1	3	....	....	2,500.00	6,324.43	3,800.00	11,493.64	15,293.64	24,118.07	M	58
59	Escambia Co.[24]	22,312	E. R. A. County Council	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	522.00	.....	522.00	522.00	M	59
60	Fort Lauderdale	8,666	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	2	....	....	....	....	1,865.41	4,875.48	1,337.09	5,860.00	7,197.09	13,937.98	M	60

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	Employed Full Time: No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	10	3	2	...	15	49,049	4	32,559	10	.....	4	6	...	2	1	.....	.....	6	...	53	13	4	...	.....	32,465.83	39,109.71	Glen H. Van Noy	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Holmes	2
3	17	1	1	4	23	1,146,032	5	.....	7	.....	...	7	6	...	...	...	1	29	2	...	...	...	...	19,700.00	.....	19,700.00	W. A. Kearns	3
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. S. Hill	a
4	56	...	...	...	56	[16]5,870,085	25	.....	36	191,291	1	15	2	...	...	...	2	56	...	175	245	...	...	.....	.....	687,365.50	Veda Y. Conning	4
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	17	2	...	3	...	1	70	1	...	...	...	...	102,073.00	.....	102,073.00	B. P. Lamb	a
5	12	...	...	...	12	220,975	...	.....	8	62,846	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	13	...	95	30	...	...	.....	12,500.00	14,995.00	Hugh C. Coleman	5
6	2	...	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. P. Wilsey	6
7	6	2	5	...	13	183,575	1	91,198	4	19,998	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	10	2	17	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Christiansen	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6,985.94	Frank E. Dunne	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. A. Evans	9
10	15	...	...	...	15	1,150,743	4	5,000	15	500,000	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	10	...	145	78	15	2	.....	.....	50,000.00	Frank P. Holborow	10
11	1	4	2	2	9	235,971	1	21,170	...	.....	2	6	1	1	...	...	1	9	3	5	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. E. Swenson	11
12	2	2	...	...	4	25,000	...	.....	2	300	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	25,000.00	.....	30,000.00	Sabin W. Rich	12
13	3	2	1	...	6	15,000	2	20,000	...	.....	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. A. Johnson and G. W. Braden	13
14	4	6	...	2	12	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. K. Cobb	14
15	...	7	...	...	7	32,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	20	12	...	...	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	Verne S. Landreth	15
16	...	...	4	...	4	80,000	...	.....	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	John C. Holt	16
17	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	2	...	...	.....	614.00	614.00	Rudolph Johnson	17
18	...	7	...	...	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	} Humphrey Saunders	18
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	}	a
19	...	36	...	...	[19]36	570,417	4	.....	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	30	12	18	3	...	...	.....	1,051.60	1,051.60	Willard N. Greim	19
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10	.....	...	26	3	2	2	1	4	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	30,000.00	A. W. Finley	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bernard M. Joy	b
20	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,000.00	.....	9,480.00	Works Department	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. J. Siebel	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	50,000	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	18,000.00	C. A. Flanders	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,500.00	L. C. Oshorn	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	[4]1,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Fillmore Duncan	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,500.00	Andrew F. Nolan	25
26	...	3	...	...	[21]3	3,884	1	19,371	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. C. Brazeau	26
27	...	9	...	...	9	[4]122,518	...	.....	11	1,719	1	18	3	1	1	...	...	24	...	86	44	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Leckie	27
28	...	5	...	...	5	[4]18,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. C. Hitchcock	28
29	...	1	...	...	1	40,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles T. Musson	29
30	1	12	1	1	15	286,258	3	46,890	26	39,577	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	14	4	...	...	.....	522.31	1,082.21	James S. Stevens	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Leslie I. Dudley	31
32	4	10	...	8	22	[22]1,459,366	5	.....	13	.....	...	28	1	...	2	...	2	34	2	53	26	...	...	88,000.00	.....	88,000.00	James H. Dillon	32
33	...	3	...	...	3	187,500	2	375,000	...	.....	3	4	1	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank C. Busch	33
34	...	4	...	...	4	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	78,000.00	.....	78,000.00	Oscar L. Dossin	34
35	...	8	...	...	8	45,000	2	2,000	1	5,000	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	P. M. Kidney	35
36	...	1	...	...	1	3,500	...	.....	2	2,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Isaac Moss	36
37	...	9	...	...	9	[4]110,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Smithwick and Mary E. Campbell	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	25	3	...	1	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	12,820.64	150.00	12,970.64	Harold V. Doheny	38
a	...	18	26	6	50	164.785	...	.....	10	65,532	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	...	...	.....	1,622.30	1,738.59	Henry J. Schnelle	a
39	...	4	7	...	11	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,000.00	George E. Watters	39
40	...	10	...	...	10	57,343	...	.....	2	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	.....	300.00	300.00	Joseph F. Andrews	40
41	...	11	...	...	11	75,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Matthew J. Sheridan	41
42	...	3	...	...	3	[4]9,000	...	.....	4	6,030	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. R. Hemmerly	42
43	...	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	.....	1	3,500	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. B. Towle	43
44	...	2	...	...	2	12,375	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	150.00	300.00	George W Anger	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. T. Noble	45
46	4	3	...	...	7	149,454	1	10,422	10	30,635	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edward J. Hunt	46
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	24,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	286.60	.....	286.60	Frank L. Volsi	a
47	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	2,350	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. H. Bunnell	47
48	...	2	...	...	2	33,000	1	10,000	7	8,400	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rose K. Eagan	48
49	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. J. Salmonsen	49
50	...	1	...	...	1	[4]4,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter N. Scranton	50
51	...	1	...	...	1	16,530	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Thomas H. Leonard	51
52	...	1	...	...	1	[4]4,107	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. A. C. Persons	52
53	...	1	...	...	1	7,060	1	6,435	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edith N. C. Wolf	53
54	...	20	...	1	21	524,307	1	66,805	5	140,525	1	14	...	...	...	...	5	23	5	2	3	...	...	.....	594.00	594.00	Edward R. Mack	54
55	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	55	844,187	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	6	28	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Elizabeth K. Peeples	55
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	29	...	10	...	...	4	89	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. Marshall Finnan	a
b	33	42	...	10	85	3,495,273	1	15,000	1	30,000	6	8	...	...	...	...	4	33	11	42	51	...	...	.....	17,225.00	161,785.00	Sibyl Baker	b
56	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	54,150.00	.....	54,150.00	George J. McNemee and W. A. Dougherty	56
57	...	...	...	3	3	10,000	1	5,000	1	20,000	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00	Ralph B. Van Fleet	57
58	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	14,000.00	.....	14,000.00	E. M. Williams	58
59	...	...	14	...	14	18,180	6	4,600	8	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	.....	928.00	928.00	N. E. Branson	59
60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alwen Neuharth	60

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women			For Leadership	Other Services			
	Florida—Cont.														
1	Green Cove Springs	1,719	E. R. A. and City Commission	....	....	....	....	....	9,623.27	....	....	....	....	[9]9,623.27	M	1
2	Jacksonville	146,300	Playground and Recreation Board	18	7	19	....	....	5,715.59	12,686.32	24,507.50	23,670.00	48,177.50	66,579.33	M	2
3	Lakeland	24,400	Recreation Department	3	1	3	12	4	2,625.00	7,670.50	3,600.00	6,258.00	9,858.00	20,153.50	M	3
4	Lake Wales	3,401	Park Committee, City Council	1	1	1	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	3,600.00	M	4
5	Miami	110,637	Department of Recreation	11	3	7	....	....	4,000.00	9,000.00	....	....	11,170.00	24,170.00	M	5
			Department of Public Service	1	....	1	....	....	1,430.93	6,311.38	2,160.00	10,985.25	13,145.25	20,887.56	M	a
6	Miami Beach	7,500	Department of Public Recreation	3	7	3	....	....	4,000.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	3,500.00	10,500.00	21,000.00	M	6
7	Mount Dora	1,600	Park Commission	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	700.00	M	7
8	Orlando	33,000	Recreation Department and Athletic Association	7	1	2	....	....	14,064.97	4,319.61	3,839.50	627.88	4,467.38	22,851.96	M	8
9	Palatka	7,000	City of Palatka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	9
10	Pensacola	32,000	City Manager and Municipal Golf Committee	2	1	1	....	....	1,141.02	1,701.66	3,390.00	4,658.80	8,048.80	10,891.48	M	10
11	St. Petersburg	48,000	Recreation Bureau	6	5	3	[2]50	....	....	1,280.00	6,320.00	....	6,320.00	7,600.00	M	11
12	Sanford	10,000	City of Sanford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	12
13	Sarasota	8,380	City Recreation Committee	1	....	1	....	....	....	3,074.25	1,650.00	5,200.00	6,850.00	9,924.25	M	13
14	Tampa	105,000	Board of Public Recreation	8	5	8	10	10	5,000.00	10,017.42	13,415.52	7,127.44	20,542.96	35,560.38	M	14
15	West Palm Beach	26,000	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A. and Recreation Commission	1	2	3	....	....	25,000.00	....	2,520.00	....	2,520.00	27,520.00	M	15
16	Winter Park	3,646	Park and Recreation Board, City and E. R. A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,701.20	M	16
	Georgia															
17	Athens	25,631	Colored Community Association[25]	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	P	17
18	Atlanta	270,366	Park Department	5	....	5	....	....	8,004.03	4,734.51	....	....	55,456.32	68,194.86	M	18
19	Augusta	60,342	Parks and Trees Department	....	4	4	....	....	....	2,914.99	3,555.83	11,456.27	15,012.10	17,927.09	M	19
20	Columbus	41,331	Park and Recreation Board	....	7	1	....	....	....	1,539.03	2,287.62	....	2,287.62	3,826.65	M&P	20
21	Macon	72,000	Playground and Recreation Association	1	13	11	....	....	....	1,800.00	8,244.00	....	8,244.00	10,044.00	M	21
22	Savannah	85,000	Recreation Commission	3	20	1	12	10	....	650.94	5,197.35	720.00	5,917.35	6,568.29	M	22
	Idaho															
23	Lewiston	9,400	City of Lewiston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500.00	M	23
24	Nampa	8,206	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	24
25	Preston	3,800	City Council	3	4	....	12	20	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	600.00	1,800.00	4,600.00	M	25
	Illinois															
26	Alton	31,154	Playground and Recreation Commission	11	8	2	3	....	....	7,089.05	8,163.56	4,085.06	12,248.62	19,337.67	M	26
27	Aurora	50,000	Playground Commission	1	17	1	....	....	14,266.08	1,425.00	4,587.36	1,237.50	5,824.86	21,515.94	M	27
28	Berwyn	52,315	Recreation Commission	7	3	2	1	....	....	....	3,633.90	....	3,633.90	15,439.00	M	28
29	Bloomington	35,000	Fell Avenue Community Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	200.00	....	200.00	300.00	P	29
30	Calumet City	12,298	Memorial Park District	13	1	1	10	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	30
31	Canton	12,000	Township Park District	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,193.50	M	31
32	Carpentersville	1,461	Village of Carpentersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300.00	M	32
33	Centralia	12,600	Department of Recreation	7	6	1	....	....	....	1,100.00	2,965.00	200.00	3,165.00	4,265.00	M	33
34	Chicago[26]	3,376,438	Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Department of Public Works	34	18	52	....	....	....	23,000.00	95,739.30	64,200.00	159,939.30	182,939.30	M	34
			South Park Commissioners	119	46	65	....	....	....	25,490.00	150,560.00	258,950.00	409,510.00	435,000.00	M	a
			West Chicago Park District	31	37	62	51	57	....	11,390.00	104,980.00	93,865.00	198,845.00	210,235.00	M	h
			Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	61	60	121	....	....	167,155.00	31,500.00	256,347.18	149,924.82	406,272.00	604,927.00	M	c
35	Chicago Heights	22,320	Community Center	1	....	1	....	....	....	500.00	1,000.00	....	1,000.00	1,500.00	P	35
36	Cicero	66,000	Clyde Park District Commission	34	....	2	22	....	....	23,206.65	....	....	17,780.00	40,986.65	M	36
37	Cook County[27]	4,000,000	Forest Preserve District of Cook County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C	37
38	Decatur	57,500	Pines Community Association	12	10	1	....	....	....	300.00	4,300.00	200.00	4,500.00	4,800.00	M&P	38
39	Dixon	10,090	Park District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	39
40	Elgin	37,000	Summer Playground Association	9	4	....	40	25	....	79.73	300.00	....	300.00	379.73	P	40
41	Evanston	64,000	Park and Playground Committee, City Council	36	19	4	15	9	525.00	1,980.00	9,130.00	1,450.00	10,580.00	13,085.00	M	41
42	Freeport	23,000	Park Board	5	2	....	15	5	4,000.00	....	....	....	....	7,500.00	M	42
43	Galesburg	30,000	Parks Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,500.00	M	43
44	Glencoe	6,500	Municipal Playground Committee	1	....	1	....	....	....	5,227.00	1,920.00	7,653.00	9,573.00	14,800.00	M	44
45	Granite City	25,130	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	1,500.00	3,000.00	300.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	6,300.00	M	45
			General Steel Castings Corporation	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000.00	P	a
46	Harrisburg	12,000	School Board, District No. 43	1	....	....	....	....	....	300.00	750.00	....	750.00	1,050.00	M&P	46
47	Highland Park	12,000	Community Service, Inc.	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	2,500.00	....	2,500.00	3,400.00	P	47
			East Park District	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,000.00	M	a
48	Jacksonville	18,000	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	48
49	Joliet	70,000	Bureau of Recreation and Park Board	1	....	1	4	....	8,100.00	200.00	2,400.00	....	2,400.00	[5]10,700.00	M	49
50	La Grange	12,000	Civic Club	1	4	....	....	....	....	85.00	415.00	....	415.00	500.00	P	50
51	Lake Forest	8,000	Park Board	3	3	....	....	....	....	9,500.00	2,500.00	8,000.00	10,500.00	20,000.00	M	51
52	La Salle, Peru and Oglesby	27,100	La Salle-Peru Township Social Center	16	6	....	4	10	....	3,178.00	4,899.00	1,127.00	6,026.00	9,204.00	M	52
53	Lawrenceville	6,500	City Council and Civic Groups	1	....	....	....	....	....	250.00	200.00	....	200.00	450.00	M&P	53
54	Lincoln	12,800	Board of Education	1	....	....	[3]5	....	....	32.60	120.00	....	120.00	152.60	M	54
55	Maywood	28,000	Playground and Recreation Board	2	6	1	[3]5	....	....	2,590.59	3,830.00	785.00	4,615.00	7,205.59	M	55
56	Moline	33,000	Park Board	2	7	....	....	....	3,503.00	306.33	933.35	....	933.35	4,742.68	M	56
57	Naperville	5,118	City Council and Y. M. C. A.	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,300.00	M	57
58	Oak Park	65,000	Playground Board	6	15	6	....	....	....	11,482.60	8,852.25	12,126.00	20,978.25	32,460.85	M	58
59	Ottawa	15,840	Playground Commission	6	....	....	....	....	....	75.00	1,125.50	....	1,125.50	1,200.50	M	59
60	Park Ridge	10,000	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	2,000.00	....	....	4,000.00	7,000.00	M	60
61	Peoria	108,900	Recreation Commission	7	28	....	....	....	....	400.00	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	5,400.00	M	61
			Pleasure Driveway and Park District	12	2	....	....	....	12,575.99	8,926.06	6,819.33	19,676.98	26,496.31	47,998.36	M	a
62	River Forest	9,000	Playground and Recreation Board	2	....	1	....	....	15.00	272.67	1,132.50	10.00	1,142.50	1,430.17	M	62

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1934

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Batting Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	Employed Full Time: No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	4	...	2	...	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	4	4	4	19,910.74	569.15	30,239.51	Frankye Bufkin	1
2	13	...	...	...	13	659,391	2	26,563	8	17,110	2	8	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	4	4	1	1	.....	1,710.00	15,990.00	Joseph E. Byrnes	2
3	5	2	8	...	15	45,500	2	39,000	1	575	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	10	5	1	...	3,429.76	373.90	3,803.66	W. W. Alderman	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	43,000.00	.....	43,000.00	Miss E. D. Quaintance	4
5	4	...	...	3	7	171,991	4	72,000	...	.....	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. E. Seiler	5
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Sydow	a
6	3	...	...	...	3	335,363	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	8,500.00	800.00	11,300.00	J. B. Lemon	6
7	5	...	...	...	5	9,000	...	.....	1	10,000	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Shirley Shonenberger	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	117,300.00	.....	117,300.00	C. L. Varner and J. L. Harne, Jr.	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. D. Bogue	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	1	5,760	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Julian Olsen and J. E. Frenkel	10
11	...	3	11	...	14	101,385	11	349,829	4	112,680	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	14	12	...	...	.....	6,500.00	7,500.00	P. V. Gahan	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James Noughton	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	9,000	...	.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Richards	13
14	12	12	...	...	24	627,034	7	25,000	23	60,400	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	30	28	...	...	.....	9,921.77	9,921.77	Cordelia B. Hunt	14
15	8	...	...	...	8	300,300	2	2,400	2	13,000	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	24	...	...	20,729.71	3,549.50	24,279.21	G. L. Ash	15
16	...	...	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	.....	150.00	150.00	J. Lee Harne, Jr.	16
17	...	1	...	2	3	.....	...	.....	4	4,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. E. D. Byrd	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	14	...	4	1	...	6	77	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George I. Simons	18
19	4	...	...	...	4	[4]465,686	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Annie Mae O'Connell	19
20	...	5	...	...	5	[4]106,528	1	4,100	6	9,146	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	35,516.40	192.00	35,708.40	Edwina Wood	20
21	10	1	...	...	11	273,744	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	3,952.05	.....	3,952.05	Mrs. Wilma E. Beggs	21
22	12	...	1	...	13	416,202	...	.....	3	20,150	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	2	6	.....	1,497.25	1,840.45	H. S. Bounds	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	W. P. Hughes	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John G. Bernard	24
25	...	...	...	4	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	4,000.00	800.00	5,400.00	L. E. Hansen	25
26	8	...	...	...	8	301,247	2	8,532	6	10,980	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	.....	913.00	4,721.40	Russell J. Foval	26
27	...	6	...	...	6	.....	1	.....	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jean E. Mored	27
28	...	3	...	...	3	[4]13,927	...	.....	1	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Annette M. Terdina	28
29	...	...	...	1	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. R. Sack	29
30	1	1	...	...	2	.....	1	40,000	...	.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	6	1	6	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	Edward Fedosky	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Gillet	31
32	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. R. Adams	32
33	...	...	...	7	7	119,661	3	34,974	2	21,340	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	22	10	...	...	.....	2,400.00	2,560.00	Edgar A. Drake	33
34	35	...	...	...	35	[5]5,684,432	...	.....	...	.....	11	16	3	...	...	3	...	40	10	...	...	...	...	167,405.49	.....	176,726.43	Theodore A. Gross	34
a	...	62	...	...	62	[4]1,655,000	19	7,557,880	...	.....	25	85	3	1	2	...	15	350	21	250	100	...	...	.....	50,000.00	53,000.00	V. K. Brown	a
b	16	...	...	...	16	10,297,038	16	10,297,038	...	.....	16	13	...	2	...	2	13	108	12	20	20	...	...	600,000.00	.....	600,000.00	William J. H. Schultz	b
c	61	43	...	...	104	8,666,705	...	.....	...	.....	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	43	...	...	.....	5,856.00	6,126.00	Herman J. Fischer	c
35	...	...	...	1	1	40,000	2	45,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	12	...	...	.....	6,240.00	6,240.00	D. E. Schnoble	35
36	...	7	...	...	7	552,000	3	78,248	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	3	...	...	...	...	1,945.99	.....	1,945.99	Edward J. Pacl	36
37	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	30	5	1	4	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John B. Morrill	37
38	...	9	...	...	9	[4]180,000	1	3,000	5	7,000	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	4	5	...	...	.....	1,200.00	1,300.00	Freda S. Combs	38
39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Esther M. Barton	39
40	...	10	...	...	10	[4]15,486	...	.....	...	.....	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Champ J. Stoakes	40
41	3	11	...	...	14	244,550	1	32,000	17	239,193	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	14	...	27	33	...	...	.....	24,553.21	24,553.21	Charles T. Byrnes	41
42	...	3	...	...	3	94,200	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00	Norman C. Sleezer	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. C. Bunker	43
44	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Williams	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. E. Frohardt and H. D. Karadjeff	45
a	...	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	160.00	160.00	Sophia Prather	a
46	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	Roscoe Pulliam	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	12,000	2	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Scheuchenpflug	47
a	...	4	...	...	4	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ernest C. Savage	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	5	16,200	1	8	1	...	2	...	1	21	1	...	...	...	...	74,500.00	.....	74,500.00	P. H. Slocum	49
50	...	4	...	...	4	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	O. C. Stenger	50
51	...	3	...	...	3	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. H. Peters	51
52	...	1	...	...	1	66,361	...	.....	1	155,591	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	...	...	.....	600.00	600.00	Howard Fellows	52
53	...	1	...	...	1	50,000	...	.....	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	.....	268.80	268.80	D. V. Peacock	53
54	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	.....	783.96	783.96	D. F. Nichols	54
55	...	5	8	2	15	112,961	...	.....	4	6,426	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. C. Collisi	55
56	...	6	...	...	6	31,405	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	6	...	...	19,784.00	1,490.30	21,496.28	Alice L. Samuelson	56
57	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Oliver W. Struhler	57
58	5	...	...	...	5	713,413	5	72,117	...	.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	8	...	8	...	.....	2,442.00	9,612.49	Josephine Blackstock	58
59	...	5	...	...	5	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	O. J. Christmann	59
60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. L. Baird	60
61	...	2	...	...	2	12,000	...	.....	7	47,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter B. Martin	61
a	...	6	...	...	6	[6]65,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	7	...	...	3	...	2	23	3	16	16	...	...	.....	3,302.40	3,802.40	E. L. Peterson	a
62	...	1	...	...	1	50,000	1	7,500	1	4,500	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William C. Ladwig	62

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers				Salaries and Wages					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	Other Services	Total	Total		
	III.—Cont.															
1	Rockford	85,864	Park District	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	2,337.50	....	2,337.50	22,828.07	M	1
			Booker T. Washington Community Center[25]	....	1	1	6	7	....	....	1,200.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	P	a
2	Rock Island	37,953	Playground and Recreation Commission	18	4	1	3	3	....	745.26	3,623.82	490.33	4,114.15	4,859.41	M	2
3	Roxana	1,150	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	610.00	50.00	150.00	....	150.00	810.00	M	3
4	St. Charles	5,377	Henry Rockwell Baker Memorial Community Center Board	3	1	1	3	8	....	1,983.11	1,500.00	3,119.98	4,619.98	6,603.09	P	4
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a
5	Springfield	71,824	Playground and Recreation Commission	47	56	5	....	....	....	5,471.80	18,028.20	....	18,028.20	23,500.00	M	5
6	Sycamore	4,200	Memorial Community Center Association	2	1	....	....	1	....	3,092.44	1,042.14	965.52	2,007.66	5,100.10	P	6
			Park Board	1	....	....	1	....	6,024.10	2,547.27	200.00	3,156.61	3,356.61	11,927.98	M	a
7	Urbana	13,000	Park District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	7
8	Waukegan	40,000	Recreation Committee	13	8	....	....	....	....	800.00	2,700.00	....	2,700.00	3,500.00	M	8
9	Wheaton	7,500	Park District	3	1	....	....	....	....	1,700.00	....	....	2,600.00	4,300.00	M	9
10	Wilmette	17,000	Playground and Recreation Board	12	4	4	....	....	....	1,436.11	7,492.75	201.80	7,694.55	9,130.69	M	10
11	Winnehago Co.[29]	117,373	County Forest Preserve District	4	....	....	....	....	4,723.80	325.00	....	....	2,398.00	7,446.80	C	11
12	Winnetka	12,500	Community House, Inc., Board	5	2	3	[2]350	....	3,000.00	7,459.00	7,450.00	4,300.00	11,750.00	22,209.00	P	12
			Park District	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,781.06	....	....	17,690.01	22,471.07	M	a
	Indiana															
13	Anderson	40,000	Board of Park Commissioners	5	13	....	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	36,573.03	M	13
14	Bedford	10,000	Recreation Commission	7	3	....	....	....	900.00	1,348.69	810.03	323.05	1,133.08	3,381.77	M&P	14
15	Brazil	9,000	Recreation Board	1	1	....	1	....	[3]3,500.00	128.20	210.00	....	210.00	3,838.20	M	15
16	Columbus	10,000	Recreation Commission	7	4	1	4	1	....	1,679.23	4,417.91	....	4,417.91	6,097.14	M&P	16
17	Decatur	5,156	Woman's Club and Parent Teacher Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	375.00	....	375.00	1,375.00	M	17
18	East Chicago	55,000	Recreation Division, Department of Public Parks	1	1	1	....	....	....	500.00	2,800.00	....	2,800.00	[5]3,300.00	M	18
19	Evansville	103,000	Recreation Department, Park Board	43	23	2	....	....	7,000.00	2,159.60	10,638.00	7,426.00	18,064.00	27,223.00	M	19
20	Fort Wayne	115,000	Board of Park Commissioners	21	32	....	....	....	....	....	6,934.06	....	6,934.06	13,260.20	M	20
			The Wheatley Social Center[25]	4	4	4	....	....	800.00	2,000.00	4,480.00	420.00	4,900.00	7,700.00	P	a
21	Huntington	15,000	Board of Works and School Board	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000.00	M	21
22	Indianapolis	400,000	City Recreation Department	27	28	4	....	....	1,431.63	18,083.14	23,389.63	20,652.33	44,041.96	63,556.73	M	22
23	Jeffersonville	12,000	Recreation Board	3	3	....	....	....	....	641.00	864.00	180.00	1,044.00	1,685.00	M	23
24	Kendallville	5,400	City of Kendallville	3	4	....	....	....	....	2,000.00	....	....	1,800.00	3,800.00	M&P	24
25	La Porte	15,755	Board of Education	4	6	....	2	2	....	....	2,300.00	....	2,300.00	2,300.00	M	25
			Civic Auditorium Advisory Board	1	....	1	....	2	....	5,150.00	2,560.00	4,100.00	6,660.00	11,810.00	M	a
26	Mentone	700	Board of Education and Lions Club	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	M&P	26
27	Mishawaka	28,630	Recreation Commission	9	9	....	....	....	....	172.00	1,224.00	90.00	1,314.00	1,486.00	M	27
28	Pendleton	1,538	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,669.30	....	2,137.69	2,137.69	3,806.99	M	28
29	Peru	14,000	Y. M. C. A. and School and Park Boards	3	2	....	....	....	....	1,660.00	2,840.00	....	2,840.00	[5]4,500.00	M&P	29
30	Plymouth	5,500	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	600.00	200.00	300.00	500.00	1,100.00	M	30
31	Richmond	30,000	School Board	7	4	....	....	....	....	150.00	1,350.00	....	1,350.00	1,500.00	M	31
			Townsend Community Center[25]	1	2	1	11	21	....	....	1,800.00	....	1,800.00	3,400.00	P	a
32	Speed	600	Louisville Cement Corporation	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P	32
33	Wabash	8,990	Community Service	1	....	....	....	....	524.50	986.40	721.00	856.00	1,577.00	3,087.90	M&P	33
34	Whiting	20,000	Community Service	4	2	3	....	12	....	12,000.00	8,000.00	11,000.00	19,000.00	31,000.00	P	34
35	Zionsville	1,200	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,850.90	M&P	35
	Iowa															
36	Algona	4,000	Park Board and City	1	....	....	....	....	1,200.00	....	300.00	....	300.00	1,500.00	M	36
37	Cedar Falls	7,362	Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000.00	M	37
38	Cedar Rapids	56,000	Playground Commission	17	12	4	2	8	397.00	961.82	6,369.35	1,225.83	7,595.18	8,954.00	M	38
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	384.00	456.30	....	3,313.70	3,313.70	4,154.00	M	a
39	Clinton	25,726	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	3,675.00	1,265.92	....	1,781.18	1,781.18	6,722.10	M	39
40	Council Bluffs	42,048	Parent Teacher Association, Chamber of Commerce and School District	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	40
41	Davenport	60,751	Recreation Commission	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	2,000.00	....	2,000.00	10,000.00	M	41
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	1,722.16	5,326.36	....	22,418.55	22,418.55	29,467.07	M	a
42	Denison	3,905	American Legion and Fire Department	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	42
43	Des Moines	146,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	22	22	3	....	....	....	....	13,017.00	1,520.00	14,537.00	14,537.00	M	43
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	19,864.28	16,993.35	....	23,842.86	23,842.86	60,700.49	M	a
44	Estherville	4,960	City Council	2	1	....	....	....	590.00	....	....	....	....	1,430.00	M	44
45	Fonda	1,021	Woman's Club	1	....	....	....	....	500.00	....	160.00	....	160.00	660.00	M	45
46	Grinnell	5,000	Grinnell College	1	....	....	....	....	....	50.00	150.00	100.00	250.00	300.00	P	46
47	Iowa City	15,342	Recreation Board	1	1	....	10	25	700.00	600.00	865.00	75.00	940.00	2,240.00	P	47
48	Keokuk	15,000	Friendly House Community Center	2	1	1	2	6	....	500.00	2,000.00	....	2,000.00	2,500.00	P	48
49	Marion	4,000	American Legion Post No. 298	3	2	....	4	2	....	....	800.00	400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	P	49
50	Mason City	23,000	Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.	2	1	....	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	700.00	P	50
51	Newton	11,560	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	480.00	....	480.00	480.00	M	51
52	Ottumwa	28,800	Y. M. C. A. and Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	25,000.00	3,500.00	1,000.00	375.00	1,375.00	29,875.00	M&P	52
53	Sioux City	79,183	School Board	37	31	1	....	....	....	1,868.76	5,586.50	3,309.39	8,895.89	10,764.65	M	53
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a
54	Waterloo	46,000	Playground Commission	5	5	....	....	....	5,000.00	1,200.00	1,550.00	250.00	1,800.00	8,000.00	M	54
	Kansas															
55	Arkansas City	12,756	City of Arkansas City	1	....	....	[3]	....	....	200.00	....	....	400.00	[37]600.00	M	55
			Y. M. C. A.	1	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P	a
56	Coffeyville	16,198	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	....	125.00	440.00	75.00	515.00	640.00	M	56
57	Concordia	5,500	Board of Education	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	25.00	....	25.00	[5]25.00	M&P	57
58	Kansas City	121,857	Park Department	3	3	....	....	....	386.85	1,464.81	1,756.00	....	1,756.00	3,607.66	M&P	58
59	Lawrence	15,000	Board of Education	2	4	....	....	....	....	200.00	1,900.00	....	1,900.00	2,100.00	M	59
60	Parsons	15,000	School Board	1	....	....	8	5	....	....	1,900.00	....	1,900.00	1,900.00	M	60
61	Smith Centre	1,800	Board of Park Trustees	....	....	....	1	1	....	100.00	....	300.00	300.00	400.00	P	61

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	7	...	...	7	209,482	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	1	2	...	2	45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. E. Fulgate	1
a	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	900.00	900.00	Lola Rohinsnn	a
2	...	4	...	...	4	472,834	1	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	2	6	...	...	...	1,179.59	2,619.59	Melville H. Hodge	2
3	...	1	...	...	1	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Redd	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert F. Munn	4
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bert Turner	a
5	...	23	...	1	24	245,608	1	5,675	8	48,675	8	9	...	282	281	...	281	2836	284	36	12	36	12	...	6,800.00	6,800.00	John E. MacWherter	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. J. S. Halsted	6
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6,000.00	...	6,000.00	S. M. Henderson	a
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. C. Noel	7
8	...	9	...	...	9	61,320	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	2	...	...	...	800.00	900.00	Al. G. Grosche	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. L. D. Langan	9
10	...	2	...	...	2	34,325	...	...	2	50,403	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	10	...	1	...	2,900.00	4,464.52	Daniel M. Davis	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6,928.13	1,200.00	8,128.13	T. G. Lindquist	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George C. Getgood	12
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Woolhiser	a
13	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. J. Ronsheim	13
14	...	4	...	...	4	67,167	...	...	1	2,500	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3,800.00	...	3,800.00	James J. Crossett	14
15	...	2	...	...	2	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5,000.00	...	5,000.00	E. A. Brunochler	15
16	...	4	...	...	4	33,270	1	39,818	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	Walter M. Hall	16
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur R. Holthouse	17
18	...	...	...	10	10	210,660	1	37,785	15	290,210	2	6	1	1	...	2	1	24	4	31	42	...	...	...	13,352.00	13,352.00	F. V. Merriman	18
19	...	12	...	...	12	230,000	1	10,000	21	18,000	3	3	...	...	1	...	5	20	1	40	45	10	5	...	15,000.00	22,000.00	J. R. Newcom	19
20	...	15	...	...	15	197,142	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	48	2	2	1	...	...	...	394.00	394.00	Carrie A. Snively	20
a	...	1	...	...	1	15,154	1	35,871	1	2,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	300.00	300.00	Edgar J. Unthank	a
21	...	3	1	...	4	...	1	5,000	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zach T. Dungan	21
22	...	36	...	...	36	647,612	8	274,644	...	...	1	21	2	2	4	...	5	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Middlesworth	22
23	...	3	...	...	3	147,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	800.00	...	800.00	S. Harlan Vogt	23
24	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050.00	W. C. Anman	24
25	...	2	3	2	7	454,034	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel Foor	25
a	...	1	...	...	1	12,500	1	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. A. Goering	a
26	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	800	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hardy R. Sanger	26
27	...	7	...	...	7	117,729	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. I. Fetters	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. H. Walker	28
29	...	3	1	...	4	15,000	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Y. Andrews	29
30	...	1	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur F. Becknell	30
31	...	6	...	...	6	48,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. H. Lyhoult	31
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Julia W. Partner	a
32	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jesse G. Dorsey	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. C. Mills	33
34	...	5	...	...	5	81,400	1	300,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	John Sharp	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Clayton	35
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. P. Weaver	36
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. K. Voorhees	37
38	...	7	...	...	7	125,000	...	...	12	12,840	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	15	11	9	...	3,199.50	7,320.60	Mrs. Clare Nichols	38
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,673.00	Ed. Stefan	a
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	18,477.30	...	19,727.30	L. P. Hannaher	39
40	...	6	...	...	6	49,000	...	...	6	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Otto A. Wurl	40
41	...	3	...	...	3	130,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	O. E. Johnson	41
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. O. E. Boehm	a
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jacob Johnson	42
43	...	22	...	...	22	285,200	...	...	12	8,814	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1,300.00	1,300.00	Kathryn E. Krieg	43
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	2	...	1	47	3	...	...	...	...	133,233.40	...	133,233.40	Helen Richter	a
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. V. Linke	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00	Town Clerk	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jnhn C. Truesdale	46
47	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	425.00	625.00	Denis T. Jones	47
48	...	2	...	...	2	3,000	1	12,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel V. Sones	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Z. N. Lundy	49
50	...	10	...	...	10	85,600	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. M. Karges	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. A. Handke	51
52	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. J. Eigenmann	52
53	...	17	...	...	17	361,984	...	...	9	19,750	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3,150.00	3,150.00	John E. Gronseth	53
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. C. Kingshury	a
54	...	7	...	...	7	106,420	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	281	...	...	282	11	2	316	...	...	...	...	1,080.00	1,500.00	Gordon R. Speers	54
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2,100.00	...	2,100.00	James F. Clough	55
a	...	2	...	...	2	41,200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orville E. Steffens	a
56	...	1	...	...	1	9,600	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thelma C. Mifflin	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. B. Allbaugh	57
58	...	15	...	...	15	128,000	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	1	5	32	4	52	48	...	...	...	...	17,280.00	30,680.31	Lester Davis	58
59	...	4	...	...	4	10,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. A. Wood	59
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240.00	C. J. Mills	60
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. C. Stevens	61

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)							No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers									
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total	Total	Source of Financial Support †	
											For Leadership	Other Services				
	Kansas—Cont.															
1	Topeka	65,000	Board of Education	16	15	....	8	10	.....	751.00	3,600.00	310.00	3,910.00	4,661.00	M	1
			Department of Public Parks and Property	....	....	....	....	....	9,948.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]9,948.00	M	a
2	Wellington	7,405	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	2
3	Wichita	100,000	Board of Park Commissioners	6	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000.00	M	3
	Kentucky															
4	Berea	1,827	Civic Organizations	1	....	....	2	2	6.00	12.94	101.95	.....	101.95	120.89	P	4
5	Lexington	45,736	Playground and Recreation Department	20	7	1	5	15	18,656.32	1,546.65	4,997.36	9,300.00	14,297.36	34,500.33	M	5
			Colored Department of Playground and Recreation[25]	3	8	2	2	5	45,000.00	944.05	4,800.00	1,700.00	6,500.00	52,444.05	M	a
6	Louisville	320,000	Division of Recreation, Department of Welfare	65	43	29	....	....	.....	13,200.00	37,000.00	.....	37,000.00	50,200.00	M	6
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,024.60	M	a
7	Newport	30,000	Playground Committee, Community Service	1	10	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,824.00	.....	1,824.00	2,933.12	M&P	7
8	Princeton	5,000	Kiwanis Club	1	....	....	....	....	100.00	350.00	75.00	50.00	125.00	575.00	P	8
9	Russell	3,000	Community Work Committee	1	1	....	....	....	.....	116.00	384.00	.....	384.00	500 00	P	9
	Louisiana															
10	Alexandria	23,025	Playground Comrades International	1	14	....	....	....	.....	1,500.00	900.00	600.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	P	10
11	Baton Rouge	31,465	Park Commissioner	2	1	....	....	....	.....	1,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	7,000.00	M	11
12	Delhi	1,054	Municipal Golf Club	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375.00	P	12
13	Donaldsonville	4,000	Mohawk Tribe No. 33 Improved Order of Red Men	....	....	....	....	....	.....	250.00	.....	200.00	200.00	450.00	P	13
14	Lafayette	14,000	Playground Association	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100.00	800.00	.....	800.00	900.00	P	14
15	Monroe	26,028	Recreation Board	....	1	1	....	....	.....	100.00	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00	1,800.00	M	15
16	New Orleans	458,762	Playground Community Service Commission	8	22	23	....	....	.....	5,279.94	24,217.86	.....	24,217.86	29,497.80	M	16
			Orleans Parish Schools and Public School Athletic League	3	2	....	....	....	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	300.00	1,500.00	5,500.00	M	a
			City Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	13,157.66	12,915.62	.....	.....	40,509.28	66,582.56	M	b
			Audubon Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6,882.49	.....	.....	22,440.10	29,322.59	M	o
			Council of Social Agencies[25]	3	1	....	38	68	.....	205.39	709.17	.....	709.17	914.56	P	d
17	Pineville	3,450	Playground Comrades International	1	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	150.00	100.00	250.00	250.00	P	17
18	Shreveport	80,000	Department of Recreation	4	6	3	....	....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	12,000.00	M	18
	Maine															
19	Derby	325	Improvement Society	1	....	....	2	3	.....	10.00	180.00	30.00	210.00	220.00	P	19
20	Portland	70,000	Recreation Commission	6	19	1	....	....	.....	6,548.49	4,751.53	1,999.98	6,751.51	13,000.00	M	20
21	Saco	7,000	Women's Educational and Industrial Union	....	2	....	....	10	.....	.....	125.00	83.16	208.16	208.16	P	21
22	Sanford	12,000	Park and Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	M	22
23	Waterville	16,000	Park Commission	2	....	....	....	....	17,875.02	.....	308.00	192.00	500.00	18,375.02	M	23
24	Westbrook	10,807	Community Association	2	....	1	4	2	.....	1,864.59	2,599.92	138.00	2,737.92	4,602.51	P	24
	Maryland															
25	Baltimore	841,264	Playground Athletic League	139	179	44	....	....	.....	39,494.72	.....	.....	86,932.42	126,427.14	SCMP	25
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	15,412.13	242,754.63	.....	436,556.94	436,556.94	694,723.70	M	a
26	Frederick	14,434	Playground Commission	3	4	....	....	....	.....	85.00	480.00	.....	480.00	565.00	M&P	26
	Massachusetts															
27	Andover	10,000	Board of Andover Guild	4	3	1	10	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,650.00	M&P	27
28	Arlington	37,500	School Department	6	6	....	....	....	.....	2,335.60	1,633.72	2,239.13	3,872.85	6,208.45	M	28
29	Atbol	10,000	E. R. A., Y. M. C. A and Red Cross	1	....	....	....	....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,120.00	M&P	29
30	Attleboro	22,000	Park Commissioners	1	1	....	....	....	.....	240.00	280.00	.....	280.00	520.00	M	30
31	Belmont	21,748	Playground Committee	21	16	....	....	....	9,240.00	4,255.00	8,848.00	2,950.00	11,798.00	25,293.00	M	31
32	Beverly	25,086	Public Works Department	8	8	....	....	....	.....	2,350.00	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	3,750.00	M	32
33	Boston	781,188	Department of Extended Use, School Committee	75	150	....	10	15	.....	12,000.00	28,500.00	20,100.00	48,600.00	60,600.00	M	33
			Physical Education Dept., School Committee	10	701	1	....	....	.....	7,824.92	56,506.72	16,748.91	73,255.63	81,080.55	M	a
			Board of Park Commissioners	18	12	30	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	b
			Community Service, Inc.	2	2	3	....	....	.....	19,463.38	8,692.00	2,916.00	11,608.00	31,071.38	P	c
			Metropolitan District Commission[34]	....	....	....	....	....	303,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,375.00	M	d
34	Braintree	18,000	Board of Park Commissioners	1	3	....	....	....	400.00	600.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	M&P	34
35	Brockton	62,160	Playground Commission	13	11	....	....	....	.....	7,444.66	3,844.21	122.50	3,966.71	11,411.37	M	35
36	Brookline	50,000	Gymnasium and Batb Department, and Playground Department	10	15	8	....	....	.....	6,463.00	16,475.00	16,397.00	32,872.00	39,335.00	M	36
37	Cambridge	125,000	Board of Park Commissioners	29	17	5	....	....	11,500.00	1,336.01	24,758.64	.....	24,758.64	37,594.65	M	37
38	Chelsea	48,000	Park Department and E. R. A.	6	6	....	....	....	74.55	.....	1,872.00	.....	1,872.00	1,946.55	M	38
39	Dalton	4,224	Community Recreation Association	1	1	1	15	21	.....	6,771.59	3,500.00	2,134.75	5,634.75	12,406.34	M&P	39
40	Danvers	12,957	Park Department	4	3	....	....	....	2,050.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	5,050.00	M&P	40
41	Dedham	15,000	Community Association, Inc.	6	4	1	....	....	.....	1,711.38	3,531.00	.....	3,531.00	5,242.38	P	41
42	Easthampton	12,000	Recreation Commission	5	5	....	....	....	.....	408.00	1,192.00	.....	1,192.00	1,600.00	M	42
43	East Milton	5,400	Trustees of Cunningham Foundation	3	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	43
44	Everett	47,000	Playground Commission	2	7	....	....	....	.....	1,435.00	1,200.00	4,578.00	5,778.00	7,213.00	M	44
45	Fairhaven	10,700	Park Board	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,039.46	M	45
46	Fitchburg	40,692	Park Commission	7	3	....	[21]	....	212.56	936.54	1,278.87	3,500.50	4,779.37	5,928.47	M	46
47	Framingham	22,743	Park Commission	7	8	....	....	....	9,000.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	13,700.00	M	47
			Civic League	1	....	....	6	6	.....	4,427.88	1,941.65	1,971.99	3,913.64	8,341.52	P	a
48	Gardner	19,399	Park and Playground Department	5	4	....	....	....	.....	743.68	891.00	2,347.50	3,238.50	3,982.18	M	48
49	Greenfield	15,500	Playground and Recreation Commission	4	11	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	M	49
50	Holyoke	55,590	Parks and Recreation Commission	20	33	....	....	....	.....	3,210.56	7,571.28	7,162.21	14,733.49	17,944.05	M	50

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	Employed Full Time: No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	14	...	...	14	241,719	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. P. Dittemore.....	1
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	28	5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George P. Kug.....	a
2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Haslet.....	2
3	...	4	...	...	4	317,200	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	1	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alfred Mac Donald.....	3
4	...	1	...	...	1	[4]2,600	...	.....	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Forest Wyatt.....	4
5	...	5	...	...	5	347,953	1	24,720	1	8,200	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Anna S. Pherigo.....	5
a	...	5	...	...	5	285,914	2	47,382	...	.....	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. E. Brown.....	a
6	4	...	...	19	23	686,159	5	125,660	15	121,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	} W. R. H. Sherman....	6
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	35	...	1	2	1	1	74	14	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
7	...	9	...	...	9	62,720	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. E. C. Wendt.....	7
8	...	1	...	...	1	4,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	.....	133.20	133.20	Everett Howton.....	8
9	...	1	...	...	1	32,903	1	5,055	1	1,655	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Tenney.....	9
10	...	5	...	...	5	127,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	[23]1	...	...	[23]1	9	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Brown.....	10
11	2	1	...	...	3	116,800	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Powers Higginbotham...	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Cutler.....	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. F. Vulliamy.....	13
14	...	2	...	...	2	[9]9,600	...	.....	1	303	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George H. Gardiner.....	14
15	...	5	...	...	5	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lucyle Godwin.....	15
16	15	...	...	...	15	935,741	1	58,066	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. di Benedetto, Sr.....	16
a	50	10	10	...	70	.....	3	40,193	2	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	90	65	...	...	.....	5,020.00	5,020.00	Frank J. Beier.....	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. G. Montreuil.....	b
c	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Hayes.....	c
d	...	20	...	...	20	99,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wilmer Shields.....	d
17	...	1	...	...	1	22,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Brown.....	17
18	...	17	12	...	29	.....	1	.....	...	.....	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	22	6	3	21	3	21	65,000.00	9,168.00	74,168.00	Grover C. Thames.....	18
19	...	1	...	...	1	[4]3,600	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. Russell.....	19
20	...	11	...	...	11	[4]216,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Granville R. Lee.....	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	2,010	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ruth S. Murray.....	21
22	...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry Stott.....	22
23	...	1	...	...	1	39,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	28,875.53	1,680.00	30,555.53	J. Frank Goodrich.....	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	16,500	...	.....	1	19,140	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul F. Fraser.....	24
25	6	40	3	38	87	[4]524,606	3	149,862	219	1,163,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	14	2	.....	19,799.98	20,597.85	Dr. William Burdick....	25
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	26	1	2	2	...	7	106	2	...	...	...	...	435,259.86	.....	435,259.86	John V. Kelly.....	a
26	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Helma L. Hann.....	26
27	...	1	...	...	1	22,580	1	17,082	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Margaret Davis.....	27
28	...	7	...	1	8	40,161	...	.....	1	185	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	600.00	Clarence H. Dempsey...	28
29	...	...	...	2	2	.....	...	.....	1	39,000	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	2	2	...	...	37,914.26	630.00	38,544.26	Alexander P. Johnstone and Edna W. Gorton.	29
30	...	1	...	...	1	25,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Anderson.....	30
31	...	...	...	7	7	257,348	...	.....	...	.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lewis S. Harris.....	31
32	...	7	...	...	7	42,022	...	.....	...	.....	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Public Works Dept.....	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	14	515,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James T. Mulroy.....	33
a	...	15	...	158	173	3,600,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Julia A. Murphy.....	a
b	60	...	...	...	60	.....	11	235,000	...	.....	4	108	9	...	2	2	1	100	1	100	60	...	...	.....	94,146.00	[5]94,146.00	William P. Long and F. Lloyd Eno.....	b
c	...	25	...	...	25	61,830	...	.....	5	68,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	55	...	...	234,650.81	8,415.35	[33]310,257.92	M. Olive Crowley.....	c
d	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	12	18	...	2	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	9,625.00	.....	9,625.00	William E. Whittaker...	d
34	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	30,000.00	Harry Vinton, Jr.....	34
35	...	11	...	...	11	[4]135,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	11	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	7,993.78	.....	7,993.78	Ahhie O. Delano.....	35
36	1	10	12	...	23	92,121	3	245,024	...	.....	13	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles P. Cameron....	36
37	5	8	...	5	18	[4]600,000	3	.....	3	.....	6	7	2	1	...	...	...	5	2	12	6	...	...	20,000.00	2,316.00	22,563.69	Stephen H. Mahoney...	37
38	...	...	...	5	5	341,250	...	.....	2	.....	5	5	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	12	10	8	...	.....	15,616.00	15,616.00	Timothy F. Kane.....	38
39	...	3	...	...	3	44,682	1	55,297	...	.....	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. Sandford, Jr.....	39
40	...	3	...	2	5	.....	...	.....	2	.....	4	6	2	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Raymond Funchion.....	40
41	...	2	...	...	2	[4]13,705	1	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Ada H. Pillsbury..	41
42	...	4	...	...	4	52,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	.....	864.00	864.00	Arnold Cleary.....	42
43	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	150,000	...	.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. L. Caldwell.....	43
44	...	9	...	...	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	5	...	...	36,318.34	7,581.32	43,899.66	Fred A. Hutchings.....	44
45	...	4	...	...	4	56,600	...	.....	...	.....	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Mabel O. Dutton..	45
46	...	...	...	9	9	200,000	...	.....	7	6,500	...	9	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	11	3	...	...	75,682.51	4,148.40	87,501.16	John C. O'Malley.....	46
47	...	5	...	...	5	36,000	1	4,000	...	.....	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	42,347.06	700.00	43,047.06	Raymond J. Callahan...	47
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	50.00	50.00	F. D. Mac Cormick.....	a
48	...	4	...	...	4	[4]36,990	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6,347.65	.....	6,347.65	Evelyn Tukey.....	48
49	...	8	...	...	8	[4]18,870	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8,764.30	.....	8,764.30	Leonard Thompson.....	49
50	...	14	...	...	14	[4]154,689	...	.....	...	.....	1	9	...	...	...	1	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mina F. Robb.....	50

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers								
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
											For Leadership	Other Services			
	Mass.—Cont.														
1	Lawrence	85,068	Department of Parks and Public Property	11	4	....	....	....	.....	2,368.00	3,800.00	4,602.36	8,402.36	10,770.36	M	1
2	Lexington	10,000	Park Department	4	5	....	....	1	8,667.41	6,000.00	1,448.00	.....	1,448.00	16,115.41	M	2
3	Lowell	101,820	Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,742.06	196.64	8,411.51	8,608.15	10,350.21	M	3
4	Ludlow	8,876	Athletic and Recreation Association	7	3	1	....	....	.....	2,855.76	.....	.....	.....	13,252.72	P	4
5	Lynn	105,000	Board of Park Commissioners	15	15	....	1	....	24,100.00	2,700.00	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	[5]31,300.00	M	5
6	Medford	61,135	Board of Park Commissioners	9	8	....	....	....	.....	714.88	1,827.00	.....	1,827.00	2,541.88	M	6
7	Melrose	23,566	Park Department	7	8	....	....	....	629.04	104.50	4,171.96	.....	4 171.96	4,905.50	M	7
8	Methuen	21,069	Playground Commission	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,082.15	M	8
9	Milton	17,500	Park Department	1	2	....	....	....	.....	1,366.16	603.00	2,930.84	3,533.84	4,903.00	M	9
10	Needham	10,800	New Century Club and Village Club	3	3	....	2	4	.....	.....	575.90	.....	575.90	575.90	P	10
			Beach Committee, Board of Trade	1	1	....	3	....	420.00	676.75	236.25	.....	236.25	1,333.00	P	a
11	New Bedford	110,000	Park Department	....	....	....	4	6	6,179.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,879.00	M	11
12	Newton	65,295	Playground Commission	61	59	....	[6]	....	1,822.00	26,318.73	26,000.00	30,817.56	56,817.56	84,958.29	M	12
13	Northampton	25,000	Look Memorial Park Commission	4	3	....	....	....	6,500.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00	20,500.00	P	13
14	North Attleboro	12,000	Parent Teacher Association and Playground Association	3	3	....	....	....	.....	75.00	425.00	.....	425.00	500.00	P	14
15	Norwood	15,049	Board of Selectmen	10	6	....	....	....	4,000.00	11,552.00	2,632.00	.....	2,632.00	18,184.00	M	15
16	Salem	43,353	Board of Park Commissioners	18	18	....	....	....	90,000.00	.....	7,378.03	.....	7,378.03	112,916.52	M	16
17	Somerville	104,000	Recreation Commission	33	20	3	....	....	.....	1,944.95	11,000.00	3,600.00	14,600.00	16,544.95	M	17
18	Spencer	6,572	Selectmen and Park Commissioners	....	....	....	2	....	15,428.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,428.32	M&P	18
19	Springfield	150,000	Recreation Division, Park Department	42	29	....	....	....	.....	8,361.71	.....	.....	62,568.46	70,930.17	M	19
20	Taunton	38,000	Park Commission	11	7	....	....	....	800.00	1,350.00	2,400.00	1,550.00	3,950.00	6,100.00	M	20
21	Turners Falls	8,000	Playground Commission	1	1	....	10	....	.....	550.00	500.00	1,050.00	1,550.00	2,100.00	M	21
22	Wakefield	16,700	Recreation Commission	2	4	....	....	....	.....	218.51	625.00	.....	625.00	843.51	M	22
			Bath House Committee	5	1	....	....	....	.....	214.00	1,084.00	.....	1,084.00	1,298.00	M	a
23	Walpole	7,449	Town of Walpole	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,191.75	.....	4,808.17	4,808.17	5,999.92	M	23
24	Waltham	39,875	Board of Recreation	1	....	....	....	....	.....	6,220.00	1,150.00	2,730.00	3,880.00	10,100.00	M	24
25	West Newton	10,005	Community Centre, Inc.	2	4	....	....	9	173.71	991.02	1,550.00	570.53	2,120.53	3,285.26	P	25
			Stearns School Centre Association	....	4	1	[15]	....	.....	.....	1,950.00	150.00	2,100.00	2,900.00	P	a
26	West Springfield	17,000	Playground Commission	5	4	....	....	....	.....	218.44	486.80	.....	486.80	705.24	M	26
27	Worcester	197,000	Park and Recreation Commission	22	9	....	....	....	.....	4,360.37	6,344.48	18,700.10	25,044.58	29,404.95	M	27
	Michigan															
28	Adrian	13,408	Park Board and E. R. A.	3	1	....	1	....	1,839.25	936.17	1,108.40	2,697.85	3,806.25	6,581.67	M&P	28
29	Ann Arbor	26,944	Board of Education and Park Commission	23	10	....	....	....	4,028.00	736.00	4,558.00	8,225.00	12,783.00	17,547.00	M	29
30	Battle Creek	43,573	Civic Recreational Association	72	3	2	....	....	.....	300.00	4,000.00	645.00	4,645.00	4,945.00	M	30
31	Bay City	47,000	Recreation Committee	....	....	....	1	....	400.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00	M	31
32	Bergland Township	800	School District	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	M	32
33	Big Rapids[36]	5,000	Parent Teacher Association and County Schools	1	1	....	....	....	150.00	100.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	1,750.00	C&P	33
34	Caspian	1,888	Community Center	....	1	1	....	....	229.32	1,010.96	2,000.00	1,153.72	3,153.72	4,394.00	P	34
35	Coldwater	6,723	School Board	1	1	....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100.00	M	35
36	Dearborn	60,000	Recreation Department	27	2	1	....	....	.....	1,091.56	5,035.84	959.73	5,995.57	7,087.13	M	36
37	Detroit	1,568,662	Department of Recreation	136	86	71	....	....	.....	37,605.25	166,185.70	100,696.10	266,881.80	304,487.05	M	37
			Department of Parks and Boulevards	8	....	3	....	....	.....	33,000.00	15,860.00	135,800.00	151,660.00	184,660.00	M	a
38	Dowagiac	5,500	School Board	2	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	M	38
39	East Lansing	5,000	School Board and City Council	1	2	....	....	....	.....	50.00	350.00	50.00	400.00	450.00	M	39
40	East Tawas	1,455	Board of Education	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	40
41	Ferndale	20,855	Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	.....	504.76	254.00	.....	254.00	758.76	M&P	41
42	Flint	156,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	27	22	7	....	....	8,535.24	36,071.48	16,255.00	47,467.22	63,722.22	108,328.94	M	42
			Community Music Association[37]	1	1	2	....	....	.....	625.00	4,875.00	1,500.00	6,375.00	7,000.00	M&P	a
43	Gladstone	5,100	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50.00	150.00	.....	150.00	200.00	M	43
44	Grand Haven	10,000	Recreational Association	2	....	....	2	....	.....	60.00	78.00	.....	78.00	138.00	P	44
45	Grand Rapids	168,592	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	45
46	Grayling	1,973	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	336.00	.....	336.00	336.00	M	46
47	Grosse Pointe	22,000	School Board	5	2	....	....	....	.....	150.00	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	1,200.00	M	47
			Neighborhood Club	3	2	1	3	1	.....	104.87	2,750.00	1,450.00	4,200.00	4,304.87	P	a
48	Grosse Pointe Park	13,000	Village Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,310.00	3,310.00	3,310.00	M	48
49	Gwinn	2,518	City and Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	49
50	Hamtramck	56,268	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	55	5	3	....	....	.....	834.00	8,782.00	.....	8,782.00	9,616.00	M	50
51	Hancock	6,000	City Council	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	350.00	M	51
52	Harbor Beach	2,000	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	200.00	.....	500.00	...	500.00	700.00	M	52
53	Hastings	5,227	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	M	53
54	Highland Park	52,959	Recreation Commission	13	5	4	....	....	3,500.00	1,250.00	8,572.00	4,496.00	13,068.00	17,818.00	M	54
55	Holland	17,000	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	250.00	450.00	.....	450.00	700.00	M	55
56	Houghton	4,000	Board of Education	2	2	....	....	....	.....	250.00	1,150.00	.....	1,150.00	1,400.00	M	56
57	Ironwood	14,299	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,200.00	M	57
58	Jackson	60,000	Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	.....	122.69	524.90	44.35	569.25	691.94	M	58
			Ella W. Sharp Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
59	Kalamazoo	55,000	Department of Recreation	29	9	1	....	....	390.00	1,640.00	6,400.00	4,035.00	10,435.00	12,465.00	M	59
			Douglass Community Assn., Inc.[25]	2	1	1	1	2	.....	1,567.03	2,538.25	.....	2,538.25	4,105.28	P	a
60	Lansing	86,000	Recreation Department	21	15	1	8	6	.....	750.00	4,050.00	4,100.00	8,150.00	8,900.00	M	60
61	Ludington	8,898	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	30.00	400.00	.....	400.00	430.00	M	61
62	Midland	8,700	School Board and Community Center Committee	3	3	....	....	....	1,247.37	3,781.69	2,297.32	6,138.00	8,435.32	13,464.38	M&P	62
63	Milan	1,947	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	145.00	165.00	30.00	195.00	340.00	M&P	63
64	Monroe	18,110	School Board	4	4	....	....	....	.....	200.00	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00	1,800.00	M	64
65	Mount Clemens	14,000	Recreation Department	7	4	....	2	4	.....	300.00	1,850.00	200.00	2,050.00	2,350.00	M	65
66	Mount Pleasant	5,211	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	27.28	190.00	.....	190.00	217.28	M	66
67	Petoskey	5,740	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	M	67
68	Pontiac	65,000	Recreation Department	39	18	2	....	....	2,480.16	566.08	10,076.26	.....	10,076.26	13,122.50	M	68

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1											1	10					2	8	1								William V. Crawford	1
2		3			3	[4]26,000					2	2					1	12	1					20,115.19		20,115.19	John J. Garrity	2
3				14	14	156,000					3	16	1				3	33	1	41	41			51,099.07	6,471.60	57,570.67	John W. Kernan	3
4	1				1	60,000	1				1	1				1											F. J. Cummings	4
5		10		6	16						8	13	1		1			10	4	42	32			56,864.64	12,596.00	69,460.64	John Morrissey	5
6		7			7	52,159						7	1					3						128,564.78		128,564.78	Edward P. Adams and John P. Leavitt	6
7		7			7	[4]71,377	1	4,780	1			3	1					9		2	1			11,930.90	551.80	12,482.70	George W. Rogers	7
8		1		2	3	32,400						2								3	7			7,567.60		7,567.60	James Cookson	8
9		2			2	[4]11,250					2	3						4						8,047.05		8,047.05	John L. Kelly	9
10		2			2																						A. H. Godfrey	10
a													1							5	4				2,585.00	3,575.00	Robert H. Burrage	a
11											1	7	1					20	2	19	19			14,867.25	4,712.00	19,579.25	Jeremiah Coholan and Louise Dupre	11
12	5	17	1		23	[35]1,500,000	5	35,000	4	22,000	2	13	4					39	2					250,000.00		288,350.00	Ernst Hermann	12
13		1			1	13,000					1	2					1	6	1	3	2			55,000.00		55,000.00	M. Foss Narum	13
14		2			2	25,000					2	2						1									R. A. Yates	14
15		9			9						6	6	2				2	2									W. C. Kendrick	15
16		11			11	[4]107,432					8	8	3	1			2	4	1					195,000.00		195,000.00	Daniel J. Phalen	16
17		4		14	18	250,000			5		4	7	1						1	35	37	15	17		20,000.00	22,500.00	Francis J. Mahoney	17
18											1	1												20,043.21		20,043.21	William A. Thibault	18
19	9	41			50	2,506,000			9	90,000		8	3		2			43	2	175	100			525,689.76	36,095.20	561,784.96	Arthur E. Gardner	19
20		7			7	100,000					5	5					1	4	2	10	10				1,465.20	1,465.20	Louis O. Godfrey	20
21	1				1	44,600					1	1						2	1					7,000.00		7,000.00	C. E. Bankwitz	21
22		3			3	24,500					4	3						2		2	2				325.00	325.00	Eugene J. Sullivan	22
a													1														Arthur G. Abbott	a
23																	1							5,451.39		5,451.39	Frederick F. Libby	23
24	5	9			14				1	1,500	1	5	2					8		16	28			284,998.61	2,330.00	289,128.61	John L. Leary	24
25									1	11,262																	Gertrude MacCallum	25
a									1	11,035										1		1			234.00	234.00	Helen J. Sandstrom	a
26		4			4	28,455					1	1															R. B. Pillsbury	26
27		9			9	[4]67,500	2				14	20	7		1			30	8					13,425.61		13,425.61	John J. Nugent	27
28		5			5	150,000					1	1						5		15	9			6,976.65	195.00	7,171.65	Hervey C. King	28
29	2	4	6		12	102,088			7	7,450	1	2	1		1			14	1	15	12				2,239.00	35,899.99	L. H. Hollway	29
30		5			5	[4]76,882			6	45,111	2	10	1			2	2	9	2	15	19			3,500.00	2,299.50	5,799.50	A. R. Flannery	30
31		8			8	54,000					4	2						8		9	7			7,000.00	1,660.00	8,660.00	H. W. Royal	31
32				2	2						1	1								8	5				683.50	705.52	A. D. Lohr	32
33		5			5				2	4,000										15	2				1,419.00	1,768.00	G. E. Loomis	33
34				1	1	27,204	1	60,015																			Mrs. W. M. Berry	34
35		2	2	1	5		2	15,000	4	15,000	2	1					2										John T. Symons	35
36		10			10				8	40,000		6				4		15		5					500.00	6,500.00	Henry D. Schubert	36
37		49		35	84	5,197,075	7	736,846	173	2,997,549	17	42				4		143	4	91	75			57,274.88	18,601.50	627,210.87	C. E. Brewer	37
a													1	1	4		1										Henry W. Busch	a
38			2	1	3				1		1	1						4	1								J. M. Lewis	38
39		2			2	11,000					1	1						2									Donald O'Hara	39
40				1	1				1		1	1								1					100.00	100.00	Hugo T. Swanson	40
41		8			8	53,800			8	42,800	1	1								20	19			4,918.64	4,918.64	Richard R. Rowley	41
42	2	10			12	445,752	4	195,550	4		2	9		2	1	1	4	20	1	31	34			1,451.66	5,730.00	7,181.66	E. C. Dayton	42
a																											William W. Norton	a
43		1			1	6,000					1							2	1	4					200.00	300.00	A. R. Watson	43
44	1	3		1	5	6,600					2	1						4		6	3				384.00	384.00	Edward J. Huttenga	44
45		17			17	112,453			99	134,295	17	9		[28]2	[28]2		[28]8	[28]23	2	46	18				10,246.10	10,246.10	A. W. Thompson	45
46		1			1													2		4	2				551.00	551.00	Gerald L. Cass	46
47		3			3	32,500					1	2						18									Forrest Geary	47
a		1			1	18,000	1	135,373			1	2						6	1							6,000.00	George Elworthy	a
48													1					4									William G. Stamman	48
49							1				1	1						1		1					71.50	71.50	Supt. of Schools	49
50				2	2	131,951			10	157,363		2				1		1		10	2				1,291.80	1,291.80	C. J. Reid	50
51													1											21,295.16		21,295.16	Norman D. Starrett	51
52		1	1	1	3	4,000	1	3,000			2	1	1					1		1	1			300.00	192.00	492.00	R. S. Brotherton	52
53																				3	2				366.00	366.00	D. A. Van Buskirk	53
54	13				13	571,383	2	[38]123,130	9		3	6					7	16		3	6				3,600.00	4,900.00	T. H. Fewlass	54
55		5			5	60,520			3	34,000		5							1	15	7				1,472.00	1,472.00	Leon N. Moody	55
56				1	1				1		1							6		2					35.00	35.00	Loy Norrix	56
57									5		1	3					1	2		3	1				240.00	240.00	Arthur E. Erickson	57
58		4			4	28,439											2	5		8	6				1,530.00	1,530.00	G. L. Greenawalt	58
a											1	3			1			8	1					3,200.00		3,200.00	L. Ambs	a
59		15		2	17	[4]176,062			12	16,566		10	1	2				5		22	15			1,600.00	3,961.00	5,561.00	Lawrence P. Moser	59
a							1													2	1				340.00	340.00	E. N. Powell	a
60		11			11	198,032			6	5,500		5		[28]2	[28]1		[28]1	[28]27	2	3	6				457.00	457.00	Mrs. H. R. Harvey	60
61		1			1						1	1	1					1		2					188.00	199.29	H. H. Hawley	61
62		3			3	51,091	1	61,261				2						5	1		2				96.00	96.00	Charlotte Conley	62
63				1	1	16,000			1	2,400		1						4		10	1				992.00	1,050.55	Glenn H. Brainard	63
64		2			2	15,907			4		2	1				1		2									B. M. Hellenberg	64
65		4		4	8	136,000			1	5,000	4	2				1		5									W. A. Olsen	65
66		1			1															1	3				324.00	350.84	G. E. Ganiard	66
67									1	1,200	1	4								2	1				295.00	295.00	H. C. Spitler	67
68		12			12	109,464			13			3	1					6		25	36			43,656.58	7,324.30	50,980.88	A. E. Genter	68

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers								
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
											For Leadership	Other Services			
	Mich.—Cont.														
1	Port Huron	31,000	School Board	1						150.00	150.00	240.00	390.00	540.00	M	1
			Park Department	1					1,000.00	60.00	200.00	440.00	640.00	1,700.00	M	a
2	Portland	1,900	Board of Education	2						300.00	225.00		225.00	525.00	M	2
3	River Rouge	18,000	Recreation Commission	2	1					150.00	360.00		360.00	510.00	M	3
			Board of Education	2	1					200.00	830.00		830.00	1,030.00	M	a
4	South Haven	4,804	Board of Education	1	1						150.00		150.00	150.00	M	4
5	Stamhaugh	2,500	Board of Education and City	1			3	5							M	5
6	Vulcan	2,246	Board of Education	2						500.00	1,800.00		1,800.00	2,300.00	M	6
7	Wakefield	3,677	Department of Public Affairs and Board of Education	3					200.00	1,500.00	2,200.00		2,200.00	3,900.00	M	7
8	Wayne	5,000	Public Schools				1	1							M	8
9	Wyandotte	30,000	Recreation Commission	5	3		10	2						[2]2,750.00	M	9
10	Ypsilanti	12,000	School Board	16	8		5	4		200.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,700.00	M&P	10
	Minnesota															
11	Alexandria	4,000	Park Board and S. E. R. A	2	1		10	12	960.44				1,785.00	2,745.44	M	11
12	Austin	14,000	Gymnasium Committee, Library Board	1					250.00	1,336.63	644.00	1,012.50	1,656.50	3,243.13	M	12
13	Bayport	2,590	Town of Bayport												M	13
14	Bemidji[40]	7,500	State Recreation and Leisure Time Department and Park Board	2			3	1			800.00		800.00	3,800.00	M	14
15	Breckenridge	2,264	District E. R. A. and American Legion	2			1	3	250.00		660.00	100.00	760.00	1,010.00	M&P	15
16	Cannon Falls	1,350	Park Board	1			3		560.00	100.00	150.00		150.00	810.00	M	16
17	Carlton County[41]	22,000	Leisure Time Activities Department, State E. R. A	5	3		7	7	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	200.00	3,700.00	6,700.00	M&P	17
18	Chisholm	8,520	Independent School District No. 40	19	3						3,047.50	257.00	3,304.50	3,304.50	M	18
19	Coleraine[42]	1,243	School Board and Village Authorities	4	1						1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	[31],500.00	M	19
20	Crookston	6,315	Park Board	2	1			3	357.30	2,358.61	508.68	1,922.16	2,430.84	5,146.75	M	20
21	Duluth	101,417	Recreation Department	33	30	4		1	200.00	29,778.20	11,111.31	24,259.36	35,370.67	65,348.87	M	21
			Community Service Center	2	3	3	4	4						12,000.00	M	22
22	Ely	6,154	School Board and City	2	12						880.00		880.00	880.00	M	a
23	Fergus Falls	10,000	Recreation Board	1	2		2	7	808.36	249.39	200.00	57.50	257.50	1,315.25	M&P	23
24	Gilbert	2,722	Village of Gilbert	[43]1										1,800.00	M	24
25	Hibbing[44]	23,000	Village of Hibbing and School Board	11	10	3				1,200.21	8,207.54		8,207.54	9,407.75	M	25
26	International Falls	5,073	Recreation Committee, E. R. A	1										1,245.00	M	26
27	Jackson and Cottonwood Counties[45]	30,645	Recreation Organizations	7	2		2		50.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,050.00	M	27
28	Lake City	3,210	School Board and Lions Club	1	1					1,000.00			750.00	1,750.00	M&P	28
29	Minneapolis	464,356	Board of Park Commissioners	54	26	12	15	25	5,233.00	52,377.00	21,940.00	82,810.00	104,750.00	162,360.00	M	29
			Board of Education	1						30.00	160.00		160.00	190.00	M	a
30	Mountain Iron	3,709	Board of Education	2	1									1,668.00	M	30
31	Nashwauk	2,500	Board of Education	3					750.00	200.00	300.00		300.00	1,250.00	M	31
32	Red Wing	9,628	Board of Public Works	7	3				2,165.00		1,000.00	400.00	1,400.00	3,565.00	M	32
33	Rochester	20,600	Parent Teacher Association Council and Board of Education	4	4					325.00	1,300.00		1,300.00	1,625.00	M&P	33
34	St. Cloud	21,000	Playground Board	6	4					300.00	900.00		900.00	1,200.00	M	34
35	St. Louis County[46]	50,000	Extension Department, County Board of Education	1			450	150			2,400.00	3,000.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	C	35
36	St. Paul	271,606	Department of Playgrounds	3	2	5	30	20		17,192.25	9,599.06	16,650.21	26,249.27	43,441.52	M	36
37	South St. Paul	10,000	Parks and Playground Committee, City Council	3				2		100.00	400.00		400.00	500.00	M	37
38	Stillwater	7,000	Junior Chamber of Commerce	1						50.00	60.00		60.00	110.00	P	38
39	Todd County[47]	26,170	County Recreation Association				5	1		100.00				100.00	C	39
40	Virginia	12,177	Board of Education	14	12					79.52	1,668.75		1,668.75	1,748.27	M	40
41	Warroad	1,184	Village Council and American Legion						4,815.84			260.00	260.00	5,075.84	M	41
42	Winona	20,850	Playground Association	6	5						415.38		415.38	415.38	M	42
	Mississippi															
43	Hattiesburg	18,601	Trustees for Hawkins and Kamper Playground		4					1,296.93	527.00	1,119.09	1,646.09	2,943.02	M	43
44	Vicksburg	22,943	Park Commission	1	1						1,930.00	700.00	2,630.00	2,630.00	M	44
	Missouri															
45	Hannibal	23,400	Playground and Recreation Association	1	3					60.44	332.00		332.00	392.44	M&P	45
46	Jefferson City	21,596	Chamber of Commerce				7		243.60	1,849.27			1,230.69	3,323.56	P	46
47	Joplin	30,000	Department of Parks											9,900.00	M	47
48	Kansas City	400,000	Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Board of Education	75	38	1	4	4		2,200.00	16,957.89	4,962.88	21,920.77	24,120.77	M	48
			Recreation Council	16	18					650.00	3,850.00	816.00	4,666.00	5,316.00	P	a
49	Moberly	13,967	Park Board											600.00	M	49
50	St. Joseph	81,400	Board of Park Commissioners	1					3,500.00					18,361.94	M	50
51	St. Louis	821,960	Department of Parks and Recreation	143	125	101	15	5		32,030.67	155,043.65		155,043.65	[5]187,074.32	M	51
			Board of Education	87	194						69,545.35	17,744.73	87,290.08	87,290.08	M	a
			Dramatic League		2			10		200.00	500.00		500.00	700.00	P	b
52	University City	25,809	Board of Park Directors	19	9	1		1		11,321.94	5,372.20	18,305.32	23,677.52	34,999.46	M	52
	Montana															
53	Anaconda	14,000	Playground Association	1	1					300.00				[6]900.00	M&P	53
54	Bozeman	7,000	Board of Public Recreation	1	1		1	3		394.49	300.00	492.72	792.72	1,187.21	M	54
55	Glendive	4,629	Park Board	2	1				500.00				900.00	1,400.00	M	55
56	Great Falls	28,822	Playground Association and Park Board		1		20	101		50.00	400.00		400.00	450.00	M&P	56
57	Missoula	16,531	Park Department											2,300.00	M	57
	Nebraska															
58	Alliance	6,669	Park Board	1					23,500.00				1,600.00	25,100.00	M	58
59	Blair	3,000	Park Board						300.00	2,500.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	3,800.00	M	59
60	Kearney	9,000	Park Commission		1					500.00	300.00	3,000.00	3,300.00	3,800.00	M	60

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1934

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	2	...	...	2	17,000	...	.....	6	7,950	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	.....	401.25	401.25	C. V. Fowler	1
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	3,080.00	.....	3,080.00	R. T. Edwards	a
2	...	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	.....	480.00	480.00	Fred J. Williams	2
3	...	3	...	...	3	20,800	...	.....	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. J. Buckholz	3
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank Weeber	a
4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	192.00	192.00	L. C. Mohr	4
5	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	50.00	50.00	C. I. Clark	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,000	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	75.75	127.75	M. E. Dunn	6
7	...	...	...	4	4	50,000	...	.....	2	6,000	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Rydeski	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. T. Yape	8
9	...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	1	.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James E. Ostrum	9
10	...	3	...	...	3	154,000	...	.....	5	.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	.....	1,050.00	1,050.00	William E. Foy	10
11	...	1	...	3	[39-4]4	7,000	...	.....	3	7,800	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	.....	1,849.12	2,511.29	E. E. Gahlon & M. Felstul	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William C. Pribble	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. B. Slaughter	13
14	5	1	...	7	13	20,000	...	.....	1	2,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	.....	3,000.00	7,300.00	C. L. Stapleton	14
15	...	3	...	1	4	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	...	1	250.00	390.00	640.00	Myrtle Glasser	15
16	...	1	...	...	1	17,325	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dr. R. R. Polak	16
17	18	10	...	...	28	160,000	...	.....	16	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	4	2	1,300.00	2,200.00	4,700.00	F. W. Trumbull	17
18	...	6	...	...	6	47,267	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	3	...	...	.....	478.40	478.40	C. G. Giffei	18
19	...	...	...	2	2	.....	...	.....	6	5,000	2	5	3	...	...	1	...	10	...	3	1	...	...	.....	600.00	700.00	H. W. Dutter	19
20	...	2	...	1	3	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lloyd Ostrander	20
21	1	19	...	...	20	263,983	2	252,110	30	275,410	3	9	...	...	[282]	...	...	9	...	132	33	...	...	30,857.51	11,381.10	42,958.61	K. M. Harris	21
22	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ray Hoefler	22
a	...	5	...	...	5	22,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. Buckley	a
23	...	5	...	5	10	34,500	...	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	9	1	1	3	...	...	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	D. E. Misfeldt	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. R. Cosgrove	24
25	...	4	...	...	4	30,124	...	.....	9	28,117	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	25	...	...	.....	2,778.20	2,778.20	Jesse T. Porteous	25
26	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	945.00	945.00	George Johnston	26
27	5	...	10	...	15	28,800	...	.....	12	2,625	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	2	1	...	350.00	1,024.00	1,424.00	B. E. Gilbert	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,200	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. V. Fick	28
29	26	8	...	...	34	[163]300,912	26	.....	24	36,530	...	35	13	1	4	2	1	175	16	448	162	5	8	10,000.00	80,964.45	90,964.45	K. B. Raymond	29
a	...	...	...	7	7	[48]48,731	...	.....	56	82,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	.....	.....	100.00	Ralph C. Tapp	a
30	...	4	...	...	4	[11]11,200	...	.....	4	1,200	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	.....	60.00	60.00	O. H. Whitehead	30
31	...	2	...	...	2	7,250	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Judd F. Gregor	31
32	...	1	...	...	1	[4]4,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	...	...	.....	600.00	600.00	J. F. Enz	32
33	...	7	...	...	7	49,523	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul F. Schmidt	33
34	...	5	...	...	5	65,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. C. Crose	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	28	...	...	.....	3,500.00	33,460.17	B. G. Leighton	35
36	14	4	...	14	32	2,451,722	14	291,596	17	194,397	...	40	1	...	3	...	...	112	1	106	55	4	4	110,000.00	53,224.90	175,443.73	Ernest W. Johnson	36
37	...	4	...	...	4	44,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James E. Hunt	37
38	...	4	...	...	4	[15]15,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	.....	600.00	600.00	G. D. Rohbins	38
39	...	9	...	...	9	22,000	...	.....	27	51,700	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	.....	3,203.00	3,203.00	Percy Perreten	39
40	...	3	...	...	3	73,699	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. G. Hurst	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,799.21	.....	2,799.21	Martin O. Akre	41
42	...	5	...	...	5	37,755	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. D. Tearse	42
43	...	2	...	...	2	[7]7,200	2	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. F. S. Tatum	43
44	...	...	...	3	3	45,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. C. Hamilton	44
45	...	5	...	...	5	22,305	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. T. McKinney	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. O. Hanes	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	3	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Kit C. Vickrey	47
48	...	...	49	...	49	247,823	...	.....	56	346,209	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	13	22	...	...	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	Alfred O. Anderson	48
a	...	...	...	17	17	246,615	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
49	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Allen C. White	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00	W. L. Skoglund	50
51	4	...	2	24	30	1,277,558	5	1,352,550	...	.....	...	41	...	1	1	6	2	97	28	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank D. Sullivan	51
a	...	47	...	...	47	1,539,780	...	.....	23	19,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rodowe H. Abeken	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Sarah G. Knott	b
52	...	7	...	...	7	[34]34,320	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James K. Monteith	52
53	2	4	...	6	12	25,000	...	.....	3	9,000	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	14	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. H. Beary	53
54	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	7,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. O. Arnold	54
55	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Tom Henderson	55
56	...	8	...	10	18	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	600.00	.....	T. S. M. Lease	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Swearingen	57
58	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	Earl D. Mallery	58
59	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00	.....	500.00	Reed O'Hanlon	59
60	...	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. T. Souders	60

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women			For Leadership	Other Services			
	Nebr.—Cont.														
1	Lincoln	79,000	Recreation Board	1	1	1	....	....	.....	2,000.00	2,580.00	3,620.00	6,200.00	8,200.00	M	1
2	McCook	6,688	Kiwanis Club and Parent Teacher Association	1	6	....	....	....	2.00	2.50	150.00	.....	150.00	154.50	P	2
3	Omaha	214,006	Board of Recreation, Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	12,354.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,841.12	M	3
			Recreation Committee, Council of Social Agencies[48]	....	....	....	35	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	a
	Nevada															
4	Reno	18,529	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	4
5	White Pine Co.[49]	11,771	Women's Work Division, F. E. R. A.	2	....	....	5	....	.....	205.00	200.00	.....	200.00	405.00	P	5
	N. Hampshire															
6	Claremont	12,377	Playground Commission	....	2	....	....	....	.....	660.00	200.00	1,640.00	1,840.00	2,500.00	M	6
7	Concord	25,228	Playground and Bath Committee, City Council	10	9	....	....	....	1,498.22	1,441.02	2,706.06	1,575.75	4,281.81	7,221.05	M	7
			Park and Playground Commission	2	3	....	....	....	400.00	100.00	757.30	2,607.18	3,364.48	3,864.48	M	8
8	Dover	15,000	Neighborhood House Association, Inc.	....	2	2	[2]50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	P	a
9	Lebanon	7,073	Carter Community Building Association	2	....	2	5	2	700.00	1,500.00	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00	4,500.00	M&P	9
10	Manchester	76,834	Park, Common and Playground Commission	10	14	....	....	....	3,500.00	.....	1,396.10	.....	1,396.10	19,500.00	M	10
11	Nashua	32,000	Recreation Commission	8	7	....	....	....	.....	1,582.28	3,157.22	.....	3,157.22	4,739.50	M	11
12	Pittsfield	2,000	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	142.16	325.00	240.00	565.00	707.16	P	12
13	Portsmouth	14,495	Board of Street Commissioners and City Council	2	2	....	....	....	13,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,250.00	M	13
14	Rochester	10,209	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	4.00	160.00	.....	160.00	164.00	M	14
	New Jersey															
15	Allenhurst	573	Board of Commissioners	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00	M	15
16	Belleville	28,000	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	....	....	.....	810.34	2,150.00	2,039.66	4,189.66	5,000.00	M	16
17	Bloomfield	40,000	Recreation Commission	14	7	3	....	....	600.00	3,400.00	10,000.00	580.00	10,580.00	14,580.00	M	17
			World War Memorial Association[50]	1	1	....	....	....	4,400.00	1,000.00	3,100.00	.....	3,100.00	8,500.00	P	a
18	Bogota	7,341	American Legion and E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	20.00	60.00	.....	60.00	80.00	P	18
19	Bridgeton	14,499	Johnson Reeves Playground Association	....	1	....	....	....	91.06	63.18	240.00	.....	240.00	394.24	P	19
20	Brookside	1,000	Community Club	....	....	....	2	1	500.00	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	900.00	P	20
21	Burlington	12,000	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50.00	270.00	.....	270.00	320.00	M	21
			Sponsoring Committee, E. R. A.	1	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	M	a
22	Cedar Grove	2,500	Board of Commissioners and Board of Education	1	....	....	1	....	.....	50.00	250.00	.....	250.00	300.00	M	22
23	Chatham	4,000	Park Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	216.00	.....	216.00	216.00	M	23
24	Cliffside Park	18,000	Building and Crounds Committee, City Council and E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	2,400.00	.....	120.00	.....	120.00	2,520.00	M	24
25	Collingswood	13,000	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	M	25
26	Dover[51]	10,000	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	10	6	175.00	540.13	250.00	690.00	940.00	1,655.13	M&P	26
27	East Orange	70,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	5	5	2	....	....	.....	2,229.00	7,419.17	13,276.80	20,695.97	22,924.97	M	27
28	Edgewater	4,167	Board of Education and E. R. A.	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	400.00	M	28
29	Elizabeth	114,585	Recreation Commission	46	45	2	6	10	1,849.74	5,998.35	26,018.03	4,996.23	31,014.26	38,862.35	M	29
30	Englewood	18,000	Social Service Federation and E. R. A.	7	2	4	....	....	.....	2,085.00	8,045.00	970.00	9,015.00	11,100.00	P	30
31	Essex County[52]	840,000	County Park Commission	15	15	....	....	....	.....	.....	6,177.14	27,704.94	33,882.08	33,882.08	C	31
32	Fair Lawn	7,000	Recreation Commission and E. R. A.	2	1	....	2	....	.....	875.00	645.00	480.00	1,125.00	2,000.00	M	32
33	Freehold	6,894	Recreation Association	1	3	....	....	....	.....	51.67	250.00	.....	250.00	301.67	P	33
34	Carfield	29,769	Forstman Woolen Company and E. R. A.	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	P	34
35	Clen Ridge	7,365	Playground Committee	1	....	....	....	....	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,715.00	M	35
36	Hackensack	28,461	Board of Education and E. R. A.	7	6	....	....	....	.....	537.74	1,680.00	.....	1,680.00	2,217.74	M	36
37	Hackettstown	3,038	Board of Education and E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	37
38	Harrison	18,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	6	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,025.00	M	38
39	Hohoken	59,261	Department of Parks and Public Property and E. R. A.	9	8	17	....	....	.....	2,500.00	24,900.00	.....	24,900.00	27,400.00	M	39
40	Irvington	61,000	Department of Public Recreation	1	1	1	....	....	.....	1,694.00	3,100.00	1,201.10	4,301.10	5,995.10	M	40
41	Jersey City	364,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	[53]32	[53]12	22	4	4	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	M	41
42	Kearny	40,800	Recreation Commission and E. R. A.	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1,040.00	2,000.00	4,180.00	6,180.00	7,220.00	M	42
43	Leonia	5,350	Playground Committee	1	1	....	3	4	.....	.....	360.00	68.90	428.90	428.90	M&P	43
44	Linden	21,206	Board of Education	10	....	....	....	....	.....	200.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,400.00	M	44
45	Lyndhurst	20,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	3	....	....	....	....	.....	130.25	712.00	.....	712.00	842.25	M	45
46	Maplewood	22,000	Park Committee, City Council	5	5	....	....	....	.....	315.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	1,815.00	M	46
47	Millburn	11,000	Shade Tree Commission	9	4	2	2	3	2,000.00	2,400.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	11,500.00	15,900.00	M	47
48	Montclair	45,000	Board of Education	4	....	....	....	....	.....	115.47	780.00	1,429.00	2,209.00	2,324.47	M	48
			Department of Parks and Public Property	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	M	a
49	Moorestown	7,200	Township Recreation Commission	2	1	2	18	72	219.25	5,626.25	3,917.99	4,196.00	8,113.99	13,959.49	M&P	49
50	Morristown[54]	15,197	Park Board Committee	3	....	....	[2]26	....	5,600.00	262.87	650.00	435.00	1,085.00	6,947.87	M	50
51	Mount Tabor	1,500	Camp Meeting Association	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	P	51
52	Newark	500,000	Recreation Department, Board of Education	24	28	52	....	....	.....	21,572.00	125,028.00	19,371.00	144,399.00	165,971.00	M	52
53	New Brunswick[55]	34,555	Playground Committee	4	2	....	....	....	.....	653.16	840.00	.....	840.00	1,493.16	M	53
54	North Arlington	8,356	Board of Education and E. R. A.	2	....	....	....	....	120.00	55.00	180.00	.....	180.00	355.00	M	54
55	North Plainfield	10,000	Recreation Commission	5	1	....	....	....	.....	246.67	644.00	44.96	688.96	935.63	M	55
56	Ocean City	[56]10,000	Department of Publicity and Board of Education	4	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	M	56
57	Orange	37,000	Playground Department	35	28	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00	M	57
58	Palisades Park	8,000	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50.00	225.00	.....	225.00	275.00	M	58
59	Park Ridge	2,232	Community Committee and E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	40.00	135.00	75.00	210.00	250.00	P	59

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1934

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	27	...	...	27	244,595	2	27,634	2	52,202	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	52	25	27	.....	31,000.00	31,800.00	James C. Lewis	1
2	...	3	...	...	3	[3]3,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Florence Taylor	2
3	...	12	...	...	12	[4]253,500	9	425,382	153	209,960	...	10	1	2	...	...	5	16	...	207	159	2	2	9,604.80	76,348.02	85,952.82	Charles W. McCandless	3
a	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Fred Rankin	a
4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. Dieterich	4
5	...	...	...	5	5	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	89.00	139.00	Edith Hinckley	5
6	...	2	...	...	2	.....	1	15,000	.....	.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. G. Blanc	6
7	...	9	...	...	9	53,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John T. Prowse	7
8	...	2	...	...	2	5,000	.....	.....	1	500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dorothy W. Greenaway	8
a	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11,000	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edith G. Brewster	a
9	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	33,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Willis F. Hough	9
10	...	8	...	...	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	...	...	...	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000.00	.....	275,000.00	Frank C. Livingston	10
11	...	5	...	...	5	[4]47,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00	R. A. Pendleton	11
12	...	1	...	...	1	4,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lester B. Badger	12
13	...	3	...	...	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,750.00	.....	26,750.00	Peter J. Hickey	13
14	...	1	...	...	1	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arthur S. Rollins	14
15	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Margret P. Ekstromer	15
16	...	3	...	...	3	27,150	3	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	5	.....	.....	4,548.30	4,548.30	Edward J. Lister	16
17	1	9	...	2	12	160,491	.....	.....	2	.....	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1,635.00	1,635.00	} C. A. Emmons, Jr.	17
a	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		a
18	...	2	...	...	2	[4]24,440	1	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		18
19	...	1	...	...	1	15,720	.....	.....	6	4,849	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	.....	333.00	333.00	Mrs. Annetta Humphries	19
20	...	...	...	1	1	8,900	1	5,150	2	2,800	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estelle T. French	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	2,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216.00	216.00	Robert Scherzer	21
a	...	6	...	...	6	14,550	.....	.....	2	660	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V. H. Smith	a
22	...	1	...	...	1	1,760	.....	.....	1	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366.00	366.00	Ethel Burr Dudley	22
23	...	2	...	...	2	13,592	.....	.....	2	4,632	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert R. Blunt	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	[4]12,647	.....	.....	3	2,646	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	465.00	465.00	James P. Callahan	24
25	...	1	...	1	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347.00	347.00	Arthur J. Rooney and Mrs. Annetta Humphries	25
26	...	...	...	1	1	38,104	.....	.....	3	3,207	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	.....	2,116.75	6,490.55	H. T. Irvine	26
27	...	...	...	5	5	964,101	3	30,000	1	3,500	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	3	5	...	1	2,000.00	2,000.00	Robert Van Orden	27
28	...	2	...	...	2	4,109	.....	.....	5	2,437	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	.....	.....	.....	755.90	755.90	John M. Rowley	28
29	10	17	...	...	27	986,669	1	.....	6	33,338	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Annetta Humphries and William J. Conway	29
30	...	5	...	...	5	43,304	1	40,000	5	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	.....	2,017.50	2,017.50	Claude A. Allen	30
31	...	29	...	...	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	33	...	1	1	...	...	193	...	[1]12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Anne F. Smith	31
32	...	...	...	4	4	44,876	.....	.....	4	1,691	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	609.00	609.00	David I. Kelly	32
33	...	4	...	...	4	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dr. Maurice Pine and Mrs. Annetta Humphries	33
34	...	4	...	...	4	[4]57,829	.....	.....	3	3,806	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1,802.00	1,802.00	L. E. Cobb	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	16,000	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	180.00	180.00	Mrs. Annetta Humphries	35
36	...	8	...	...	8	54,944	.....	.....	1	375	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	397.50	397.50	Clifford W. Brown	36
37	...	1	...	...	1	13,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.00	207.00	Russel Q. Summers and Mrs. Annetta Humphries	37
38	...	...	...	3	3	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nicholas Varhall	38
39	6	...	...	...	6	507,688	1	28,000	3	18,680	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	.....	1,680.00	1,680.00	H. George Hughes	39
40	1	3	...	...	4	[4]65,548	1	16,200	6	11,746	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	6	7	2	2	.....	4,089.68	4,089.68	Julius Durstewitz and John McGann	40
41	5	...	...	11	16	725,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	Philip LeBoutillier	41
42	...	6	...	...	6	93,000	1	2,328	.....	.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	3,500.00	Frank A. Deisler	42
43	...	1	...	...	1	14,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	312.00	312.00	James P. Craig and John McGann	43
44	...	7	...	...	7	93,485	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	420.00	420.00	George D. Butler	44
45	...	2	...	1	3	107,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	572.00	572.00	Mary S. Welles	45
46	...	6	...	...	6	18,500	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James A Breslin	46
47	3	...	...	...	3	86,000	2	5,000	5	40,000	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	.....	2,340.00	6,340.00	H. W. Heilmann	47
48	...	1	...	10	11	[4]98,819	.....	.....	5	19,770	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	5	.....	.....	.....	3,754.00	3,803.01	John F. Fox	48
a	...	2	...	...	2	27,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Franklin G. Armstrong	a
49	1	8	...	...	9	6,204	2	69,150	1	1,600	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph L. Huttenloch	49
50	...	...	...	6	6	284,289	.....	.....	8	.....	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	8	5	5	2	33,630.48	4,335.50	37,965.98	Robert L. King	50
51	...	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gerald R. Griffin	51
52	31	...	...	8	39	[2]2,922,796	.....	.....	34	153,536	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	24	11	11	.....	28,451.75	28,451.75	George W. Earl	52
53	...	5	...	...	5	83,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	810.00	810.00	Ernest H. Seibert	53
54	...	2	...	...	2	15,588	.....	.....	1	947	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	.....	.....	.....	367.50	367.50	William Beck	54
55	...	3	...	...	3	50,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Annetta Humphries	55
56	2	4	2	...	8	[4]51,000	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	18	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles E. Reed	56
57	1	5	...	...	6	424,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121.50	1,121.50	Luther R. Hoffman	57
58	...	1	...	...	1	12,000	.....	.....	1	7,200	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	570.00	570.00	Anthony L. Brown	58
59	...	1	...	...	1	4,353	.....	.....	1	56	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	172.00	172.00	Louis Katz and Mrs. Annetta Humphries	59

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women			For Leadership	Other Services			
	N. J.— Continued														
1	Passaic	63,000	Recreation Bureau, Park Department	31	30	2	....	....	.....	705.00	7,935.00	1,050.00	8,985.00	9,690.00	M	1
2	Passaic County[57]	301,351	County Park Commission	3	....	....	11	1	.....	.....	459.39	.....	459.39	24,462.67	C	2
3	Paterson	138,000	Board of Recreation	21	20	1	....	....	.....	2,240.00	4,400.00	4,131.00	8,531.00	10,771.00	M	3
4	Perth Amboy	43,000	Municipal Recreation Department	24	22	2	....	....	1,000.00	4,000.00	4,250.00	3,500.00	7,750.00	12,750.00	M	4
5	Phillipsburg	19,250	Department of Parks and Public Buildings and Citizens' Recreation Committee	6	....	....	19	12	.....	200.00	1,336.28	.....	1,336.28	1,536.28	M	5
6	Plainfield	37,000	Recreation Commission	2	1	3	....	....	.....	2,270.78	5,729.22	1,000.00	6,729.22	9,000.00	M	6
7	Radburn	1,500	The Radburn Association	5	4	2	[2]12	....	.....	2,765.00	4,360.00	.....	4,360.00	7,125.00	[59]P	7
8	Rahway	17,000	Board of Education and Recreation Committee, E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	.....	150.00	360.00	.....	360.00	510.00	M&P	8
9	Ridgefield	4,089	Parent Teacher Association and E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	70.00	90.00	.....	90.00	160.00	M&P	9
10	Ridgefield Park	11,239	Department of Public Works	1	1	....	....	....	.....	500.00	250.00	.....	250.00	750.00	M	10
1	Rutherford	14,915	Council of Parent Teacher Associations and E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	....	200.00	81.46	405.00	32.00	437.00	718.46	M&P	11
12	South Orange	13,500	Recreation Commission	3	3	1	....	....	.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	7,500.00	9,700.00	M	12
13	School District of So. Orange and Maplewood	35,084	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	13
14	Summit	15,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	2	2	2	....	....	.....	3,330.77	3,597.00	7,285.00	10,882.00	14,212.77	M	14
15	Teaneck	16,483	Board of Education and E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	40.00	71.26	320.00	11.00	331.00	442.26	M	15
16	Tenafly	6,000	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	[5]200.00	M	16
17	Trenton	123,356	Playground Division, Department of Parks and Public Property	9	....	....	....	....	.....	2,198.55	9,310.50	.....	9,310.50	11,509.05	M	17
18	Union County[60]	305,000	County Park Commission	40	13	2	....	....	.....	22,642.71	20,267.20	57,738.45	78,005.65	100,648.36	C	18
19	Ventnor	6,674	Parent Teacher Association and E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	.....	125.00	40.00	.....	40.00	165.00	P	19
20	Washington	4,409	Board of Recreation	1	....	....	....	....	.....	60.00	80.00	900.00	980.00	1,040.00	M	20
21	West Orange	25,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	9	8	5	....	....	.....	2,850.00	.....	.....	9,887.00	12,737.00	M	21
	New Mexico															
22	Chimayo	1,000	National Mission Board of Presbyterian Church	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	22
23	Dawson	2,000	Public Schools	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350.00	M	23
24	Deming	3,377	City of Deming	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	24
25	Raton	6,090	City of Raton	....	....	....	....	....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	[5]50.00	M	25
	New York															
26	Albany	135,000	Board of Education, Bureau of Parks and Department of Public Works	50	33	5	....	....	.....	3,174.20	15,967.00	.....	15,967.00	[5]19,141.20	M	26
27	Amsterdam	34,815	Recreation Commission	39	5	1	24	4	4,637.01	1,587.00	5,348.00	3,363.00	8,711.00	14,995.01	M	27
28	Auburn	38,000	Booker T. Washington Community Center[25]	....	1	1	2	4	.....	348.00	1,620.00	132.00	1,752.00	2,100.00	P	28
29	Beacon	12,000	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00	3,000.00	M	29
30	Binghamton	80,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	46	10	....	....	....	.....	2,465.00	.....	.....	10,200.00	12,665.00	M	30
31	Boonville	2,088	Oneida County E. R. A.	....	....	....	....	....	2,272.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]2,272.00	M	31
32	Briarcliff Manor[61]	1,798	Park Department	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,632.00	350.00	1,218.00	1,568.00	3,200.00	M	32
33	Buffalo	573,076	Division of Recreation, Department of Parks	24	20	40	....	....	3,270.00	30,093.63	75,660.12	126,508.93	202,169.05	235,532.68	M	33
			Extension Department, Board of Education	29	13	....	....	....	1,000.00	2,000.00	8,728.00	.....	8,728.00	11,728.00	M	a
34	Chautauqua Co.[62]	63,539	Adult Education and Recreation Committee	....	4	....	....	....	850.00	500.00	300.00	.....	300.00	1,650.00	M&P	34
35	Corning	17,244	Board of Public Works	3	2	....	....	....	.....	1,895.44	1,072.83	1,927.17	3,000.00	4,895.44	M	35
36	Dansville	5,000	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	.....	25.00	300.00	.....	300.00	325.00	M	36
37	Delmar	3,000	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	37
38	Dobbs Ferry[61]	5,600	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1,220.62	500.00	400.00	900.00	2,120.62	M	38
39	Dunkirk	17,000	Board of Education	5	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,200.34	484.42	1,684.76	1,684.76	M	39
40	East Aurora	4,968	Mothers' Club	1	1	....	....	....	.....	60.00	280.00	.....	280.00	340.00	M	40
41	Eastchester[61]	20,340	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare[63]	9	6	1	10	69	.....	1,293.19	3,970.00	.....	3,970.00	5,263.19	M	41
42	Elmira	47,397	School Board	1	....	....	25	10	.....	250.00	1,500.00	55.00	1,555.00	1,805.00	M	42
43	Erie County[64]	762,408	County Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	496.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,311.08	C	43
44	Floral Park	10,000	Village Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1,740.00	600.00	1,870.00	2,470.00	4,210.00	M	44
45	Geneva	16,000	Park Board	8	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,400.00	800.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	M	45
46	Glens Falls	23,000	Recreation Commission	10	8	[65]1	1	....	270.99	1,116.95	2,028.16	780.00	2,808.16	4,196.10	M	46
			Outing Club, Inc.	1	5	2	3	....	.....	4,961.74	5,057.50	1,206.45	6,263.95	11,225.69	P	a
47	Gloversville	23,099	Board of Education	2	2	....	....	....	.....	820.80	2,525.65	2,603.00	5,128.65	5,949.45	M	47
48	Goshen	5,000	Rotary Club	1	....	....	....	....	.....	8.68	300.00	.....	300.00	308.68	P	48
49	Harrison[61]	10,000	School Board and T. E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	.....	50.00	250.00	.....	250.00	300.00	M	49
50	Hartsdale[61]	2,300	School District No. 7, Town of Greenburgh	1	1	....	....	....	.....	35.78	150.00	90.00	240.00	275.78	M	50
51	Hastings-on-Hudson[61]	7,097	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	75.00	400.00	.....	400.00	475.00	M	51
52	Hempstead	22,000	School Board	4	2	....	[2]	....	500.00	146.09	975.00	.....	975.00	1,621.09	M	52
53	Herkimer	12,000	Recreation Commission	8	6	....	....	....	.....	1,473.67	1,160.00	.....	1,160.00	2,633.67	M	53
54	Hornell	16,250	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	129.84	112.56	234.00	.....	234.00	476.40	M	54
55	Hudson	12,337	Board of Education	2	5	....	....	....	805.78	29.78	645.00	111.71	756.71	1,592.27	M	55
56	Hudson Falls	6,700	Playground Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	218.00	282.00	.....	282.00	500.00	M	56
57	Huntington	25,539	Town of Huntington	....	....	....	....	....	.....	564.31	.....	4,623.75	4,623.75	5,188.06	M	57
58	Ilion	10,000	Park Commission	2	....	....	....	....	471.95	.....	182.50	.....	182.50	2,471.95	M	58

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	4	...	3	7	511,366	2	45,741	4	43,200	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	15	2	5	3	5	3	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	Reeve B. Harris.....	1
2	...	2	...	...	2	[4]34,980	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	[58]1	...	...	4	1	3	2	1	...	.....	812.50	812.50	Frederick W. Loede, Jr..	2
3	...	...	...	26	26	850,000	1	5,000	4	15,000	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	75,638.02	6,083.40	88,610.52	Alfred P. Cappio.....	3
4	...	11	...	...	11	72,480	1	14,000	12	18,868	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	2	2	...	.....	1,560.00	1,560.00	Charles T. Kochek.....	4
5	...	6	...	...	6	116,769	1	11,598	9	9,600	1	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	3	1	1	.....	2,851.86	2,851.86	Nicholas Varhall and William H. Fisher....	5
6	...	4	...	8	12	[2]210,400	...	.....	6	26,751	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	5	5	5	3	.....	6,240.00	6,240.00	R. O. Schlenter.....	6
7	1	...	...	2	3	[3]34,000	1	4,000	2	40,000	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert B. Hudson.....	7
8	...	3	...	...	3	30,835	1	12,875	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	1	1	...	.....	1,136.00	1,136.00	Raymond E. Drake and Mary S. Welles.....	8
9	...	1	...	...	1	2,433	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	135.00	135.00	Mrs. Annetta Humphries and Carl Mortenson..	9
10	...	1	...	...	1	10,109	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	2	...	...	.....	197.50	197.50	E. S. Ferris.....	10
11	...	5	...	...	5	[4]18,000	...	.....	4	660	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	2	...	...	.....	765.00	765.00	R. E. Rahmes and Mrs. Annetta Humphries...	11
12	1	...	...	...	1	90,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	1	...	...	...	.....	132.00	132.00	Joseph J. Farrell.....	12
13	...	1	...	1	2	.....	...	.....	12	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. Marjorie Wilson.....	13
14	3	...	...	2	5	78,398	1	1,544	7	4,740	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	3	5	...	.....	4,092.00	4,092.00	H. S. Kennedy.....	14
15	...	1	...	...	1	[4]10,197	...	.....	2	200	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	.....	273.00	273.00	Mrs. Annetta Humphries and Salvatore Salerno.	15
16	...	1	...	..	1	2,000	...	.....	2	1,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. L. Williams.....	16
17	...	8	...	...	8	.....	...	.....	1	.....	6	6	2	...	...	...	1	35	2	5	4	...	...	.....	748.80	748.80	Alma R. Duch and Mary G. Gill.....	17
18	...	...	...	12	12	[4]483,612	...	.....	...	.....	1	18	...	...	[58]1	...	2	16	4	4	9	...	...	.....	1,881.00	1,881.00	F. S. Mathewson.....	18
19	...	1	...	1	1	4,653	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	184.00	184.00	Pauline Westcott.....	19
20	...	1	...	...	1	16,950	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	680.00	300.00	980.00	George W. Miller.....	20
21	4	...	...	...	4	440,000	4	.....	...	.....	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	.....	125.00	125.00	William J. Hulighan....	21
22	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Zoe Ellsworth.....	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. L. Fenlon.....	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles Schoepf.....	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	42,000.00	.....	42,000.00	Mrs. Ada Atwater.....	25
26	5	21	...	2	28	525,000	...	.....	14	50,000	6	20	...	...	...	6	1	63	9	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frederick F. Futterer...	26
27	1	2	...	2	5	141,736	...	.....	4	23,295	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	21	4	14	2	47,778.29	4,026.25	51,804.54	Allen T. Edmunds.....	27
28	...	1	...	...	1	.....	1	10,360	2	400	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	Mrs. J. M. Pollard.....	28
29	...	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16,000.00	200.00	16,200.00	E. D. Hewes.....	29
30	1	8	...	...	9	449,122	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	10	5	30	1	6	...	22,627.82	6,148.00	28,775.82	F. J. Pierson.....	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,627.00	.....	10,627.00	Benjamin L. Williams...	31
32	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alfred H. Pearson.....	32
33	3	21	...	...	24	4,963,219	5	270,330	83	745,815	2	50	1	2	2	...	3	65	7	7	1	...	...	649,271.79	6,240.00	655,511.79	Joseph F. Suttner and F. J. Downing.....	33
a	...	...	...	37	37	480,372	...	.....	26	94,440	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	56	46	...	...	.....	25,614.00	45,626.50	Carl H. Burkhardt.....	a
34	...	16	...	...	16	154,485	...	.....	...	.....	16	16	11	...	...	...	...	21	1	22	4	...	...	2,550.00	3,300.00	5,850.00	S. C. Weir.....	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. O. Drake.....	35
36	...	2	...	...	2	[3]3,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. Braman.....	36
37	...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	.....	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. L. Butterfield.....	37
38	...	1	...	...	1	31,848	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Peter J. Carpenter.....	38
39	...	3	...	2	5	67,213	...	.....	3	5,256	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	.....	2,046.00	2,046.00	Karl Hoeppner.....	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. A. E. Nield.....	40
41	...	3	...	4	7	[5]8,457	...	.....	11	8,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vivian O. Wills.....	41
42	...	6	...	2	8	.....	1	17,400	2	34,400	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	1	3	1	275.00	5,984.00	6,866.00	Joseph F. Riley, Jr.....	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	5	2	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur B. Weaver.....	43
44	...	1	...	...	1	16,944	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James H. Glenn.....	44
45	...	6	...	...	6	64,000	...	.....	...	.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Graccy.....	45
46	1	6	...	...	7	230,479	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	13,367.91	.....	27,659.76	Ruth Sherburne.....	46
a	1	...	...	3	4	85,981	2	.....	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	1	...	.....	8,669.50	10,405.25		a
47	1	2	...	...	3	[3]35,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	9,900.75	.....	9,900.75	A. E. Severn.....	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	3,800	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. McDonald.....	48
49	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	.....	450.00	450.00	Kate A. Wasserschcid...	49
50	...	1	...	...	1	[1]1,806	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marvin C. Williams....	50
51	...	1	...	1	2	15,501	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John L. Hopkins.....	51
52	...	3	...	...	3	7,350	...	.....	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. W. Loeb.....	52
53	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. John Campbell....	53
54	...	3	...	...	3	14,554	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	3	...	...	9,461.87	1,109.00	10,570.87	T. H. Rohinson.....	54
55	...	4	...	...	4	25,782	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. S. Mac Donald.....	55
56	...	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	David S. Fek.....	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. L. Page.....	57
58	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	169.33	.....	169.33	Leo H. Powers.....	58

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages			Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women			For Leadership	Other Services	Total			
	N. Y.—Cont.															
1	Ithaca	20,708	Board of Education	7	6				[66]46,950.00	382.60	3,500.80	66.60	3,567.40	50,900.00	M	1
			South Side Community Center [25]		1	1	1	2	600.00	200.00	600.00	176.00	776.00	1,576.00	P	a
2	Jamestown	45,155	School Board	1											M	2
3	Johnson City	13,900	Public Schools	2	2					100.00	450.00		450.00	550.00	M	3
4	Johnstown	11,000	Board of Education	2	2	1				948.57	1,592.15	2,895.47	4,487.62	5,436.19	M	4
5	Kenmore	16,482	Board of Education	30	4					114.64	2,832.38		2,832.38	2,947.02	M	5
6	Lackawanna	25,000	Department of Public Works	1						500.00	1,100.00		1,100.00	1,600.00	M	6
7	Le Roy	5,000	Recreation Commission	3	1					314.00	657.00	21.00	678.00	992.00	M	7
8	Mamaroneck[61]	12,000	Park Commission	1	1									1,622.75	M	8
9	Middlehurgh	948	Village of Middlehurgh												M	9
10	Montrose[61]	5,100	School Board	2	2					75.00	150.00	25.00	175.00	250.00	M	10
11	Moreau	4,471	Town of Moreau							253.02		274.30	274.30	527.32	M	11
12	Mount Kisco[61]	5,300	Recreation Commission		3		5		200.00	300.00	400.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	M	12
13	Mount Vernon[61]	63,000	Recreation Commission	35	18	6		36	2,269.98	2,796.13	20,757.67	2,641.13	23,398.80	28,464.91	M	13
14	Newburgh	31,275	Recreation Commission	15	17	2			5,013.86	3,488.34	8,801.36	8,158.80	16,960.16	25,462.36	M	14
15	New Rochelle[61]	54,000	Board of Education	2						300.00	606.88		606.88	906.88	M&P	15
16	New York City	7,000,000	Department of Parks	90	106	136				12,000.00	301,934.50	[67]260,000.00	561,934.50	[5]573,934.50	M	16
			Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Committee, Inc.	6	3	1				1,052.35	2,190.83	1,328.75	3,519.58	4,571.93	P	a
			Community Councils of the City of New York, Inc.	6	2	2	10	5						18,200.00	P	h
17	Niagara Falls	75,460	Recreation Commission, Bureau of Parks	1		1				7,985.62			28,351.27	36,336.89	M	17
			Community Center Association [25]	2	2	2	8	12						2,932.50	P	a
18	North Tarrytown[61]	7,500	Recreation Commission	1	1	1			200.00	800.00	2,100.00		2,100.00	3,100.00	M	18
19	North Tonawanda	19,019	Board of Education	1		1					3,600.00		3,600.00	3,600.00	P	19
20	Nyack	5,392	Recreation Committee, Women's Civic League		1				170.00	253.00	25.00		25.00	448.00	P	20
21	Oneida	10,558	Park and Playground Commission and Emergency Recreation Committee	1	7				250.00	550.00	670.00	360.00	1,030.00	1,830.00	M	21
22	Oneonta	12,536	Board of Education	4	2					200.00	300.00	50.00	350.00	550.00	M	22
23	Ossining[61]	16,000	Recreation Commission	10	12	2			462.88	836.01	5,026.11	1,175.00	6,201.11	7,500.00	M	23
24	Pelham[61]	12,500	Board of Education	2	1				75.00		1,400.00		1,400.00	1,475.00	M	24
25	Pleasantville[61]	4,500	Recreation Commission	3					8,000.00	1,300.00			1,325.00	10,625.00	M	25
26	Port Chester[61]	23,000	Recreation Commission	4	5	1	50	75		1,000.00	3,072.00	1,128.00	4,200.00	5,200.00	M	26
27	Port Leyden	717	Village of Port Leyden						897.73					[5]897.73	M	27
28	Poughkeepsie	43,000	Board of Education	6	22				1,756.96	1,426.68	4,082.00	350.00	4,432.00	7,615.64	M	28
			Board of Public Works	4	2				19,500.00	3,500.00	500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	26,500.00	M	a
29	Purchase[61]	500	The Purchase Community, Inc.	1	1	1								8,500.00	P	29
30	Rensselaer	11,000	Recreation Commission	12	12					68.23	1,985.45		1,985.45	2,053.68	M	30
31	Rhinecliff	400	Morton Memorial Library and Community House		1	1					1,800.00	600.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	P	31
32	Rochester	328,132	Division of Playgrounds and Recreation, Park Bureau	7	7	12				19,304.02	14,942.91	64,807.41	79,750.32	99,054.34	M	32
33	Rockville Center	16,000	Board of Education	2										1,000.00	M	33
34	Rome	34,000	Board of Public Works	23	12				500.00	500.00	3,586.48	1,500.00	5,086.48	6,086.48	M	34
35	Saratoga Springs	13,500	Board of Education	1						1,000.00	282.00	962.50	1,244.50	2,244.50	M	35
36	Scarsdale[61]	11,000	Woman's Club and School Board	3	4						1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	P	36
37	Schuylerville	1,411	Village of Schuylerville						1,541.18	1,736.60		2,191.67	2,191.67	5,469.45	M	37
38	Sea Cliff	3,500	Village of Sea Cliff	1					300.00	100.00	420.00	50.00	470.00	770.00	M	38
39	Selvay	8,000	School Board	2							200.00		200.00	200.00	M	39
40	Spring Valley	3,948	School Board	2	1				30.00	75.00	60.00		60.00	165.00	M&P	40
41	Syracuse	209,275	Department of Parks	46	19	6				6,167.05	16,920.52	15,401.71	32,322.23	38,489.28	M	41
42	Tarrytown[61]	6,841	Recreation Commission	1	1	1	1	3		750.00	1,725.00		1,725.00	2,475.00	M	42
43	Troy	75,000	Department of Recreation	15	12	2				6,235.00	8,350.00	14,815.00	23,165.00	29,400.00	M	43
44	Utica	104,000	Department of Recreation	24	20	2			22,340.50	2,175.00	9,660.00		9,660.00	34,175.50	M	44
			Park Board												M	a
45	Watertown	33,000	Department of Public Works	15	7		4				5,960.00		5,960.00	8,960.00	M	45
46	Watervliet	16,083	Recreation Commission	21	56				200.00	150.00	1,370.00		1,370.00	1,720.00	M	46
47	Westchester Co.	520,947	County Recreation Commission [70]	44	42	19	20	27		59,929.95	35,126.50	22,790.80	57,917.30	117,847.25	C&P	47
			County Park Commission [71]											649,916.61	C	a
48	White Plains[61]	35,835	Recreation Park Commission	4		2								27,389.50	M	48
			Board of Education	5	7				500.00	350.00	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,850.00	M	a
49	Yonkers[61]	135,000	Recreation Commission	67	70	14				10,591.95	22,518.00	29,890.50	52,408.50	63,000.45	M	49
	North Carolina															
50	Asheville	52,000	Public Works Department												M	50
			Negro Welfare Council [25]	1			4	4			1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	P	a
51	Brevard	2,339	City of Brevard												M	51
52	Canton	5,500	Y. M. C. A.	1			18	12		1,280.00	732.00		732.00	2,012.00	P	52
53	Charlotte	82,675	Park and Recreation Commission	4		1			229.19	5,092.32	3,710.00	5,945.64	9,655.64	14,977.15	M	53
54	Durham	52,037	Recreation Commission	26	14	3	[2]18		5,875.20	4,576.00	6,612.25	1,827.00	8,439.25	18,890.45	M	54
55	Gastonia	17,094	Parks and Playgrounds Committee, City Council	1						124.57	283.33	1,195.47	1,478.80	1,603.37	M	55
56	Goldsboro	17,500	Wayne County Memorial Community Association	1	1	2			5,512.00	1,487.42	2,400.00	1,166.48	3,566.48	10,565.90	M&P	56
57	Greensboro	61,000	Recreation Commission	10	10	[72]5	12	18	10,420.72	5,097.03	4,968.67		4,968.67	20,486.42	M	57
58	Hendersonville	5,070	Golf and Country Club												M	58
59	High Point	40,000	Parks and Juvenile Commission	2		1			5,000.00	6,900.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	14,900.00	M	59
60	Lenoir	6,532	Recreation Committee		1				28.00	16.80	100.00	20.00	120.00	164.80	P	60
61	Montreat	1,500	Mountain Retreat Association	5	2					66.00	800.00		800.00	866.00	P	61
62	Rocky Mount	21,412	City of Rocky Mount											4,271.00	M	62
63	Winston-Salem	75,288	Public Recreation Commission	10	10	2			17.75	3,627.94	6,403.84	1,892.31	8,296.15	11,941.84	M&P	63
	North Dakota															
64	Devils Lake	6,200	Board of Park Commissioners	1										6,500.00	M	64

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	2	...	10	12	[4]34,050	...	.....	6	15,701	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	145,375.00	6,400.00	151,775.00	E. E. Bredbenner	1
a	...	1	...	...	1	1,500	1	7,500	2	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	704.00	704.00	Jessie B. Cooper	a
2	...	9	...	...	9	47,135	...	.....	4	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry G. Watson	2
3	...	2	...	...	2	[4]7,500	1	2,500	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. B. Eccleston	3
4	1	2	...	...	3	18,000	1	1,200	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ruth A. Hine	4
5	...	8	...	...	8	[4]40,257	...	.....	1	7,039	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Henry G. Nadin	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Michael McGuire	6
7	...	1	...	...	1	[4]5,000	...	.....	2	15,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edward J. Reifsteck	7
8	1	1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. J. Whitney	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James P. Daniels	9
10	...	2	...	...	2	5,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	300.00	Frank G. Lindsey	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	822.90	Percy R. Haskins	11
12	...	2	...	...	2	27,000	...	.....	3	17,500	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter E. Huelle	12
13	...	...	...	16	16	[4]269,300	2	38,701	15	75,607	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	20	7	...	...	18,000.00	16,767.20	43,150.79	R. W. Cammack	13
14	1	2	...	2	5	974,567	1	200,155	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	40	12	4	...	36,215.92	17,268.00	58,175.66	Douglas G. Miller and W. J. Blake	14
15	...	10	...	...	10	[4]71,737	...	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	18	...	...	.....	4,620.25	4,620.25	Edward A. Wilson	15
16	169	26	...	3	198	[5][8]38,963,858	58	[6]642,775	...	.....	42	154	3	1	8	...	3	325	50	383	134	293	113	.....	294,469.56	294,469.56	J. V. Mulholland and Louise Edwards	16
a	1	5	...	...	6	150,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Evelyn R. Meyers	a
b	4	5	4	...	13	.....	...	.....	14	31,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	100	100	...	...	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	Frank Peer Beal	b
17	...	12	...	...	12	[4]69,305	...	.....	7	26,608	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	19	1	42	27	7	1	.....	20,673.50	34,335.64	Victor de Wysocki	17
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	45,426	16	17,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	308.00	308.00	J. M. Pollard, Sr.	a
18	...	...	...	3	3	36,100	...	.....	2	10,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Earl Brooks	18
19	...	8	5	...	13	60,000	...	.....	5	69,611	8	12	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	8	1	8	1	.....	10,244.00	16,244.00	W. L. Ramsay	19
20	...	1	...	...	1	6,000	...	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	440.00	440.00	Edna Hopkins	20
21	1	1	...	4	6	39,762	...	.....	4	3,750	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	1	4	...	.....	5,304.40	5,776.50	Henry Brophy	21
22	...	3	...	...	3	15,000	...	.....	2	3,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	.....	200.00	200.00	W. E. Long	22
23	1	5	...	...	6	165,000	1	205,400	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	1	5	1	.....	3,408.00	3,408.00	Mary M. Halpin	23
24	...	...	...	3	3	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. M. Smith	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles E. Canfield	25
26	3	...	...	3	6	206,034	...	.....	3	12,888	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	.....	8,214.23	8,214.23	Doris E. Russell	26
27	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,652.28	.....	1,652.28	Leon H. Smith	27
28	2	4	...	...	6	92,777	...	.....	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Sam J. Kalloch	28
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	20,603.90	.....	20,603.90	Thomas F. Lawlor	a
29	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marion D. Coday	29
30	...	6	...	...	6	29,560	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William J. Adams	30
31	...	1	...	...	1	9,000	1	16,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harriett E. Woolley	31
32	25	9	...	...	34	[16]3,235,331	32	.....	...	.....	11	20	2	...	3	1	2	46	3	86	33	33	24	555,780.98	28,997.83	660,380.06	Gertrude M. Hartnett	32
33	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	3	800	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Floyd B. Brower	33
34	...	7	...	...	7	260,000	2	11,000	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	14	7	...	...	10,870.90	1,800.00	12,670.90	Charles W. Havens	34
35	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Patrick B. Kearney	35
36	...	3	...	...	3	8,750	...	.....	...	.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Clinton S. Leonard	36
37	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	14,204.96	Percy R. Haskins	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John H. Dickson	38
39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Anna L. Murtagh	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	[3]3,825	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	180.00	180.00	C. Eberhard	40
41	16	14	...	...	30	3,068,390	6	262,000	83	1,000,000	3	17	...	2	...	...	10	84	...	158	89	65	29	1,265,511.18	57,146.57	1,400,280.95	W. A. Barry	41
42	...	3	...	...	3	79,964	1	6,430	7	11,988	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	1	.....	2,545.00	2,545.00	Mildred M. Wheeler	42
43	...	9	...	...	9	[4]142,897	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	25	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul J. Lynch	43
44	...	...	...	16	16	507,645	...	.....	10	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	24	25	1	...	.....	23,267.13	23,267.13	M. Esthyr Fitzgerald	44
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	8,087.55	.....	[8]8,087.55	W. J. Gray	a
45	...	4	...	...	4	66,317	...	.....	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	14	1	...	...	...	...	28,648.24	.....	28,648.24	William I. Graf	45
46	...	4	...	...	4	88,000	...	.....	...	.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John J. Hackett	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	232,698	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11	...	1	.....	16,730.74	22,138.58	E. Dana Caulkins	47
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	10	5	...	4	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Hermann W. Merkel	a
48	...	...	...	6	6	281,520	...	.....	5	38,125	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	16	4	12	4	1,839.08	19,382.00	21,221.08	Frank T. Hanlon	48
a	...	6	...	...	6	47,887	...	.....	...	.....	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank B. Mc Govern	a
49	2	17	...	9	28	861,269	...	.....	24	103,523	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	19	2	7	12	7	12	.....	18,148.00	18,148.00	James F. Mc Crudden	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	3	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Weldon Weir	50
a	...	4	4	...	8	53,021	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. G. Blackus	a
51	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,135.86	.....	19,135.86	Noah Hallowell	51
52	...	1	...	...	1	36,812	...	.....	1	105,382	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. C. Suttles	52
53	15	...	...	...	15	205,030	2	.....	1	10,000	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	14	1	8	39	...	...	96,486.44	12,262.60	109,517.44	Lacy Ranson	53
54	3	9	...	2	14	81,550	1	22,344	2	15,732	3	5	...	...	...	1	3	12	4	12	1	...	...	19,840.00	760.00	21,100.00	C. R. Wood	54
55	...	16	...	...	16	167,992	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	17	17	...	...	.....	5,217.50	5,829.15	W. L. Balthis	55
56	...	3	...	...	3	10,500	1	104,717	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11,137.50	246.00	11,383.50	R. C. Robinson	56
57	2	6	2	...	10	[4]69,609	1	1,500	4	16,795	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	20	5	9	29	...	...	28,400.00	3,250.00	36,740.45	Daniel R. Neal	57
58	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,328.28	.....	[7]35,328.28	Noah Hallowell	58
59	12	...	...	...	12	201,000	...	.....	11	.....	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	13	16	13	16	75,000.00	10,000.00	285,000.00	W. F. Bailey	59
60	...	3	...	...	3	6,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	.....	499.30	529.75	Mary A. Honey	60
61	...	1	...	...	1	550	2	500	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	10	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Albert R. Bauman	61
62	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. B. Aycock	62
63	...	5	...	6	11	312,025	...	.....	6	18,779	1	15	...	...	...	2	3	69	1	1	1	...	...	.....	169.20	169.20	Loyd B. Hathaway	63
64	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Noel Tharalson	64

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support†	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages			Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women			For Leadership	Other Services	Total			
	N. Dakcta—Cont.															
1	Grand Forks	17,000	Board of Park Commissioners	1	2	....	7	....	527.44	2,016.26	1,782.75	1,367.93	3,150.78	5,694.38	M	1
2	Lisbon	1,650	Park District	1	....	....	1	....	300.00	700.00	500.00	.....	500.00	1,500.00	M	2
3	Valley City	5,268	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	3
	Ohio															
4	Akron	250,040	Board of Education	34	10	....	....	25	13,000.00	5,956.48	7,448.49	2,700.00	10,148.49	29,104.97	M&P	4
			Municipal Recreation Commission	32	....	1	90	10	.....	.....	4,410.00	.....	4,410.00	[74]25,010.00	M&P	a
5	Athens	7,000	School Board and Ohio University	....	....	....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	5
6	Bluffton	2,035	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	3,000.00	.....	75.00	100.00	175.00	3,175.00	M&P	6
7	Bowling Green	6,688	City of Bowling Green	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,619.02	601.90	.....	601.90	2,220.92	M	7
8	Canton	104,906	Recreation Board, City School District	81	20	5	20	6	2,085.46	4,559.62	15,357.86	1,934.50	17,292.36	23,937.44	M	8
9	Celina	4,500	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	50.00	150.00	375.00	75.00	450.00	650.00	P	9
10	Cincinnati[75]	460,000	Public Recreation Commission	285	99	16	....	....	173,830.15	38,786.74	61,725.19	27,707.86	89,433.05	302,049.94	M	10
11	Cleveland	900,429	Department of Parks and Public Property	72	81	32	....	....	.....	40,284.84	142,653.13	32,989.61	175,642.74	215,927.58	M	11
			Public Schools	117	148	1	....	....	.....	4,466.25	28,773.40	.....	28,773.40	33,239.65	M	a
			Hiram House	7	16	....	....	....	.....	1,468.67	2,424.75	.....	2,424.75	3,893.42	M&P	h
12	Cleveland Metropolitan Pk. Dist.	1,250,000	Metropolitan Park Board[77]	5	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[78]19,399.19	C	12
13	Cleveland Heights	53,000	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education and City	66	44	2	10	8	.....	5,680.80	12,429.68	7,253.55	19,683.23	25,364.03	M	13
14	Columbus	290,564	Division of Public Recreation	108	25	5	....	....	26,600.00	11,684.01	19,557.91	4,189.75	23,747.66	62,031.67	M	14
15	Crestline	4,500	Kelly Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	37.29	.....	140.00	140.00	177.29	P	15
16	Dayton	200,982	Bureau of Recreation, Division of Parks, Department of Public Welfare	14	2	7	....	....	7,209.04	24,358.28	16,043.49	52,943.43	68,986.92	100,554.24	M	16
17	Defiance	9,000	Men's East Defiance Booster Club	1	1	....	20	....	.....	500.00	300.00	250.00	550.00	1,050.00	P	17
18	East Cleveland	39,000	Service Department	5	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,678.03	M	18
19	Edon	500	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	19
20	Hamilton	52,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	8	1	....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,039.30	M	20
21	Hamilton County	589,356	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	1	....	1	35	2	.....	440.00	2,280.00	.....	2,280.00	2,720.00	C	21
22	Lakewood	75,000	Board of Education	55	23	2	8	12	.....	4,109.11	14,476.18	.....	14,476.18	18,585.29	M	22
23	Lima	42,000	Recreation Commission	27	....	....	....	....	380.00	1,239.91	3,241.36	272.80	3,514.16	5,134.07	M	23
24	Lorain	44,000	Community Welfare Council	....	....	....	6	4	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	P	24
25	Mansfield	33,000	Department of Recreation	8	7	....	[2]20	....	.....	890.96	1,857.06	.....	1,857.06	2,748.02	M	25
26	Mariemont	1,400	The Thomas J. Emery Memorial	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	P	26
27	Miamisburg	5,518	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	100.00	600.00	600.00	M	27
28	Middletown	30,000	Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	M	28
29	Newark	32,000	Board of Education	3	1	....	....	....	.....	200.00	1,101.75	2,549.87	3,651.62	3,851.62	M	29
30	Niles	16,000	Recreation Service and Park Board	10	2	1	30	....	11,155.00	337.09	2,248.79	119.00	2,367.79	13,859.88	M&P	30
31	North Canton	2,648	Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	156.00	.....	156.00	1,885.00	F	31
32	Piqua	17,000	School Board	6	9	....	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150.00	P	32
33	Portsmouth	42,560	Park Commission	5	1	....	23	....	460.00	927.73	625.00	3,403.80	4,028.80	5,416.53	M&P	33
34	Rocky River	5,632	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814.60	M	34
35	Salem	10,622	Memorial Building Association	3	....	1	2	....	1,000.00	3,060.00	2,040.00	600.00	2,640.00	6,700.00	P	35
36	South Euclid	6,800	Municipal Council	2	1	....	....	....	600.00	204.15	408.00	.....	408.00	1,212.15	M	36
37	Springfield	70,000	Playgrounds Association	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	P	37
38	Steubenville	35,418	Department of Parks and Recreation	19	11	3	[2]1	....	1,536.86	5,728.76	8,126.22	3,864.86	11,991.08	19,256.70	M	38
39	Toledo	290,718	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Works	7	15	1	....	....	889.53	1,306.86	.....	.....	17,975.52	20,171.91	M	39
			Frederick Douglass Community Association[25]	1	1	1	6	4	300.00	2,000.00	1,620.00	.....	1,620.00	3,920.00	P	a
40	Van Wert	8,500	Y. M. C. A.	1	....	....	[2]20	....	40.00	150.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,390.00	P	40
41	Wapakoneta	5,500	School Board	1	1	....	1	....	.....	405.00	375.00	420.00	795.00	1,200.00	M	41
42	Wooster	10,800	Kiwanis Club and F. E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	.....	92.00	120.00	.....	120.00	212.00	P	42
43	Youngstown	170,000	Park Department	29	16	1	....	....	3,026.00	15,000.00	16,585.00	58,415.00	75,000.00	93,026.00	M	43
			Mill Creek Park Commission	9	1	1	....	....	7,410.63	7,358.55	4,920.34	20,062.00	24,982.34	39,751.52	M	a
			Playground Association	13	5	....	1	2	.....	600.00	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	4,600.00	P	h
44	Zanesville	36,440	Playground Board	3	6	....	....	....	.....	120.00	920.00	.....	920.00	1,040.00	M	44
	Oklahoma															
45	Bartelsville	20,000	Y. M. C. A.	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	P	45
46	Blackwell	9,621	City Commission	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	750.00	M	46
47	Cherokee	2,236	City Commission	5	2	....	....	....	.....	523.90	700.00	216.70	916.70	1,440.60	M	47
48	Guthrie	10,000	City of Guthrie	1	....	....	....	....	.....	250.00	300.00	.....	300.00	550.00	M	48
49	Oklahoma City	200,000	Park Recreation Department and School Board	33	38	1	40	60	2,216.23	6,326.91	17,011.04	45,716.13	62,727.17	71,270.31	M	49
50	Tulsa	141,258	Board of Park Commissioners	11	2	4	21	2	.....	3,000.00	5,940.00	2,700.00	8,640.00	11,640.00	M	50
	Oregon															
51	Ashland	5,000	Park Board	....	1	....	....	....	806.00	30.00	120.00	600.00	720.00	1,550.00	M	51
52	Bend	8,848	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100.00	300.00	.....	300.00	400.00	M	52
53	Eugene	18,901	Playground Commission	3	....	....	....	1	.....	131.29	527.70	22.62	550.32	681.61	M	53
54	Grants Pass	5,000	Park Committee, Common Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327.13	M	54
55	La Grande	8,000	Playground and Recreation Association	2	1	....	1	5	.....	19.86	290.00	.....	290.00	309.86	P	55
56	Newberg	2,500	Recreation Council	....	1	....	9	5	.....	.....	75.00	30.00	105.00	105.00	P	56
57	Pendleton	6,626	Playground Committee, Parks Commission	....	2	....	....	....	.....	100.00	320.00	.....	320.00	420.00	M	57
58	Portland	301,815	Playground Division, Bureau of Parks	31	34	9	....	40	.....	.....	21,371.40	.....	21,371.40	83,285.05	M	58
59	Salem	26,266	Playground Board	3	2	....	....	....	1,172.91	474.82	1,915.00	132.00	2,047.00	3,694.73	M&P	59
	Pennsylvania															
60	Alden	1,500	Playground Association	1	....	....	....	18	.....	50.00	200.00	.....	200.00	250.00	P	60
61	Allegheny Co.[79]	1,374,410	Recreation Bureau, Department of Parks	18	3	1	....	....	2,460.00	1,200.00	9,300.00	3,160.00	12,460.00	16,120.00	C	61

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	2	...	...	2	10,396	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	11,875.45	...	11,875.45	Frances B. Kannowski	1
2	...	1	...	...	1	10,500	...	...	1	500	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. G. Mead	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. W. Clark	3
4	...	58	...	...	58	[4]700,547	...	...	15	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	3	125	57	...	...	...	35,000.00	35,000.00	Milton H. Seitz	4
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	160,000	1	12	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	28	...	...	...	...	4,500.00	10,426.00	Rowan R. White	a
5	1	...	2	1	4	49,960	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur H. Rhoads	5
6	...	1	...	...	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	65.00	65.00	Robert Schaeuhlin	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel Young	7
8	...	...	...	9	9	550,000	...	...	26	19,000	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	15	3	33	16	...	...	105,159.62	10,120.80	115,280.42	C. W. Schnake	8
9	...	...	...	1	1	38,700	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter A. McElroy	9
10	8	49	...	...	57	[7][6]1,519,197	3	55,311	104	708,712	2	...	...	...	1	10	28	76	10	108	34	51	27	1,119,716.81	41,003.00	1,168,124.21	Tam Derring	10
11	...	34	...	...	34	[4]1,094,008	8	...	...	...	...	78	3	1	2	5	5	67	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. S. Kuhu	11
a	...	50	...	...	50	1,841,800	...	...	22	299,728	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	G. J. Kern	a
b	1	...	...	...	1	282,216	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George P. Bauer	b
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. A. Stinehcomh	12
13	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	11	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earle D. Campbell	13
14	4	...	...	23	27	703,551	4	172,254	10	38,713	...	20	...	...	1	...	2	40	16	15	23	...	...	142,058.00	12,516.00	174,603.00	Grace English	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. A. A. Remy	15
16	2	26	...	...	28	1,096,132	2	102,433	2	...	2	11	1	1	3	1	2	60	7	108	60	7	6	...	20,162.00	40,162.00	Paul F. Schenck	16
17	...	1	...	...	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. B. Cameron	17
18	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Green	18
19	...	1	...	...	1	[4]1,250	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. C. Derhyshire	19
20	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	1	...	1	8	4	5	2	...	...	...	695.00	695.00	L. J. Smith	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	518,125	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	37	...	14	...	...	14,976.00	16,472.40	G. S. DeSole Neal	21
22	...	10	...	...	10	327,373	1	...	7	...	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	14	3	17	5	1	1	3,000.00	4,950.00	7,950.00	Sophie T. Fishback	22
23	...	9	...	...	9	269,237	1	56,642	3	11,736	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	13	...	...	5,661.03	9,373.42	15,520.45	H. G. Danford	23
24	...	5	...	...	5	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. P. Seitters	24
25	...	15	...	...	15	184,938	...	...	14	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	8	...	...	...	2,042.42	2,268.00	Philip Smith	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25,000	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Warren W. Parks	26
27	...	1	...	...	1	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	15,000.00	...	15,000.00	Leo Wall	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. W. Jacot	28
29	...	6	...	...	6	141,025	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	10	4	...	...	...	1,980.15	1,993.44	L. G. Millisor	29
30	...	6	...	...	6	[4]69,192	2	...	2	7,176	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	25	...	...	100,000.00	1,025.20	104,025.20	W. G. Llewellyn	30
31	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4,500	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles B. Williams	31
32	...	8	...	...	8	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	200.00	200.00	R. S. Mote	32
33	...	...	...	8	8	154,500	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	2,000.00	...	2,000.00	E. V. Leach	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank Mitchell	34
35	...	2	...	...	2	164,900	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	750.00	750.00	J. M. Kelly	35
36	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3,500	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Carl L. Seith	36
37	...	6	...	...	6	[4]45,068	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	1,569.00	931.00	2,500.00	Anna M. Tennant	37
38	...	4	...	...	4	138,377	1	71,759	1	4,056	2	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	10	6	...	...	57,000.00	1,440.00	62,040.00	Homer Fish	38
39	...	35	...	...	35	[4]732,883	1	76,640	10	...	3	19	1	1	2	...	8	35	...	95	61	35	16	...	32,000.00	32,000.00	Gordon Jeffery	39
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	625.00	635.00	Clarence L. Thomas	a
40	...	5	...	...	5	15,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. A. Miller	40
41	...	1	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800.00	Carl D. Fischer, Jr.	41
42	...	4	...	...	4	20,150	...	...	3	1,950	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	4	...	...	...	621.60	621.60	B. C. Bresson	42
43	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lionel Evans	43
a	...	...	...	1	1	209,652	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. E. Davies	a
b	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	1,200.00	1,200.00	John H. Chase	b
44	...	5	...	...	5	27,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. T. Walker	44
45	...	1	...	...	1	[4]9,000	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. C. Custer	45
46	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dwight Randall	46
47	...	1	...	...	1	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ira A. Hill	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	18,750	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. C. Hafer	48
49	...	44	...	8	52	[3][8]3,019,570	...	...	32	...	3	18	1	1	2	4	7	43	14	57	59	...	...	...	7,092.00	7,092.00	G. W. Danielson and Herschel Emery	49
50	...	24	...	...	24	382,000	3	14,400	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	41	17	20	49	...	...	...	6,955.20	6,955.20	Roy U. Lane	50
51	...	1	...	...	1	11,000	...	...	4	750	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	280.00	280.00	Eleanor Coombe	51
52	...	3	...	...	3	26,000	...	...	2	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	R. E. McCormack	52
53	...	5	...	...	5	[4]42,750	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,562.3[2]	Frances E. Baker	53
54	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	67.50	67.50	C. R. Duer and E. B. Thompson	54
55	...	...	...	4	4	15,000	...	...	3	8,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	519.00	519.00	Elmo Stevenson	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	W. W. Silver	56
57	...	2	...	...	2	[4]13,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	6	...	...	...	281.00	281.00	Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	57
58	...	23	...	...	23	[4]938,040	5	204,278	5	9,000	2	13	...	1	2	...	7	61	15	175	203	...	...	...	10,948.63	10,948.63	Katharine E. Funk and F. J. Roth	58
59	...	2	...	...	2	143,392	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	35	28	...	...	...	4,707.96	6,984.96	Lestle J. Sparks	59
60	...	1	...	...	1	[4]2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arch Turner	60
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	26	2	...	...	...	...	920.00	...	920.00	William S. Haddock	61

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers				Salaries and Wages					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	Other Services	Total	Total		
	Penna.—Cont.															
1	Allentown	98,000	Recreation Commission and School Board	26	19	1	7	7	2,050.00	828.81	4,122.31		4,122.31	7,001.12	M	1
2	Altoona	82,054	Recreation Commission	4	11				1,000.00	450.00	1,050.00		1,050.00	2,500.00	M	2
3	Aspinwall	4,236	Recreation Commission	1	1						452.00		452.00	2,122.28	M	3
4	Avalon	6,000	Borough Council	1						1,482.80			1,979.17	3,461.97	M	4
5	Beaver Falls	17,147	School Board				[28]							10.00	M	5
6	Bethlehem	60,000	Boys' Club	1			2								P	6
7	Bradford	19,306	Playground Commission	1	4					360.00	900.00	270.00	1,170.00	1,530.00	M&P	7
8	Carlisle	12,596	Borough and School Board	7	6					868.15	1,044.00		1,044.00	1,912.15	M	8
9	Chambersburg	13,500	Borough Council	1	4				1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,500.00	M	9
10	Coatesville	15,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	7	6				800.00	500.00	1,440.00	200.00	1,640.00	2,940.00	M	10
11	Dormont	13,500	Park and Pool Committee, Borough Council and School Board	3											M	11
12	Easton	38,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds and School Board	5						100.00	600.00	300.00	900.00	1,000.00	M	12
13	East Stroudsburg	6,000	Playground Association	1	1					550.00	330.00		330.00	880.00	M&P	13
14	Erie	116,000	Department of Parks and Public Property											8,531.51	M	14
			Commissioners of Water Works	8					2,702.97	3,287.21	2,780.56	10,895.46	13,676.02	19,666.20	M	a
15	Greensburg	16,508	Playground Association	5	6					496.00	1,020.00	160.00	1,180.00	1,676.00	M&P	15
16	Harrisburg	80,339	Department of Physical Education, School District	1			8	2			2,950.00		2,950.00	2,950.00	M	16
			Bureau of Parks	15	17				1,893.35	2,347.65			11,103.12	15,344.12	M	a
17	Hazleton	36,765	Y. M. C. A.	1						425.21	300.00		300.00	725.21	P	17
18	Johnstown	67,000	Municipal Recreation Commission	10	57					1,900.00	4,590.00	760.00	5,350.00	7,250.00	M	18
19	Lancaster	60,000	Recreation and Playground Association	24	19	1	23	22			6,300.00	1,650.00	7,950.00	7,950.00	M&P	19
20	Lebanon	26,000	Progressive Playgrounds Association	2	1					258.92	392.60		392.60	651.52	M	20
			Southeastern Playground Association	1	1				290.00	278.47	285.00		285.00	763.47	M&P	a
21	Lock Haven	9,668	Playground Association and Civic Club		5				491.64	139.28	464.75		464.75	1,095.67	M&P	21
22	Lower Merion	36,000	Playground Committee, Board of Township Commissioners	11	11				3,671.58	5,083.61	3,889.10		3,889.10	12,644.29	M	22
23	Meadville	18,000	Recreation Commission	4	2				125.00	250.00	825.00		825.00	1,200.00	M	23
24	Mechanicsburg	5,647	Board of Park Commissioners	1	1				408.29	444.02	453.75	648.80	1,102.55	1,954.86	M	24
25	Mount Penn	3,500	Board of Recreation	1	1				428.00	124.87	350.00		350.00	902.87	M&P	25
26	New Castle	48,000	Park Commission							1,420.59			9,187.75	10,608.34	M	26
27	New Kensington	25,000	School Board	1	1					25.00	125.00		125.00	150.00	M	27
28	Oil City	22,000	Playground Association	2	3				10,546.00	100.18	870.00	44.20	914.20	11,560.38	M&P	28
29	Palmerton	7,690	Neighborhood House, New Jersey Zinc Company	4	4	4									P	29
30	Philadelphia	1,950,961	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	132	122	86				35,958.56	155,584.35	130,822.19	286,406.54	322,365.10	M	30
			Board of Public Education	55	190					2,695.03	34,401.67	4,912.25	39,313.92	42,008.95	M	a
			Playground and Recreation Association	9	3	3	1	13	1,468.50	4,035.51	10,528.05	2,229.00	12,757.05	18,261.06	P	b
			Commissioners of Fairmont Park												M	c
			Smith Memorial Playgrounds	6	13	14				10,985.38	35,216.48	8,264.55	43,481.03	54,466.41	P	d
			Children's Playhouse	7	4	2				3,307.56	4,012.75	4,520.00	8,532.75	11,840.31	P	e
31	Phoenixville	12,000	Recreation Commission	6	5		[314]			471.24	1,972.00	266.11	2,238.11	2,709.35	M	31
32	Pittsburgh	669,817	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	138	86	36				38,771.27	108,292.41	62,344.32	170,636.73	209,408.00	M	32
			Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny, Inc.	47	144	6				4,200			30,200.00	34,400.00	M	a
			Department of Extension Education, Board of Public Education	37	23						7,610.28		7,610.28	7,610.28	M	b
			Department of Hygiene, Board of Public Education	41	19					450.00	13,848.00	5,905.60	19,753.60	20,203.60	M	c
			Department of Public Safety											6,258.25	M	d
			Soho Public Baths	2	2	1			138.69	8.00	1,446.00	28.50	1,474.50	1,621.19	M&P	e
33	Pottstown	19,000	School Board and Community Chest	3	2					25.00	400.00		400.00	425.00	P	33
34	Punxsutawney	10,000	Board of Education	3	1				965.74	447.63	396.90	233.55	630.45	2,043.82	M	34
35	Reading	111,171	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation	75	49	9	364	91	1,572.75	7,169.02	23,124.51	4,105.45	27,229.96	[823]5,971.73	M&P	35
36	Rochester	7,726	Public Schools	1	1						200.00		200.00	200.00	M	36
37	St. Marys	7,500	Boys' Club of St. Marys, Inc.	3						69.65	1,297.82		1,297.82	1,277.47	P	37
38	Scranton	140,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	34	18	8			18,087.78	9,866.89	12,863.06	13,064.82	25,927.88	53,882.55	M&P	38
39	Somerset	4,395	Lions Club	2			50		725.00	275.00	320.00	150.00	370.00	1,470.00	M&P	39
40	Souderton	4,000	Playground Association	4	1				600.00	400.00			800.00	1,800.00	M&P	40
41	Spring Grove	1,500	School Board		2					75.00	125.00		125.00	200.00	P	41
42	Stroudsburg	5,700	Kiwanis Club	1	1					245.93	350.00		350.00	595.93	M&P	42
43	Sunbury	17,500	Kiwanis Club	1	1		45		413.17	155.08	208.00		208.00	776.25	P	43
44	Warren	14,863	Park Commission	1	5					26.47	675.00		675.00	701.47	M	44
45	Washington	24,545	Recreation Board	2	17					166.89	1,280.00	251.20	1,549.60	1,698.09	M	45
46	West Chester	12,334	Civic Association Recreation Council	5			18	2		1,065.75	255.00	645.43	900.43	1,966.18	P	46
47	West Reading	5,000	Board of Recreation	3	2				467.88	5,757.50	821.25	854.75	1,676.00	7,901.38	M	47
48	Wilkes Barre and Wyo. Valley[82]	250,000	Playground and Recreation Association	25	38	2	[2]150			6,398.52	12,331.56		12,331.56	18,730.08	M&P	48
49	Wilkes Barre	86,626	City of Wilkes Barre											4,000.00	M	49
50	Williamsport	54,936	Department of Parks and Public Property	5	18				1,000.00		2,400 00		2,400.00	8,487.00	M	50
51	Wyomissing	4,111	Playground Association	5	3					2,118.36	1,519.87	962.47	2,482.34	4,600.70	M	51
52	York	57,000	Recreation Commission	31	29	2	50	118	400.00	2,000.00	6,100.00	182.07	6,282.07	8,682.07	M	52
			Crispus Attucks Community Center[25]	1		1	2	4		1,589.22	1,200.00	537.69	1,737.69	3,326.91	P	a

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	18	...	...	18	[4]641,201	...	...	5	28,500	1	4	1	...	...	1	3	7	1	9	9	...	...	195,990.14	6,512.00	202,552.14	Irene Welty and Elmer H. Roedel	1
2	...	15	...	...	15	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. H. Wolfe	2
3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. D. Keboch	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph N. Arthur	4
5	...	2	...	...	2	[4]13,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	James L. Wasson	5
6	...	1	...	...	1	17,500	...	...	4	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edwin F. Van Billiard	6
7	...	4	...	...	4	51,250	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred Paige	7
8	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George P. Searight	8
9	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. N. Rines	9
10	...	5	...	...	5	127,332	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chester Ash	10
11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Cloud	11
12	...	3	...	...	3	[4]20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. A. Siemons	12
13	...	1	...	...	1	20,525	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00	L. S. Hoffman	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edward J. Allen	14
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	James S. Dunwoody	a
15	...	6	...	...	6	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. W. Lecking	15
16	...	...	...	10	10	20,022	...	...	6	18,212	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	2	...	...	...	1,650.00	2,025.00	C. E. Zorger	16
a	1	17	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russell T. Tuckey	a
17	...	5	...	...	5	[4]79,049	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	6	...	...	...	1,950.00	1,950.00	W. H. Kent	17
18	...	24	...	1	25	[4]265,000	2	8,000	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George S. Fockler	18
19	...	13	...	...	13	250,000	1	13,000	6	13,280	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	5	1	...	...	...	1,360.00	1,385.00	G. D. Brandon	19
20	...	1	...	...	1	15,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00	E. F. Frank	20
a	...	...	...	1	1	24,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul E. Kuhlman	a
21	...	4	...	...	4	4,622	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1,173.45	...	1,173.45	Mrs. W. T. Betts	21
22	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. A. Lockard	22
23	...	4	...	...	4	[4]21,000	...	...	2	5,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. L. Barnhart	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	32,223	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6,000.00	...	6,000.00	D. R. Jacobson	24
25	...	1	...	...	1	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Howard U. Miller	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277,698.92	...	277,698.92	J. D. Alexander	26
27	...	2	...	...	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elizabeth Morgan	27
28	...	4	...	...	4	[4]5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	98,583.03	...	98,583.03	Oscar E. Collins	28
29	...	2	...	...	2	50,350	1	100,000	2	12,500	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Margaret Tennant	29
30	40	...	...	1	41	[16]6,955,921	18	...	...	...	35	38	1	...	...	...	38	36	13	65	75	...	...	...	117,001.20	271,683.12	Gertrude MacDougall	30
a	...	65	...	...	65	[4]408,252	...	...	1	43,000	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grover W. Mueller	a
b	...	7	...	...	7	[4]58,012	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	C. H. English	b
c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38	4	1	2	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alan Corson	c
d	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	[8]314,464	1	94,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	4	4	...	12,166.57	12,166.57	Mrs. P. H. Valentine	d
e	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	90,548	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. M. Shipe	e
31	...	4	...	...	4	28,677	...	...	6	6,151	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	300.00	305.00	Roy D. Holden	31
32	6	91	...	...	97	1,939,868	9	1,723,844	109	...	1	61	...	...	...	1	16	4	5	84	167	...	...	121,480.00	67,090.00	188,570.00	W. C. Batchelor	32
a	13	33	...	...	46	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. John Cowley	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[9]26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. R. Hoechst	b
c	...	14	...	...	14	303,329	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Harry B. Burns	c
d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. C. Batchelor	d
e	...	1	...	...	1	[4]5,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Charles W. Houston	e
33	...	3	...	...	3	[4]8,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. O. Cressman	33
34	...	1	...	...	1	17,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3,164.33	...	7,722.58	F. S. Jackson	34
35	...	26	...	...	26	531,494	2	59,885	14	616,127	4	20	...	...	...	2	1	18	11	22	4	...	...	12,000.00	8,640.00	20,640.00	Thomas W. Lantz	35
36	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert P. Barner	36
37	...	1	...	...	1	10,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henry J. Brock	37
38	...	16	...	...	16	[4]185,988	3	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	1	3	8	3	8	13	...	...	97,368.76	3,600.00	106,959.47	Robert B. Dixon	38
39	...	1	...	...	1	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. J. Kerin	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	11,000	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Floyd G. Frederick	40
41	...	1	...	...	1	12,580	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Magdalene Eyster	41
42	...	1	...	...	1	25,644	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	26,000.00	...	26,000.00	A. F. Everitt	42
43	...	1	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	1	7,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. C. Worrell	43
44	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. L. Dougherty	44
45	...	8	...	...	8	58,050	9	...	3	14,175	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dorothy Wise	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clinton E. Moffett	46
47	...	1	1	...	2	85,580	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John H. Shaner and D. C. Wagner	47
48	...	55	...	...	55	632,080	...	...	27	88,424	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	133	80	...	...	...	23,776.00	23,776.00	Ruth E. Swezey	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		49
50	...	14	...	...	14	172,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. A. McGowan	50
51	...	...	...	2	2	[4]45,000	1	2,000	1	3,700	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allen W. Rank	51
52	...	10	...	...	10	[4]137,000	2	12,736	3	2,023	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	3	...	...	...	728.00	728.00	Sylvia Weckesser	52
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	118.40	118.40	Chester N. Hayes	a

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers				Salaries and Wages			Total		
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	Other Services	Total			
	Rhode Island															
1	Barrington	6,000	Maple Avenue Community House, Inc.	....	2	2	1	9	.....	692.00	1,418.39	260.00	1,678.39	2,370.39	P	1
			Town of Barrington	....	....	....	....	....	109.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.75	M&P	a
2	Central Falls	26,000	Recreation Board	9	8	....	....	....	.....	404.96	2,229.02	.....	2,229.02	2,633.98	M	2
3	East Providence	32,000	Board of Recreation	8	7	....	....	....	300.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	2,800.00	M	3
4	Newport	30,000	Recreation Commission	5	9	3	....	....	.....	.....	6,231.35	.....	6,231.35	12,627.00	M	4
5	Pawtucket	80,000	Department of Recreation	19	11	3	....	....	.....	1,087.44	8,664.10	.....	8,664.10	9,751.54	M	5
6	Providence	252,981	Board of Recreation	47	70	10	....	....	1,284.65	8,496.90	21,497.39	.....	21,497.39	31,278.94	M	6
			Park Department[84]	3	3	5	....	....	.....	5,371.34	10,302.12	39,040.34	49,342.46	54,713.80	M	a
7	South Kingston[85]	9,000	Neighborhood Guild	5	5	2	4	4	.....	3,479.27	4,720.00	.....	4,720.00	8,199.27	M&P	7
8	Westerly	10,997	School Department	2	1	....	....	....	.....	47.62	340.00	72.00	412.00	459.62	M	8
	South Carolina															
9	Charleston	62,000	Board of Parks and Playgrounds	9	8	13	10	5	.....	1,700.00	8,357.00	.....	8,357.00	10,057.00	M	9
10	Greenville	29,154	Phillis Wheatley Association[25]	1	3	3	3	7	.....	673.85	2,664.00	575.00	3,239.00	3,912.85	P	10
11	Orangeburg	8,500	Playground Commission	....	4	1	....	....	.....	.....	1,698.25	.....	1,698.25	2,444.76	M	11
12	Sumter	11,780	Trees and Parks Department	....	1	....	....	....	.....	350.00	500.00	450.00	950.00	1,300.00	M	12
13	Union	8,000	Mayor and City Council	1	....	....	....	....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00	M&P	13
	South Dakota															
14	Aberdeen	18,000	Park Board	....	1	....	....	....	15.00	217.68	93.00	.....	93.00	325.68	M	14
15	Canton	2,270	Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	P	15
16	Mitchell	11,000	Park Board	4	....	....	....	....	.....	2,000.00	2,700.00	1,200.00	3,900.00	5,900.00	M&P	16
17	Wanblee	325	Washabaugh County School Board and Rainbow Club	3	1	....	....	....	.....	490.00	270.00	.....	270.00	760.00	M	17
18	Watertown	10,214	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	18
	Tennegssee															
19	Chattanooga	119,798	Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings	1	38	....	....	....	.....	12,522.57	3,975.00	20,743.64	24,718.64	37,241.21	M	19
20	Harriman	7,000	School Board and Rotary Club	....	....	....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	20
21	Memphis	253,143	Recreation Department, Park Commission	33	36	32	....	....	20,000.00	9,119.68	42,622.38	8,771.70	51,394.08	80,513.76	M	21
22	Nashville	153,000	Board of Park Commissioners	22	23	14	....	....	11,311.40	12,659.85	14,629.63	16,579.33	31,208.96	55,180.21	M	22
23	Paris	10,000	Community Service Club	13	21	....	[3]16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	23
	Texas															
24	Austin	53,000	Recreation Department	40	21	7	....	....	23,303.25	20,851.31	17,060.25	13,388.24	30,448.49	74,603.05	M	24
25	Beaumont	59,000	Graham Congregational Church[25]	2	2	4	....	....	.....	350.00	1,428.00	.....	1,428.00	1,778.00	P	25
26	Bryan	9,000	Park Board	3	1	....	....	....	3,638.63	.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00	6,807.03	M	26
27	Dallas	260,475	Park Department	10	35	13	....	....	.....	.....	15,197.65	.....	15,197.65	73,208.80	M	27
28	El Paso	110,000	Park Department and School Board Community Center	14	6	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	28
				4	2	6	30	70	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	15,000.00	P	a
			Federation of Colored Women's Clubs[25]	....	....	....	1	3	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	225.00	P	b
29	Fort Worth	163,447	Public Recreation Board	9	25	9	655	200	7,499.68	22,440.81	16,460.25	14,579.77	31,040.02	60,980.51	M	29
30	Highland Park	9,300	Park Department	3	....	....	....	....	.....	1,829.03	741.16	1,230.30	1,971.46	3,800.49	M	30
31	Houston	300,000	Recreation Department	42	29	10	65	124	.....	.....	19,193.14	16,762.99	35,956.13	35,956.13	M&P	31
			Public Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,947.00	M	a
32	Longview	18,000	Park and Cemetery Department	1	....	1	....	....	.....	500.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,700.00	M	32
33	Luling	5,964	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,800.00	.....	1,700.00	1,700.00	3,500.00	M	33
34	Marlin	5,338	City and School Board	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	M&P	34
35	Pampa	10,470	Board of City Development	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	35
36	Panhandle	2,038	Parent Teacher Association	....	....	....	....	6	28.00	3.25	.....	7.50	7.50	38.75	P	36
37	Plainview	8,839	Playground Association	....	....	....	2	2	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	M	37
38	San Angelo	27,000	Recreation Association	5	7	....	24	52	875.00	275.00	1,965.00	25.00	1,990.00	3,140.00	P	38
39	San Antonio	231,542	Park Department	1	1	2	....	....	.....	1,131.00	2,760.00	5,760.00	8,520.00	[59]9,651.00	M	39
40	Waco	60,000	Recreation Commission	7	11	10	10	12	.....	2,718.43	5,418.00	517.61	5,935.61	8,654.04	M	40
41	Wichita Falls	48,000	Recreation Department	1	1	1	....	1	.....	400.00	2,100.00	.....	2,100.00	2,500.00	M&P	41
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	1,816.40	447.00	.....	5,417.25	5,417.25	7,680.65	M	a
	Utah															
42	American Fork	3,047	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	250.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	900.00	1,450.00	M	42
43	Bingham Canyon	2,000	Kiwanis Club and Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	150.00	M&P	43
44	Ogden	45,000	Department of Parks and Public Improvements	3	7	....	[3]12	....	10,679.79	314.58	1,645.61	.....	1,645.61	[5]12,639.98	M	44
45	Provo	15,000	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	1	.....	200.00	300.00	500.00	800.00	[5]1,000.00	M	45
46	Richfield	3,067	City of Richfield	3	....	....	....	....	.....	277.45	787.50	.....	787.50	1,064.95	M	46
47	Salt Lake City	140,267	Recreation Department	23	26	1	[3]8	....	8,387.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,058.63	M	47
	Vermont															
48	Barre	12,000	Recreation Bureau	2	1	....	....	....	200.00	100.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,300.00	M	48
49	Barton	1,600	Village Trustees	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00	150.00	M	49
50	Brattleboro	10,000	Brattleboro Bathing Beach, Inc.	1	....	....	4	3	200.00	30.00	215.00	.....	215.00	445.00	P	50
51	Putney	800	Putney Community Center	....	1	....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	51
52	Randolph	2,000	American Red Cross	1	2	....	....	....	.....	234.68	340.00	.....	340.00	574.68	M&P	52
53	Rutland	17,315	Department of Parks and Playgrounds and School Board	2	1	....	....	....	.....	607.73	500.00	372.32	872.32	1,480.05	M	53
54	Woodstock	2,500	Village Trustees and V. E. R. A.	1	....	....	[3]3	....	200.00	210.00	65.00	.....	65.00	475.00	M	54
	Virginia															
55	Charlottesville	16,000	Department of Recreation	....	1	....	11	7	1,400.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	2,900.00	M&P	55
56	Fredericksburg	7,500	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	60.00	300.00	.....	300.00	360.00	M&P	56
57	Lynchburg	40,000	Playground and Recreation Department	7	18	15	2	4	.....	.....	6,161.70	.....	6,161.70	8,375.00	M	57
58	Newport News	34,417	Playgrounds Division, Department of Public Works	6	1	....	....	....	.....	300.00	500.00	.....	500.00	800.00	M	58
59	Petersburg	32,000	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	M	59

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	Employed Full Time: No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. C. E. Blake	1
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,355.45	.....	3,355.45	Viall Stanley	a
2	...	7	...	...	7	80,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11,393.14	.....	11,693.14	James E. Morgan	2
3	...	7	...	...	7	47,874	...	.....	...	.....	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	...	...	.....	1,400.00	6,400.00	Otho F. Smith	3
4	...	7	...	...	7	.....	3	.....	...	.....	1	5	3	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00	Arthur Leland	4
5	3	9	...	...	12	327,741	...	.....	...	.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John V. Brady	5
6	7	...	...	27	34	.....	17	.....	2	.....	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph J. McCaffrey	6
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	50,000	...	.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. K. Thomas	a
7	1	4	...	...	5	[4]6,043	1	17,717	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Emma H. Howe	7
8	...	4	...	...	4	[4]23,960	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dr. Willard H. Bacon	8
9	8	2	...	...	10	600,000	1	.....	1	18,000	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	6	4	6	4	.....	4,160.00	4,160.00	Corrinne Jones	9
10	2	...	7	...	9	32,334	1	89,571	5	17,361	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	.....	288.00	288.00	Mrs. Hattie Duckett	10
11	7	...	...	...	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	200.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	Mrs. Chas. S. Hencrey	11
12	1	...	...	...	1	4,452	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,500.00	Mrs. Julia L. Dillon	12
13	3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lewis H. Gault	13
14	...	3	...	...	3	[4]28,698	...	.....	3	6,850	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	15	15	...	...	.....	3,222.90	3,222.90	Evelyn Gould	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. N. Bragstad	15
16	...	5	...	...	5	.....	1	12,000	2	3,500	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	22	10	...	...	.....	4,500.00	5,900.00	W. E. Wehh	16
17	1	...	...	2	3	9,000	1	6,000	2	3,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	Francis Cole	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mary Andrew	18
19	9	...	31	...	...	31	121,090	1	.....	...	.....	4	12	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. M. Weaver	19
20	4	1	1	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John R. Davis	20
21	...	4	21	...	25	1,576,204	4	228,130	34	[3][6]55,250	2	11	...	2	1	...	2	39	20	23	14	...	...	149,664.68	6,200.00	171,664.68	Minnie M. Wagner	21
22	10	6	...	1	17	.....	12	.....	...	.....	8	13	...	2	1	...	12	37	1	10	38	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Glenn Skinner	22
23	2	...	5	...	7	17,000	4	.....	9	3,000	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mary Will Dortch	23
24	...	...	...	12	12	947,127	2	88,104	6	17,125	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	11	7	20	49	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James A. Garrison	24
25	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	70,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lillian Johnson	25
26	4	...	...	...	4	20,000	...	.....	4	6,000	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. G. Williams	26
27	...	25	17	...	42	607,594	6	640,210	1	50,000	1	36	1	...	3	...	1	91	27	28	45	...	...	13,123.56	7,478.75	20,602.31	Ruth Garver	27
28	3	12	16	...	31	305,000	7	55,000	3	230,800	8	...	3	1	2	3	3	25	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Hugo Meyer	28
a	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	120,000	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. R. Taylor	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800.00	.....	800.00	Mrs. M. C. Donnell	b
29	...	17	16	6	39	800,000	2	132,000	5	42,000	...	22	...	...	2	...	4	36	3	20	74	...	9	.....	13,322.26	44,049.61	R. D. Evans	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roderic B. Thomas	30
31	...	13	...	10	23	989,317	6	124,813	31	188,138	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	105	60	...	...	.....	25,177.56	30,351.56	Corinne Fonde	31
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	...	...	1	...	2	31	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. S. Brock	a
32	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,000 00	B. N. Taylor	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. G. Stein	33
34	...	2	...	2	4	40,000	...	.....	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	2,000.00	George S. Buchanan	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George W. Briggs	35
36	...	1	...	...	1	850	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	112.00	Mrs. A. C. Dowling	36
37	...	1	4	...	5	.....	1	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. Klinger	37
38	3	5	...	...	8	31,674	4	4,468	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George W. Roesler	38
39	19	...	...	67	86	587,367	8	19,089	...	.....	8	13	1	1	1	...	7	35	2	138	262	20	30	.....	37,933.36	37,933.36	Mary Wilson Young	39
40	6	[3]	...	2	11	146,007	...	.....	...	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	.....	1,188.00	1,476.00	Ralph H. Schulze	40
41	3	...	...	1	4	120,000	3	75,000	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	2	5	2	.....	1,815.60	1,815.60	Blanche Connor	41
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	11	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank Collier	a
42	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	5	1,300	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William S. Storrs	42
43	...	1	...	...	1	10,660	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bailey J. Santistevan	43
44	...	5	...	1	6	30,000	2	500	6	30,300	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	14	2	4	3	...	...	47,394.01	500.00	47,894.01	Edvenia Jeppson	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	3	14,400	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	12,000.00	.....	12,200.00	E. Reed Collins	45
46	...	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	500.00	Ellis V. Christensen	46
47	1	13	...	...	14	.....	2	.....	7	.....	...	4	...	2	...	...	8	31	2	7	4	...	...	82,406.00	800.00	83,206.00	Ray Forsberg	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	.....	300.00	L. R. Hutchinson	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. P. Davenport	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	384.00	Robert G. Smith	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt	51
52	...	1	...	...	1	16,000	2	2,500	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	150.00	150.00	Mrs. Robert Ford and Inan Wood	52
53	...	2	...	...	2	[4]9,761	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	.....	622.80	622 80	Richard F. Hayden	53
54	...	1	...	1	2	7,100	...	.....	2	300	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	.....	600.00	615.00	Loyd W. Brownell	54
55	4	...	...	1	5	30,331	2	50,136	3	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	5	9	...	...	.....	1,537.36	1,537.36	Mrs. R. L. Currier	55
56	...	1	...	...	1	5,250	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John Fenlon	56
57	14	...	...	...	14	624,889	3	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,000.00	Lloyd L. Howard	57
58	...	6	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dr. S. Colbert Tyler	58
59	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. C. Day	59

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers				Salaries and Wages					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	Other Services	Total	Total		
	Virginia—Cont.															
1	Richmond	185,000	Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works	10	53	1	....	....	3,000.00	5,000.00	19,000.00	....	19,000.00	27,000.00	M	1
			Community Recreation Association[87]	....	2	2	[2]438	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,150.00	P	a
			Colored Recreation Association[25]	1	2	1	26	17	....	3,838.20	2,669.00	1,260.00	3,929.00	7,767.20	P	b
2	Roanoke	70,000	Department of Recreation	5	9	1	....	....	....	1,912.19	4,745.52	3,687.09	8,432.61	10,344.80	M	2
	Washington															
3	Aberdeen	21,753	Park Board	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	225.00	....	225.00	225.00	M&P	3
4	Clark County[88]	40,316	Vancouver Playgrounds Association and W. E. R. A.	1	3	....	9	6	....	110.00	390.00	....	390.00	500.00	P	4
5	Davenport	970	City of Davenport	1	....	....	....	....	....	75.00	100.00	....	100.00	175.00	M	5
6	Dayton	2,600	City of Dayton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800.00	M	6
7	Everett	35,000	Playground Association, Park Board and P. T. A.	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	7
8	Hoquiam	12,766	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	200.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	650.00	M	8
9	Pomeroy	1,800	Park Board	....	1	....	....	....	2,850.00	350.00	....	....	800.00	4,000.00	M&P	9
10	Prosser	1,700	Park Board	....	....	....	3	5	1,300.00	300.00	....	900.00	900.00	2,500.00	M&P	10
11	Pullman	3,000	Kiwanis Club	1	1	....	....	....	....	50.00	450.00	50.00	500.00	550.00	M&P	11
12	Seattle	360,000	Board of Park Commissioners	34	33	17	[2]12	....	78,458.65	29,239.42	127,834.64	33,247.57	161,082.21	268,780.28	M	12
13	Spokane	125,000	Park Board	21	8	1	....	....	57,000.00	14,430.00	5,011.00	18,867.00	23,878.00	95,308.00	M	13
14	Tacoma	107,000	Recreation Division, Metropolitan Park District	7	1	2	....	....	5,552.00	2,148.00	4,100.00	12,700.00	16,800.00	24,500.00	M	14
15	Yakima	23,000	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	15
	West Virginia															
16	Charleston	60,000	Kanawha County Board of Education[89]	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	330.00	....	330.00	330.00	M	16
17	Fairmont	25,000	City Playground Association	6	4	....	....	....	....	33.91	562.00	30.00	592.00	625.91	P	17
18	Follansbee	5,240	Park Commission	3	3	....	2	2	900.00	1,279.97	....	....	1,150.58	3,330.55	P	18
19	Huntington	75,572	Lions Club	1	1	....	....	....	....	45.19	206.25	....	206.25	251.44	P	19
20	Marshall County[90]	39,831	County School Board	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C	20
21	Martinsburg	18,000	Hooge Street Good Neighbors	....	1	....	....	....	....	40.00	25.00	....	25.00	65.00	P	21
			High Street Parent Teachers League	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.00	P	a
22	Morgantown[91]	16,186	County School Board and Recreation Council	....	2	2	[2]25	....	....	980.00	2,220.00	....	2,220.00	3,200.00	C	22
23	Moundsville	15,000	Playground Association	1	....	....	....	....	1,200.00	900.00	390.00	350.00	740.00	2,840.00	P	23
24	Parkersburg	29,623	Board of Recreation	13	7	1	....	....	....	696.86	2,708.00	78.89	2,786.89	3,483.75	P	24
25	Welch	5,376	Community Service Center and F. E. R. A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,388.08	1,390.00	....	1,390.00	2,778.08	P	25
26	Wheeling	61,000	Recreation Bureau	21	27	2	....	....	462 00	1,638.00	6,000.00	4,400.00	10,400.00	12,500.00	M	26
			Park Commission and Oglebay Institute	4	6	4	[2]250	....	....	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	34,000.00	SF&P	a
27	Williamson	11,000	Kiwanis Club and B. P. O. Elks	1	....	....	....	....	200.00	75.00	225.00	....	225.00	500.00	P	27
	Wisconsin															
28	Beloit	23,011	Playground Department	8	6	....	....	....	775.13	480.84	1,313.50	1,516.64	2,830.14	4,086.11	M	28
29	Birnamwood	600	School Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	29
30	Bloomington	600	Park Board	....	....	....	3	1	500.00	300.00	....	....	....	800.00	M	30
31	Columbus	2,514	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,500.00	M	31
32	Delavan	3,763	F. E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S	32
33	Eagle River	1,500	City of Eagle River	1	....	....	[3]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	33
34	Eau Claire	26,000	School Board and F. E. R. A.	1	....	....	21	8	55.44	200.42	350.00	....	350.00	605.86	M	34
35	Fond du Lac	26,500	Recreation Committee, Board of Education	10	12	....	33	33	....	800.00	3,400.00	1,800.00	5,200.00	6,000.00	M	35
36	Green Bay	39,000	Board of Park Commissioners	8	7	....	....	....	....	390.19	1,036.26	277.56	1,313.82	1,704.01	M	36
37	Janesville	23,000	City of Janesville	14	8	....	5	5	9,600.00	6,700.00	1,806.00	10,222.16	12,028.16	28,328.16	M	37
38	Kenosha	50,262	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	78	48	1	100	30	....	2,542.14	8,174.86	1,136.98	9,311.84	11,853.98	M	38
			Department of Parks and City Planning	....	....	....	....	....	18,750.42	....	....	....	....	[5]18,750.42	M	a
39	Kimberly	2,350	Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	....	....	141.03	380.00	....	380.00	521.03	M	39
40	La Crosse	40,000	School Board	7	5	....	....	....	....	261.59	992.96	....	992.96	1,254.55	M	40
41	Madison	60,000	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	17	10	1	....	....	3,500.00	2,750.00	10,276.25	4,388.91	14,665.16	20,915.16	M	41
42	Menasha	9,780	Park and Recreation Board	7	2	....	....	....	6,813.00	879.00	2,200.00	1,108.00	3,308.00	11,000.00	M	42
43	Milwaukee	599,100	Extension Dept., Public Schools	578	308	15	....	....	....	46,075.00	233,006.00	84,339.00	317,345.00	363,420.00	M	43
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,030.18	....	69,540.48	69,540.48	80,570.66	M	a
			Playground Division, Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings	....	....	....	....	....	18,800.00	....	....	9,019.00	9,019.00	[9]27,819.00	M	b
44	Milwaukee Co.[93]	725,263	County Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	28,044.74	39,718.80	....	....	124,678.29	192,441.83	C	44
45	Monroe	5,015	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	13,100.80	715.42	371.00	326.40	697.40	14,513.62	M&P	45
46	Neenah	9,196	City of Neenah and Red Cross	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	950.00	M&P	46
47	New Holstein	1,425	Board of Education and City Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	735.00	M	47
48	Niagara	2,000	Board of Recreation, Kimberly-Clark Corporation	2	....	1	3	3	200.00	36.00	2,000.00	140.00	2,140.00	2,376.00	P	48
49	Oshkosh	40,108	Board of Education	104	17	2	....	....	500.00	3,500.00	8,930.00	....	8,930.00	12,930.00	M	49
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29,250.00	M	a
50	Platteville	4,200	Citizens' Committee, City and C. W. A.	2	2	....	....	....	8,800.00	800.00	500.00	....	500.00	10,100.00	M&P	50
51	Racine	67,500	Department of Parks and Recreation	33	19	2	....	....	15,000.00	11,435.00	9,906.00	....	9,906.00	36,341.00	M	51
52	Sheboygan	39,251	Board of Education	60	8	2	72	38	1,500.00	1,509.94	5,398.01	1,171.68	6,569.69	9,579.63	M	52
			Park Department, Board of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	8,564.79	615.79	....	7,906.17	7,906.17	17,086.75	M	a
53	Shorewood	14,000	Board of Vocational Education	18	10	2	....	....	....	7,609.04	19,642.90	4,866.16	24,509.06	32,118.10	M&S	53
			Village of Shorewood	....	....	....	....	....	56.51	928.81	....	977.32	977.32	1,962.64	M	a
54	South Milwaukee	10,760	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	50.41	286.00	....	286.00	336.41	M	54
55	Stevens Point	14,000	City of Stevens Point	2	....	....	....	....	....	200.00	800.00	....	800.00	1,000.00	M	55
56	Tigerton	831	Village Board	....	....	....	....	....	800.00	....	....	....	....	1,100.00	M	56

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	Employed Full Time: No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	...	...	20	20	627,000	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. N. Binford	1
a	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	15	35,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	43	...	...	...	13,590.00	13,590.00	Claire McCarthy	a
b	...	1	...	1	2	36,906	1	81,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	10	...	...	...	4,837.50	4,837.50	Alice H. Harris	b
2	...	8	...	...	8	[4]125,481	...	...	5	6,620	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	9	7	...	...	9,140.00	2,726.00	11,866.00	K. Mark Cowen	2
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Irene Clumb	3
4	...	8	...	1	9	[4]27,500	2	...	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	17	...	...	...	3,502.64	3,557.64	S. T. Hipskind	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel B. Paige	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harold Rainwater	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elinor Small	7
8	...	1	...	...	1	[4]12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. J. Anderson	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,200.00	...	4,200.00	F. Bunch	9
10	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	2,200.00	W. C. Sommers	10
11	...	1	...	...	1	7,125	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Fred Bohler	11
12	...	...	...	27	27	...	7	464,259	...	...	21	21	10	1	2	...	...	87	7	106	73	...	...	719,274.80	31,205.13	821,719.44	B. Evans	12
13	...	...	...	10	10	2,172,868	...	...	5	...	17	10	...	...	1	...	4	45	11	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	S. G. Witter	13
14	...	14	...	...	14	[4]175,873	...	...	7	26,478	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	18	8	8	...	...	...	20,800.00	800.00	21,600.00	Norab M. Nilson	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George W. Clark	15
16	...	16	...	...	16	172,412	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	...	3,240.00	3,540.00	Thomas E. Garnar	16
17	...	14	...	...	14	94,713	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	29	...	...	...	2,635.20	2,906.70	Patrick A. Tork	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	4,798.35	...	4,798.35	Charles H. Manion	18
19	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. B. Trosper	19
20	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1,620.00	1,710.00	Louis R. Potts	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend	21
a	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
22	...	21	4	...	25	142,800	...	...	9	10,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	27	41	...	...	...	6,673.00	12,592.00	Frances J. White	22
23	...	1	...	...	1	48,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. D. Wiant	23
24	...	3	1	3	7	68,269	...	...	5	30,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	939.00	1,135.73	Fred Conaway	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	9,674.34	9,674.34	Mrs. Lois H. Hurt	25
26	...	18	...	...	18	498,818	...	...	9	9,664	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	6	8	5	5	...	...	...	1,320.00	6,563.00	Warren Pugh	26
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,409	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. P. Corcoran and Betty Eckhardt	a
27	...	2	...	...	2	11,560	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	300.00	300.00	E. G. Bias	27
28	...	6	...	...	6	165,528	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myrtle F. Sturtevant	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	750.00	...	750.00	A. J. Roepke	29
30	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10,000.00	...	10,300.00	F. B. Porter	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. H. Webster	31
32	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Raymond J. Morrissy	32
33	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter Gander, Jr.	33
34	...	5	...	...	5	[4]20,900	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753.90	A. M. Olson and A. L. Conrow	34
35	...	3	9	5	17	110,111	...	...	3	19,776	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	528.00	7,103.00	F. G. Kiesler	35
36	...	7	...	...	7	102,551	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. Earl Fogelsong	36
37	...	19	...	...	19	300,000	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	1	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	4,382.40	117.60	4,500.00	Kennetb F. Bick	37
38	...	7	...	...	7	254,301	...	...	17	118,857	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	1,013.10	1,013.10	G. M. Phelan	38
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	125,572.19	...	125,572.19	Floyd A. Carlson	a
39	...	1	...	...	1	19,500	...	...	1	13,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. G. Briggs	39
40	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. M. Wiley	40
41	...	...	...	14	14	276,536	...	...	8	17,402	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	7,080.73	1,577.50	32,237.89	H. C. Thompson	41
42	13	1	2	2	18	...	3	230,000	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	7,000.00	...	22,000.00	Vernon Gruper	42
43	15	40	...	...	55	[6]6,411,214	4	1,243,000	20	933,183	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	19	18	...	...	...	5,808.00	21,346.00	Dorothy Enderis	43
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	3	1	1	...	1	82	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Hauserman	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211,980.00	...	[22]211,980.00	Gilbert Clegg	b
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	...	5	...	1	11	3	...	...	...	...	249,123.36	...	249,123.36	George Hansen	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	16,556.15	...	16,556.15	H. T. Summeril	45
46	...	4	...	...	4	128,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armin H. Gerhardt	46
47	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. H. Murphy	47
48	...	2	...	...	2	15,000	1	10,000	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Folke C. Johansson	48
49	...	...	...	33	33	146,850	1	62,113	6	84,642	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raymond C. Miller	49
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	...	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	98,350.00	...	98,350.00	A. L. Cone	a
50	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000.00	...	18,000.00	W. N. Smith	50
51	...	8	...	...	8	201,000	3	42,300	5	40,000	1	5	2	2	1	...	...	13	2	8	...	...	...	20,000.00	...	20,000.00	B. A. Solhraa	51
52	...	4	...	...	4	49,511	...	...	12	23,761	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,225.00	...	6,000.00	Ferdinand A. Bahr	52
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	11,028.43	...	93,656.50	C. C. Buenger	a
53	...	1	...	4	5	[4]120,000	...	...	6	53,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. M. Genskow	53
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780.00	William D. Stockwell	a
54	...	1	...	...	1	[4]26,195	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	117.50	117.50	Marie Killingstad	54
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. Vincent	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800.00	...	3,800.00	R. C. Heins	56

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)					Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				Paid Workers			Volunteer Workers									
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Full Time Year Round	No. of Men	No. of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages			Total		
											For Leadership	Other Services	Total			
	Wisc.—Cont.															
1	Two Rivers	10,264	Board of Recreation	11	3	1	....	....	1,050.69	7,693.35	6,437.05	7,254.13	13,691.18	22,435.22	M	1
2	Waukesha	17,800	City Playground Committee	3	2	....	....	....	.....	318.14	855.00	.....	855.00	1,173.14	M	2
3	Wausau	23,756	Recreation Department and Park Commission	1	....	....	1	....	500.00	1,150.00	405.00	1,900.00	2,305.00	3,955.00	M	3
4	Wauwatosa	25,000	School Board	5	4	....	....	....	.....	150.00	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	1,200.00	M	4
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429.78	M	a
5	West Allis	36,000	Board of Education and Board of Park Commissioners	33	20	3	....	....	.....	4,302.02	3,750.00	23,532.88	27,282.88	31,584.90	M	5
6	Whitefish Bay	6,300	Department of Public Works and School Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	260.00	.....	260.00	2,460.00	M	6
7	Wisconsin Rapids	8,273	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	7
			Park and Pool Commission	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	2,500.00	M	a
	Wyoming															
8	Cheyenne[95]	17,361	Recreation Committee and E. R. A.	1	....	....	1	1	.....	78.00	140.00	.....	140.00	218.00	M&P	8
9	Riverton	1,500	School Board and Recreation Committee	1	....	....	1	1	70.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	370.00	M&P	9
	Hawaii															
10	Hilo	18,000	Recreation Committee	4	2	1	1	2	780.00	987.50	1,812.50	.....	1,812.50	3,580.00	C&P	10
11	Honolulu	142,460	Recreation Commission	19	18	1	....	....	.....	4,200.00	15,114.00	.....	15,114.00	19,314.00	M	11
12	Lanai City	3,000	Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd.	3	...	1	....	....	500.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	300.00	1,900.00	3,900.00	P	12
13	Wailuku, Maui	48,000	Alexander House Settlement	9	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	13,000.00	P	13
	CANADA															
	Alberta															
14	Calgary	83,000	Parks and Recreation Department	7	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	948.32	.....	948.32	5,951.55	M	14
	Brit. Columbia															
15	Vancouver	265,000	Board of Park Commissioners	18	16	1	....	....	10,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	32,584.94	M	15
16	Victoria	39,082	Parks Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,327.00	M	16
	Manitoba															
17	Winnipeg	223,017	Public Park Board	33	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,206.44	M	17
	Ontario															
18	Cornwall	25,000	Recreation Association	7	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	4,000.00	M&P	18
19	Hamilton	155,000	Recreation Commission	27	27	11	....	....	1,378.00	2,900.00	10,535.00	460.00	10,995.00	15,273.00	M	19
			Board of Park Management	1	....	1	....	....	.....	5,000.00	1,300.00	18,700.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	M	a
20	Kapuskasing	3,200	Community Club, Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co., Ltd.	7	1	3	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,133.44	P	20
21	Kitchener	32,000	Playgrounds Committee	14	16	....	....	....	.....	600.00	2,200.00	100.00	2,300.00	2,900.00	M	21
22	London	75,000	Public Utilities Commission	18	12	....	....	....	2,864.38	11,088.26	4,372.39	6,134.00	10,506.39	24,459.03	M	22
23	Ottawa	137,911	Playground Department	25	19	6	....	....	1,816.29	17,521.41	15,628.21	23,592.14	39,220.35	58,558.05	M	23
24	Peterborough	23,044	Committee of City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,484.17	.....	2,262.74	2,262.74	3,746.91	M	24
25	Port Arthur	19,819	Board of Park Management	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	25
26	Sudbury	20,079	Parks Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	M	26
27	Toronto	623,562	Parks Department	127	134	14	....	....	6,519.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,917.00	M	27
28	Windsor	62,000	Board of Park Management	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,612.96	M	28
	Quebec															
29	Montreal	1,162,520	Recreation Department	141	16	66	....	....	.....	24,175.00	67,460.00	83,243.00	150,703.00	174,878.00	M	29
			Parks and Playgrounds Association	33	18	3	27	35	2,500.00	5,864.52	16,299.09	900.00	17,199.09	25,563.61	P	a
30	Quebec	140,000	Playgrounds Committee	4	4	....	....	....	82.76	1,164.63	777.58	176.80	954.38	2,201.77	M&P	30
31	Temiscaming	2,000	Town of Temiscaming	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	31
32	Westmount	26,000	Parks Department	1	1	....	14	3	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00	10,066.17	M	32
	Saskatchewan															
33	Regina	54,000	Civic Playground Association	9	5	....	23	3	.....	1,130.00	1,173.00	225.00	1,398.00	2,528.00	M	33
34	Saskatoon	43,291	Playgrounds Association	13	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	2,160.00	3,469.97	5,629.97	5,629.97	M&P	34

FOOTNOTES

† **Under Sources of Financial Support M— Municipal Funds; P—Private Funds; S—State Funds and C—County Funds.**

1. **This report covers recreation service in Ishkooda, Wenonah, Muscoda, Delonah, Westfield, Edgewater, Docena, Hamilton, Bessemer, Fairfield and Birmingham.**
2. **This figure represents the total number of volunteers reported.**
3. **This report covers service in Leeds, Kimberly, Powderly and Bessemer.**
4. **This figure represents participants only.**
5. **Expenditures data incomplete.**
6. **This report covers service in Compton, Clearwater, Enterprise, Lynwood and Willowbrook.**
7. **These workers were employed on a full time year round basis September, 1934.**
8. **This amount represents expenditures of Recreation Commission and School Board only.**

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Summer & Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leadership: Number of Men	Number of Women	Employed Full Time: No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	3	...	...	...	3	63,223	1	74,498	2	12,500	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur P. Eckley	1
2	...	3	...	...	3	66,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	[9]41	8	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Fred G. Hofherr	2
3	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	..	..	....	....	....	2,600.00	.....	2,600.00	I. S. Horgen	3
4	...	4	...	...	4	[4]21,090	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	William T. Darling	4
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Iverson	a
5	3	8	...	...	11	258,816	1	20,000	5	85,000	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	17	2	...	....	....	....	17,655.00	.....	17,655.00	Fred W. Zirkel and E. C. Pynn	5
6	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	4	2,342	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph H. Cahill and C. A. Wangerin	6
7	1	2	...	1	4	.....	...	.....	1	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Torresani	7
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	....	....	....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	P. A. Pratt	a
8	...	5	11	...	16	.....	...	.....	18	7,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	....	....	.....	2,250.00	2,250.00	A. S. Jessup and Eilen Anderson	8
9	...	1	1	...	2	.....	...	.....	1	200	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	....	....	1,797.20	50.00	1,847.20	John O. Goodman	9
10	4	11	...	...	15	[4]17,240	1	.....	3	3,900	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	1	3	...	.....	1,003.20	1,003.20	Ernest A. Lilley	10
11	31	...	...	...	31	898,759	1	40,462	...	.....	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	....	....	.....	10,161.00	10,161.00	Theodore Nohriga	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	50,000	2	2,700	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Frank Katterman	12
13	...	...	...	77	77	.....	5	40,500	1	5,153	17	17	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	E. L. Damkroger	13
14	...	8	...	...	8	[4]57,752	...	.....	...	.....	16	18	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	....	....	....	....	247.64	.....	247.64	William R. Reader	14
15	...	14	...	...	14	[4]385,000	...	.....	6	.....	42	26	9	2	2	...	3	111	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Ian Eisenhardt and Eileen English	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	12	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Warren	16
17	...	15	...	22	37	852,309	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	2	2	1	55	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	G. Champion	17
18	1	1	...	...	2	50,000	3	50,000	...	.....	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Joe St. Denis	18
19	...	...	...	17	17	370,661	...	.....	5	15,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	120.00	John J. Syme	19
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	34	...	...	1	1	...	23	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	F. Marshall	a
20	...	1	...	...	1	5,020	2	117,380	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Herbert J. Swetman	20
21	...	6	...	...	6	81,261	...	.....	6	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Harold Ballantyne	21
22	...	7	...	...	7	[4]148,335	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	2	1	1	...	3	14	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	A. Green and John Innes	22
23	...	15	...	...	15	561,381	...	.....	1	3,200	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	E. F. Morgan	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	S. R. Armstrong	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	T. J. McAuliffe	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	H. P. McKeown	26
27	5	16	...	39	60	2,075,913	5	531,620	53	537,578	4	20	6	...	...	...	...	313	13	....	....	....	....	24,792.00	.....	24,792.00	C. E. Chambers	27
28	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Anthony L. Moor	28
29	37	...	...	66	103	[9][6]12,468,957	22	1,738,947	...	.....	17	14	...	1	...	18	7	60	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Lucien Asselin	29
a	1	10	...	...	11	[4]339,300	...	.....	2	51,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	William Bowie	a
30	...	4	...	...	4	98,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	J. B. O'Regan	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	A. K. Grimmer	31
32	6	..	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	P. E. Jarman	32
33	...	13	...	...	13	[4]89,747	...	.....	...	.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Turner	33
34	...	4	...	...	4	[4]27,787	...	.....	...	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	L. A. Kreutzwieser	34

9. The Los Angeles County Department of Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds maintains recreation facilities in Arcadia, Artesia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bell, Bellflower, Belvedere, Bloomfield, Burbank, Centinella, Claremont, Clearwater, Compton, Covina, Culver City, Duarte, Downey, El Nido, El Monte, Gardena, Glendale, Garvey, Glendora, Graham, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, Inglewood, La Crescenta, La Verne, Lancaster, Lawndale, Lennox, Long Beach, Lynwood, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Newhall, Norwalk, Pasadena, Palmdale, Pomona, Puente, Rosemead, Redondo Beach, San Dimas, Saugus, Santa Monica, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, South Gate, Temple City, Van Nuys, Torrance, Whittier, Willowbrook, Wilmington, Gloria Gardens, Castaic, San Fernando, Los Nietos, North Ranchito, Palos Verdes and Wilmar.

10. This figure includes attendance at indoor recreation centers.

11. This figure represents attendance at 3 buildings only.

12. The Pasadena City School District includes the cities of Altadena and Pasadena.

13. This report covers service in Riverside, Hemet, San Jacinto, Elsinore, Corona, Perris, Banning and Beaumont.

14. Expenditures cover only a six-months' period.

15. This figure includes attendance at 14 indoor centers.

16. This figure includes attendance at recreation buildings.

17. The Santa Barbara County Board of Forestry operated bathing beaches at Carpenteria, Gaviota, Surf and Goleta.

18. This report covers service in Ventura, Ojai, Conejo, Santa Rosa, Camarillo, Somis, Moorpark, Santa Paula and Fillmore.

19. Twenty-six of these playgrounds are on park property and maintained by the Park Department.

20. The Leisure Time Council conducts some activities but is primarily a consulting agency.

21. Two of the playgrounds operated by the Branford Commmunty Council are at Short Beach and Stony Creek.

22. This figure includes attendance at 4 year round recreation centers.

22a. This amount was paid by the Y. M. C. A.

23. This amount does not include cost of operating golf courses, pools and other facilities not operated directly by the National Capital Parks.

24. This report covers service in Barrineau Park, Cottage Hill, Gonzales, McDavid and Gull Point.

25. Maintained a program of community recreation activities for colored citizens.

26. During 1934 the facilities and services of the park districts of Chicago were merged under a single Park District. Because of this fact reports of most of these park authorities are not available this year.

27. The Cook County Forest Preserve District maintains recreation facilities in Des Plaines, Glencoe, Glenview, Glenwood, Lemont, Lyons, Morton Grove, Northbrook, Palatine, River Forest, River Grove, South Chicago Heights, Thornton, Western Springs, Wheeling, Wilmette and several additional communities.

28. These facilities are operated by the Park Board and the cost is not included in this report.

29. The Winnebago County Forest Preserve District maintains recreation facilities in Rockford, Rockton Township, Pecatornica, Shirland, Loves Park and Cherry Valley.

30. This amount was spent on the stadium which was financed by city bonds through a specially created corporation.

31. This figure represents the total number of emergency workers reported.

32. This figure does not include cost of golf course which is operated by a Golf Association.

33. Community Service was not responsible for spending most of this amount. It was largely spent on municipal areas for projects and services initiated by this organization.

34. The Metropolitan District Commission maintains recreation facilities in Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Waltham, Belmont, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Hull, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Winthrop and Winchester.

35. This figure includes attendance at recreation buildings, beaches and ice skating areas.

36. Some of the leaders reported served in other towns in Mecosta County.

37. The Flint Community Music Association promotes and operates a community wide music program in cooperation with public schools, churches, industries and homes.

38. This figure includes attendance at indoor recreation centers.

39. This figure includes $2200.00 spent by the Engineering Department for maintaining skating rinks.

39a. Two of the playgrounds are in Evansville and Osakis.

40. This report covers regular service in four communities and occasional service in many others.

41. This report covers service in Cloquet, Carlton and other communities in the county.

42. This report relates to Independent School District No. 2 which in addition to Coleraine includes five villages.

43. This man is employed as sports leader for three months in the winter.

44. This report covers service in Kitzville, Carson Lake, Kelly Lake, Mahoning, Stevenson, Kerr and Silica.

45. This report covers service in Lakefield, Windom, Bingham Lake, Storden, Heron Lake, Alpha, Jackson, Mt. Lake, Westbrook, Jeffers, Okahena and Wilder.

46. This report covers service in Cook, Orr, Brookston, Meadowlands, Floodwood and approximately 50 other rural communities.

47. This report covers service in Clotho, Clarissa, Browerville, Long Prairie, Burtrum, Round Prairie, Little Sauk, Bertha, Eagle Bend, Hewitt, Staples, Philbrook, Germania, Moran, Fawn Lake, Iona, Leslie, Bruce and Gordon.

48. This report relates to the service of American Legion Recreation Teams which conducted activities in 254 different centers.

49. This report covers service in Ely, Ruth, McGill and Kimberly.

50. Some of the workers reported under the Recreation Commission also serve the World War Memorial Association.

51. This report covers service in Mt. Hope, Hibernia, Danville and Wharton.

52. The Essex County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in Newark, Bloomfield, East Orange, Irvington, Montclair, Nutley, Orange, Belleville, Caldwell, West Orange, Verona, Essex Fells, Millburn and South Orange.

53. In addition, 20 emergency leaders served the Department in 1934. These workers and their salaries are included in the special report of Emergency Service in Jersey City.

54. This report also includes service in Morris Plains.

55. The relief service reported here was also extended to Highland Park.

56. Summer population 100,000.

57. The Passaic County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in Wayne Township, Paterson, West Paterson, Pompton Lakes and Totowa.

58. This is a 27-hole golf course.

59. Funds are received from "Taxation by Contract" on all restricted property.

60. The Union County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in New Providence, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Kenilworth, Roselle, Rahway, Linden, Union, Mountainside, Summit, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Cranford, Hillside, Roselle Park and Garwood.

61. This is one of the communities in Westchester County which is also served by the County Recreation Commission.

62. This report covers service in Ripley, Sherman, Clymer, Panama, Cassadaga, Sinclairville, Cherry Creek, Forestville, Mayville, Westfield, Lakewood, Celoron, Silver Creek, Fredonia and Falconer.

63. Eastchester includes the incorporated villages of Bronxville and Tuckahoe.

64. The Erie County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in East Hamburg, Aurora, Lancaster and Tonawanda.

65. This person is also reported as a full time year round worker with the Outing Club, Inc.

66. This amount represents expenditures on municipal, not school, recreation areas.

67. This amount was spent in one borough.

68. This figure represents attendance at 168 playgrounds only. It includes the attendance at 29 recreation buildings.

69. This figure represents attendance at 16 recreation buildings only.

70. The Westchester County Recreation Commission aids the cities, small towns and villages of the county in increasing recreation opportunities for their citizens.

71. The Westchester County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in Yonkers, Ardsley, Tarrytown, Harmon, White Plains, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Cortlandt and Yorktown.

72. Four of these were employed on a full time basis during 1934.

73. This amount includes expenditures on 8 school grounds.

74. Fifteen thousand dollars of the amount reported under expenditures was for the operation of the 18-hole golf course which is operated by a special commission appointed by the Mayor.

75. This report covers service in Addyston, Blue Ash, Cleves, Delhi Township, Elmwood Place, Fairfax, Glendale, Lockland, Loveland, Madeira, Mariemont, Newtown, North Bend, North College Hill, Norwood, Saint Bernard and Silverton.

76. This figure includes attendance at swimming pools and wading pools.

77. The Metropolitan Park Board maintains recreation facilities in Hinckley Township, Willoughby Township, Euclid, Bedford, Brecksville and Olmsted.

78. This amount represents the cost of maintaining golf courses and of lifeguards at bathing beaches.

79. The Allegheny County Bureau of Parks maintains recreation facilities in McCardles, Snowden and Broughton.

80. This figure includes playground attendance also.

81. Eighteen of these pools are also included in the report of the Department of Hygiene.

82. In addition to this amount, approximately $56,500.00 were expended by the Park Department, Water Bureau and School District for maintenance of the recreation facilities reported.

83. This report covers service in Swoyersville, Sugar Notch, Wyoming, Georgetown, Midvale, Ashley, Plymouth, Freeland, Pittston, Hazelton, West Pittston, West Hazelton, Duryea, Avoca, Dupont, Exeter, Warrior Run, West Wyoming and Lafflin.

84. A number of the facilities listed are on Park Department property.

85. The Neighborhood Guild serves the villages of Peace Dale, Wakefield, Kingston, West Kingston and Mantanuck.

86. This figure represents attendance at 4 centers only.

87. This report covers service in Glen Allen, Highland Springs, Elko and Hardy.

88. This report covers service in Vancouver, Washougal, Camas, Amboy, Yacolt and Ridgefield.

89. Some of the playgrounds reported are in Dunbar, Clendinen and Eastbank.

90. This report covers service in Cameron, Moundsville, McMechen, Benwood and Glendale.

91. This report covers service in Wana, Blacksville, Continental, Cassville, Osage, Everettsville, Westover, Star City, Sabraton, Pursglove and Jerome Park.

92. This amount represents expenditures for purchase and improvement of recreation areas to be administered by the School Board.

93. The Milwaukee County Park Commission maintains recreation facilities in South Milwaukee, West Allis, Wauwatosa, Shorewood, Greenfield, North Milwaukee and Brown Deer.

94. This pool on a city playground is owned by a private corporation but will later be turned over to the city.

95. This report covers service in Hillsdale, Carpenter, Pine Bluffs and Little Bear.

96. This figure includes attendance at skating rinks.

Emergency Recreation Service in 1934

Reports reaching the Association indicate that in 1,025 communities recreation services were provided in 1934 because emergency recreation leaders and funds were made available. This number does not include any of the cities listed in the earlier section of the Year Book in which some regular local recreation service was supplemented through the help of emergency funds. Because these 1,025 communities would not have appeared in the Year Book had it not been for the special funds made available, the recreation service in these communities is reported in a special set of tables. These tables also contain reports of some activities carried on in 45 additional cities which also conducted some regular service and which therefore were included in the main section of the Year Book. Emergency service in these cities is reported in this second section, however, either because this particular service was financed entirely from emergency funds or in some cases because the city was included in a county report of emergency service.

A large percentage of the communities reporting emergency service only in 1934 are appearing in the Year Book for the first time. It will be noted that many of the reports cover county-wide service which includes the conducting of playgrounds and centers in a considerable number of towns and villages throughout these counties. The people in many of these smaller communities have never before had an opportunity to take part in a recreation program under leadership.

Even though the communities reporting emergency service only number 1,025, this figure does not begin to indicate the extent of emergency recreation service in 1934. Not only is the information which was submitted concerning service in many of these communities incomplete as compared with the reports received from the regular cities, but no record was received from large numbers of communities in which it is known that recreation projects were carried on last year. As in the case of regular reports, only information from county and local agencies has been incorporated. The emergency relief administration in a southern state reported that 462 emergency leaders operated 292 playgrounds in that state in 1934 whereas Year Book reports received from localities in this state cover only one playground conducted by two emergency leaders. Likewise in a northern state, 73 emergency leaders were reported although not a single report was received from a locality within this state indicating emergency leadership. On the other hand, emergency recreation service in a number of states, such as New Jersey, New York, Alabama and Michigan, was reported by a large number of agencies in these particular states.

Among the reasons why information concerning emergency service is less complete and perhaps less accurate than reports from cities reporting regular programs, is the fact that in many states emergency recreation programs were not set up until late in 1934. In many cases leaders were inexperienced. A large percentage of them were submitting Year Book reports for the first time and in many cases, especially those relating to county-wide service, detailed records were not available. In spite of these difficulties, much valuable information was secured, and the hearty cooperation received from a large number of state, county and local emergency relief authorities is gratefully acknowledged.

The following summaries and statistical tables indicate the scope and nature of the facilities and activities carried on in the cities reporting emergency service. The extent to which recreation programs have contributed to better living in these communities may be judged in part by the extent to which they themselves assume responsibility for continuing these programs after the emergency has passed. It will be interesting to note how many of these communities appear in the regular table in 1935, indicating that they have at least shared in the responsibility for financing the work.

In most of the summary tables which follow, the number of cities reporting the various

items is indicated. It should be kept in mind that many of the figures representing cities reporting actually represent county reports and that therefore the number of individual communities involved is much larger than the figure indicates.

Leadership

A total of 5,153 men and women were paid from emergency funds for service as recreation leaders with agencies or in towns, cities and villages where no other leadership was provided in 1934. Reports of such workers were received from 467 cities but they indicate that these workers served in nearly 1,000 communities. Approximately 60 per cent of these leaders were men.

Because many recreation projects extended for a limited period and others were not established until late in 1934, relatively few recreation leaders paid from emergency funds served throughout the year. Furthermore the different local regulations governing relief work programs resulted in a wide divergence in the number of hours per week which these leaders served. Therefore no figures are available as to the number of persons who served on a full time year round basis, such as were secured in the case of workers paid from regular funds. One hundred and eight cities, however, using emergency leaders only, indicated that 871 leaders were serving on a full time basis, and 1,491 additional leaders were reported serving on this basis in cities carrying on regular service. There is reason to believe that a much greater number of persons were serving full time at the close of 1934. Even so, the number reported, 2,362, is larger than the number of full time year round leaders paid from regular funds.

The following table summarizes the emergency service in all the cities reporting such leadership in 1934. In each instance the figures in parentheses represent the number of cities reporting the particular item.

	In Cities With Emergency Service Only	*In Cities With Regular Service*	*In All Cities Reporting*
Men Workers	2,940 (377)	10,733 (375)	13,673 (752)
Women Workers	2,213 (401)	7,288 (339)	9,501 (740)
Total Workers	5,153 (467)	18,021 (391)	23,174 (858)
Men Workers Employed Full Time	537 (83)	965 (81)	1,502 (164)
Women Workers Employed Full Time	334 (81)	526 (63)	860 (144)
Total Workers Employed Full Time	871 (108)	1,491 (91)	2,362 (199)

Volunteers

Fifteen hundred and ninety-seven men and women were enlisted as volunteers in 155 cities employing only emergency workers. In contrast with the situation in cities conducting regular work, more women than men served as volunteers, the numbers being 864 and 666, respectively. In comparison with the total number of paid leaders there are more volunteers in the cities having emergency service only than in cities reporting regular service.

Playgrounds and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

More than two thousand outdoor playgrounds were open under leadership of emergency workers in 1934 in communities which otherwise would have had no outdoor playground program. This number is in addition to the many play centers which were opened in other cities because emergency leadership supplemented the regular playground staff. Many of these 2,010 playgrounds were in communities which had never before had a playground program. The marked extension of play opportunities through the use of emergency workers is further illustrated by the fact that 43 per cent of these playgrounds were open under leadership in 1934 for the first time.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (353 cities)		1,890
Open year round (35 cities)	125	
Open during the summer months only (241 cities)	1,164	
Open during school year only (55 cities)	223	
Open during summer and other seasons (741)	378	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (1,113 playgrounds in 278 cities)		99,956
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (178 cities)		33,477
Number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1934 for the first time (228 cities)		788

In addition to the foregoing, outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (56 cities)		120
Open year round (12 cities)	22	
Open summer months only (25 cities)	59	
Open school year only (13 cities)	21	
Open summer and other seasons (6 cities)	18	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (371 playgrounds in 71 cities)		9,254
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (20 cities)		1,856
Number of playgrounds for colored people open in 1934 for the first time (43 cities)		74

Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (360 cities)	2,010
Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people (1,184 playgrounds)	144,543
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people (1,490 playgrounds in 230 cities)	22,285,114
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people open in 1934 for the first time	862

Recreation Buildings

Emergency leadership made possible the use of 99 recreation buildings for recreation programs in 1934. In view of the fact that many of them are located in small communities, the total attendance of 678,709 which was recorded at 70 of them shows a very considerable use.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (52 cities)	88
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (62 buildings in 36 cities)	582,221

In addition, recreation buildings for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of recreation buildings for colored people (10 cities)	11
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (8 buildings in 7 cities)	96,488

Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people	99
Total yearly or seasonal participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (79 buildings in 39 cities)	678,709

Indoor Recreation Centers

The extent to which emergency leadership was used to conduct indoor activities in schools and other buildings not used primarily for recreation is evident from the fact that 1,506 such centers were reported in 1934. The number of communities reporting them was 255, but since many of the reports related to county-wide service, the centers were probably located in more than 500 towns, cities and villages. In many cases the centers afforded the only recreation opportunity in the community and a large number of them were open under leadership in 1934 for the first time. The attendance at 1,153 of the centers totaled 3,711,040.

Number of centers open 3 or more sessions weekly (166 cities)	830
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (553 centers in 128 cities)	3,273,209

Number of centers open less than 3 sessions weekly (127 cities)	676
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (600 centers in 105 cities)	437,831
Total number of indoor recreation centers (255 cities)	1,506
Total attendance (1,153 centers)	3,711,040

Play Streets

Nine cities reported a total of 97 play streets open under leadership, 11 of them open in 1934 for the first time.

Recreation Facilities

Large numbers of people had an opportunity to engage in a variety of sports and other outdoor activities in the cities where emergency leaders only were reported. Although the number of units of service at a majority of the facilities listed in the following table were not reported, the figures submitted show a total in excess of 2,400,000 participation. Like the similar table relating to facilities in cities reporting regular service, ball diamonds, tennis courts, athletic fields and ice skating areas are most numerous. Golf courses, swimming pools and special facilities for winter sports are relatively few. A much larger proportion of the various facilities listed were open in 1934 for the first time than was true of the facilities in cities reporting regular service.

Throughout the following table the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting in each particular case and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participants per season*	*Number open in 1934 for first time*
Athletic Fields	354 (159)	303,114 (55) [118]	90 (53)
Baseball Diamonds	556 (205)	351,478 (67) [210]	114 (57)
Bathing Beaches	115 (69)	566,230 (24) [37]	19 (14)
Golf Courses (9-holes)	9 (8)	6,800 (3) [3]	3 (2)
Golf Courses (18-holes)	1 (1)	750 (1) [1]	
Handball Courts	156 (55)		42 (21)
Ice Skating Areas	369 (54)	300,946 (21) [83]	77 (23)
Ski Jumps	9 (6)	600 (1) [2]	6 (4)
Softball Diamonds	651 (183)	425,880 (80) [349]	214 (83)
Stadiums	16 (14)	30,575 (4) [4]	2 (2)
Summer Camps	11 (9)	1,175 (3) [3]	4 (4)
Swimming Pools (indoor)	12 (10)	69,209 (7) [7]	3 (1)
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	61 (51)	74,931 (17) [21]	19 (15)
Tennis Courts	627 (142)	151,151 (60) [291]	129 (51)
Toboggan Slides	30 (17)	11,430 (9) [20]	18 (10)
Wading Pools	72 (49)		19 (12)

Management

A summary of the number of agencies of various types which were responsible for emergency programs appears in the section devoted to summaries preceding the statistical tables relating to regular service. The 441 public and 52 private agencies listed as managing authorities on the "emergency only" reports included a wide variety of agencies. Heading the list were emergency relief administrations which were listed as the managing authorities in 218 cities and school officials which were listed in 157 cities.

Finances

Nearly $2,200,000 were spent for recreation in 462 of the cities reporting emergency service only, and approximately 75 per cent of this amount was spent for leaders' salaries and wages. (In the cities reporting regular service approximately 75 per cent of the emergency funds were spent for land, buildings and permanent equipment.) In addition, $110,938.65 from non-emergency funds were spent in these cities but none of this money was in payment for leadership. As previously pointed out, expenditures data concerning emergency funds are comparatively incomplete but the following summary relating to all cities reporting such funds shows a total expenditure of $21,092,821.04 which exceeds the total amount reported spent in 1934 from regular funds. In each instance the figures in parentheses represent the number of cities reporting.

	In Cities With Emergency Service Only	*In Cities With Regular Service*	*In All Cities*
Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	$360,632.99 (51)	$13,348,331.52 (195)	$13,708,964.51
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	1,642,713.93 (449)	3,029,149.56 (334)	4,671,863.49
Total Expenditures	2,198,103.39 (462)	18,894,717.65 (465)	21,092,821.04

In addition, funds from non-emergency sources supplemented the emergency expenditures as follows:

Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	$64,596.42	(47)
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	35,813.28	(150)
For Other Services	1,901.80	(12)
Total	103,349.81	(191)

No attempt was made to summarize the sources of emergency funds most of which came from tax sources. The following table summarizing the sources of the non-emergency funds reveals the fact that in many communities emergency service was supplemented by contributions from private sources.

Source of Support	*Amount*	*Number of Cities*
Tax Funds	$60,784.76	80
Fees and Charges	5,817.39	14
Private Funds	44,336.50	109

Special Recreation Activities

Art and craft activities, athletics, folk dancing, play production, music, hiking and swimming were the activities most frequently listed by the cities in which programs were carried on exclusively under emergency workers. Forums, discussion groups and related activities played an important part in these programs, as evidenced by the fact that nearly three times as many different participants are reported as in the cities with regular service. Baseball is first in the number of cities reporting but softball leads in the number of different individuals participating. The table which follows records in part the recreational opportunities made possible by emergency leaders in many communities and the number of individuals who took advantage of them.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Arts and Crafts		
Art activities for children	123	10,649 (69)
Art activities for adults	77	4,292 (50)
Handcraft for children	236	46,431 (156)
Handcraft for adults	155	23,054 (112)
Athletic Activities		
Archery	18	786 (14)
Badge Tests (NRA)	17	6,276 (14)
Baseball	277	80,557 (171)
Basketball	241	125,236 (156)
Bowling	27	50,640 (18)
Handball	111	12,447 (61)
Horseshoes	233	68,214 (151)
Soccer	72	10,517 (42)
Softball	250	209,891 (159)
Tennis	182	87,140 (119)
Volley Ball	238	72,792 (161)
Dancing		
Folk Dancing	160	25,736 (99)
Social Dancing	131	77,878 (84)
Drama		
Drama Tournaments	50	4,353 (32)
Festivals	62	8,925 (31)
Pageants	84	10,243 (48)
Plays	193	26,522 (129)
Puppetry	28	830 (12)
Music		
Vocal	192	74,462 (122)
Instrumental	155	12,548 (107)
Nature Activities		
Hiking	172	15,611 (119)
Gardening	38	6,790 (23)
Nature Lore	80	4,869 (47)
Water Sports		
Swimming	186	64,555 (111)
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	13	440 (5)
Winter Sports		
Ice Hockey	32	2,882 (23)
Skating	67	21,345 (39)
Skiing	25	1,680 (15)
Tobogganing	22	1,840 (14)
Miscellaneous Activities		
Circuses	30	3,047 (12)
First Aid	74	7,817 (38)
Forums, Discussion Groups, etc.	70	99,402 (46)
Playground Newspaper	12	291 (7)
Safety Activities	81	20,338 (41)

Footnotes follow the toble

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	Alabama																	
1	Aliceville, Gordo, Reform	2,000	Alabama Relief Administration	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	284.00	284.00	10.00	3	.....	3	1,308	1
2	Auburn	3,000	A. R. A.	....	2	....	1	....	....	.....	225.00	225.00	.....	2	5,000	3	2,500	2
3	Choctaw County[1]	20,513	A. R. A.	....	1	....	1	7	13	.....	227.00	292.00	.....	12	.....	13	1,341	3
4	Clanton	1,836	Chilton County Child Welfare Board	1	2	....	....	....	1	.....	101.21	101.21	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
5	Clarke County[2]	26,016	A. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	2	.....	176.46	176.46	.....	5	.....	11	300	5
6	Clay County[3]	17,768	County Welfare Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	.....	.....	5	4,134	6
7	Coffee County[4]	32,556	County Relief Administration	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	190.00	190.00	.....	2	4,002	.....	.....	7
8	Conecuh County[5]	25,429	County Emergency Relief Committee	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	217.00	217.00	.....	.....	.....	16	1,170	8
9	Dadeville	1,500	Tallapoosa County Child Welfare Board	....	1	....	....	....	6	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	720	9
10	Decatur	15,533	A. R. A.	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	208.59	208.59	7.00	4	2,260	2	990	10
11	DeKalb County	40,104	County Child Welfare Board and School Board	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	195.00	195.00	15.00	1	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Dothan	16,688	Houston County Child Welfare Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	4	.....	4	1,309	12
13	Florala	3,000	Covington County Recreation Center	....	1	....	1	1	1	.....	240.00	240.00	3.00	5	3,300	5	5,487	13
14	Florence	12,000	Lauderdale County Child Welfare Board	2	7	....	....	2	1	.....	1,799.79	1,799.79	20.75	4	24,563	1	30,000	14
15	Greenville	5,000	A. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	5	.....	144.00	144.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Hale County[6]	26,265	F. E. R. A.	....	4	....	....	....	4	.....	532.60	532.60	.....	6	.....	9	3,700	16
17	Henry County[7]	22,820	County E. R. Committee	2	1	2	....	....	....	4,499.60	90.00	4,589.60	.....	6	1,672	6	1,580	17
18	Huntsville	31,000	A. R. A.	....	6	....	5	8	23	.....	1,235.16	1,235.16	.....	6	11,664	10	13,116	18
19	LaFayette	2,500	Chambers County E. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	135.00	135.00	.....	6	6,000	1	120	19
20	Lamar County[8]	18,001	A. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	70.00	97.00	.....	1	.....	13	666	20
21	Lowndes County[9]	22,878	F. E. R. A.	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	83.60	83.60	.....	2	120	3	240	21
22	Marengo County[10]	36,427	County Child Welfare Board	....	27	....	....	3	6	6.070.68	2,230.20	8,330.88	709.07	10	5,000	5	4,000	22
23	Marion County[11]	25,967	A. R. A.	....	1	....	1	4	10	.....	45.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	4	350	23
24	Mobile	70,000	F. E. R. A.	4	56	....	....	1	....	.....	16,000.00	27,800.00	3,600.00	39	198,000	1	25,000	24
25	Montgomery	66,072	A. R. A.	6	28	1	1	2	....	.....	3,474.40	3,474.40	106.00	9	.....	7	5,527	25
26	Oneonta	1,500	Blount County Child Welfare Board	....	1	....	1	....	2	.....	135.00	135.00	.....	2	643	2	435	26
27	Pike County	32,240	County R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	93.42	93.42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27
28	Pine Apple	650	F. E. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	147.50	147.50	.....	1	974	2	974	28
29	Prattville	2,300	F. E. R. A.	....	6	....	1	4	7	.....	545.00	545.00	.....	3	4,902	8	12,988	29
30	Robertsdale	800	A. R. A.	....	1	....	....	1	7	.....	135.00	135.00	3.34	4	312	4	534	30
31	Russellville	3,000	A. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	4	.....	270.00	270.00	.....	4	.....	4	.....	31
32	Scottsboro	2,300	A. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	1	800	5	800	32
33	Selma	20,000	Dallas County Relief Association	5	1	1	1	4	2	.....	90.00	186.36	.....	3	4,594	1	.....	33
34	Sheffield	6,621	Muscle Shoals Division, Alabama Transient Bureau	1	1	1	....	....	....	100.00	774.00	904.00	.....	1	2,250	2	11,800	34
35	Sumter[12]	26,929	County Relief Department	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	257.92	257.92	400.00	2	.....	5	549	35
36	Tarrant City	7,500	School Board and Recreation Committee	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	120.00	132.00	10.00	....	.....	1	.....	36
37	Tuscaloosa County[13]	64,153	County Relief Committee	....	2	....	2	1	5	.....	237.50	237.50	.....	.....	.....	6	2,554	37
38	Tuscumbia[13.1]	4,533	F. E. R. A.	7	4	....	....	5	12	20.00	983.00	1,986.00	75.00	4	7,860	8	9,746	38
39	Union Springs	5,206	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	1	14	.....	213.32	297.32	.....	1	.....	1	1,057	39
40	Walker County[14]	59,445	A. R. A.	17	14	....	....	....	....	.....	854.20	854.20	150.00	13	8,814	8	8,817	40
41	Wetumka	3,500	A. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	Arizona																	
42	Globe[15]	7,157	Gila County Board of Public Welfare E. R. A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	252.00	.....	....	.....	....	.....	42
	Arkansas																	
43	Bradley	500	School Board and E. R. A.	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	89.50	210.70	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Buckner	275	Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	....	....	....	516.00	97.40	613.40	55.10	1	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Clarksville	3,600	American Legion Auxiliary	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	429.60	429.60	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	45
46	Hartman	500	American Legion Auxiliary	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	144.00	144.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46
47	Lamar	500	American Legion Auxiliary	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	139.20	139.20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Lewisville	1,060	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	63.20	74.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48
49	Locust Bayou	488	School Board	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Mt. Pleasant	150	Izard County E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	1	.....	1	.....	50
51	Russellville	5,400	E. R. A.	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	51
52	Texarkana	35,000	E. R. A.	5	16	....	....	[83]25	....	.....	984.40	1,284.40	.....	6	16,901	5	15,801	52
53	Thornton	500	School Board and Parent Teacher Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	504.00	504.00	60.00	1	.....	1	.....	53
	California																	
54	Barnes City	3,000	Centinella Woman's Club	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	54
55	Norwalk, Bellflower, Artesia	20,831	S. E. R. A., School Board and Coordinating Council	5	5	3	3	....	....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	200.00	1	10,000	.....	.....	55
56	Redondo Beach	9,347	City Council	20	10	....	....	....	....	.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....	10	12,000	3	4,500	56
57	San Bernardino County[16]	146,180	S. E. R. A.	153	20	10	2	11	....	.....	54,405.73	54,405.73	4,973.00	28	936,474	28	413,275	57
	Colorado																	
68	Pueblo	55,000	Recreation Commission	20	9	5	....	1	....	.....	14,259.00	21,459.00	1,250.00	8	69,700	7	60,750	58
	Connecticut																	
69	Farmington	6,000	School Department	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	209.20	209.20	.....	3	2,000	4	.....	59
60	Jewett City	4,500	Recreation Committee	2	....	2	....	....	....	100.00	600.0	700.00	69.00	....	.....	3	.....	60
61	New London	30,000	Educational and Training Center	7	2	....	....	....	....	20.00	1,004.40	1,024.40	.....	.....	.....	4	4,800	61
62	Stratford	22,000	F. E. R. A.	5	8	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	[17]15,039	1	200	62
63	Torrington	26,000	School Board	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
	Florida																	
64	Apalachicola	4,000	Florida Emergency Relief Administration	1	3	1	1	....	....	.....	517.55	628.63	.....	6	2,400	5	18,000	64
65	Bay County[13]	12,091	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A., and School Board	1	6	1	....	6	....	1,834.00	468.60	2,302.60	101.00	28	3,700	1	8,000	65
66	Broward County[19]	20,094	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	1	1	1	1	....	....	.....	552.50	552.50	.....	12	123,660	12	25,000	66

EMERGENCY RECREATION SERVICE IN 1934

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	Florida—Cont.																	
1	Calhoun County[20]	7,298	Recreation Commission	2	1		1	5	6		430.80	430.80		7	1,364	9	6,776	1
2	Collier County[21]	2,883	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	1	2	1	2				308.00	308.00		4	91,000	4	13,611	2
3	Dade County[22]	142,955	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	15	12	5	9					11,660.50		8	2,499,000	23	21,300	3
4	Daytona Beach	20,000	F. E. R. A.	4	6				1	47,266.42	1,120.00	48,386.42		4	13,576	3	4,500	4
5	DeLand	5,246	Park and Recreation Board	7	9						1,750.00	2,750.00	2,752.00	3	18,000	1	20,000	5
6	District No. 3, F. E. R. A.[23]		Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	47	35	9	4			1,697.93	9,550.80	16,235.58	9,298.04	39	1,022,180	34		6
7	District No. 6, F. E. R. A.[24]		Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	22	37	1	1	51	55			13,545.63		51		30	194,979	7
8	Fort Pierce	5,200	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	4					12,913.55	1,242.82	14,156.37	3,321.85	3		1	17,500	8
9	Gadsden County[25]	29,890	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	3	2					13,645.36	1,000.00	14,645.36	6,929.38	5	10,000	5	16,400	9
10	Gainesville	12,000	Recreation Council and F. E. R. A.	3	3			15	20					7	4,500	7	2,250	10
11	Gulf County[26]	3,182	F. E. R. A.	1	2									1		3		11
12	Hamilton County[27]	9,454	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	1					140.00	219.16	359.16	291.20	2	3,000	2	600	12
13	Holmes County[28]	12,924	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	3	2	1		5	3		681.55	868.45		10	34,600	10	32,500	13
14	Jackson County[29]	31,969	F. E. R. A.	6	5	6	5				700.00	1,420.00		15		21	15,685	14
15	Jefferson County[30]	13,404	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	3					7,225.96	591.20	7,817.16	911.90	7	6,202	7	8,800	15
16	Key West	12,831	F. E. R. A.	7	5	7	5				1,596.12	9,679.16		3		1	2,000	16
17	Kissimmee	3,162	Recreation Board	1				6	4		180.00	234.00	450.00	1		1	5,000	17
18	Lafayette County[30a]	4,694	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	1	1			1	1		125.52	125.52	40.00	2	6,424	2	800	18
19	Leon County[31]	23,476	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	3	4					6,493.53	665.40	7,158.93	1,079.20	9	17,000	4	2,000	19
20	Liberty County[32]	4,067	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.		3					4,564.84	490.68	5,055.52	430.95	4	5,371	5	1,400	20
21	Madison County[33]	15,614	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	6					1,025.85	954.00	1,979.85	178.58	7	29,177	7	12,250	21
22	Oklaloosa County[34]	9,879	County Recreation Council	5	5	5	5	6	4	17,622.87	2,700.00	20,380.50		4	5,000	4	11,450	22
23	Palatka	7,000	F. E. R. A. and City Manager					3	1	19,123.87		[35]19,123.87	1,750.00	4		2		23
24	St. Augustine	12,111	F. E. R. A.	5		1				53,253.87	703.52	65,610.75	11,000.00	3		2		24
25	Santa Rosa Co.[36]	14,083	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	5	2	5	2	9	9		900.00	900.00		6	5,000	3		25
26	Sebring	2,912	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	7	4			4	3		2,522.51	2,522.51		5	7,000	4	6,750	26
27	Stuart	2,304	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	3	5						1,540.00	1,790.00		1	5,500			27
28	Suwannee County[37]	15,731	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	1	3					636.00	511.60	1,147.60	742.55	5	7,731	5	4,000	28
29	Taylor County[38]	13,136	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	1	3					2,022.50	627.00	2,649.50	306.48	3	3,600			29
30	Vero Beach	3,229	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	3					1,158.00	428.27	1,586.27	568.75	2	9,500			30
31	Wakulla County[39]	5,468	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	2	4					5,000.00	618.00	5,618.00	1,350.00	10	27,335	10	4,000	31
32	Walton County[40]	14,576	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	4		2		15	6	3,350.67	2,028.00	5,378.67				2	7,000	32
33	Washington Co.[41]	12,180	Recreation Department, F. E. R. A.	3	6			3	3		787.57	787.57		12		14	2,030	33
	Georgia																	
34	Fulton County[42]	318,587	Recreation Department, County Relief Administration	72	32	2	2			700.00	31,164.00	32,064.00	1,535.00	22	[17]209,000	10	13,518	34
	Idaho																	
35	Burley	4,000	School District No. 1	1	2						135.00	135.00		1				35
36	Montpelier	7,837	City of Montpelier									1,943.70						36
	Illinois																	
37	Bloomington	30,000	Illinois E. R. Commission and School Board	10	7	10	7	6	6				750.00	8	16,000	1		37
38	Blue Island	16,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	12	3						3,841.45	3,841.45	600.00	5	27,000			38
39	Cairo	13,532	Alexander County Recreation Commission	16	4	4	4		2		3,430.24	3,430.24				6	15,856	39
40	Carterville	3,000	School Board	3	2						432.00	477.00		1	12,000			40
41	Cook County[43]	3,982,123	Illinois E. R. C.	526	388						444,167.34	444,167.34		[44]38	1,030,420	173		41
42	Crawford County[45]	21,085	County E. R. C.	2	2						420.00	420.00		3				42
43	Danville	36,765	Recreational Advisory Committee	13	15	5	5				7,738.01	7,738.01		7	92,000	4	136,165	43
44	DuQuoin	7,000	I. E. R. C.[46]	1		1					443.52	443.52	35.00			1		44
45	Erie	888	School Board	1							156.00	156.00	12.00	1	780	1		45
46	Fulton County[47]	43,983	E. R. A.	1	2	1	2				2,184.00	2,184.00				9		46
47	Grafton	1,000	Recreation Commission		1						87.50	87.50		1	775			47
48	Henry	1,658	City of Henry	1							42.00	42.00						48
49	Heyworth	995	I. E. R. C.	1	1						600.00	600.00		3	2,700	1	1,800	49
50	Johnson County	10,203	County E. R. C.	2							203.22	203.22		1				50
51	Macomb	8,570	Physical Education Department, Western Ill. State Teachers College	3	1						60.00	60.00		3	2,500			51
52	Marion	9,100	High School Board	4	9			2			800.00	800.00	25.00	7		1		52
53	Montgomery Co.[48]	35,278	E. R. C.	1	2						826.74	826.74						53
54	Mount Carmel	7,100	City of Mount Carmel	2							304.41	304.41	25.00	1	12,900			54
55	Mount Vernon	13,000	City Park Board	4	5						910.00	910.00	50.00	4	[49]525			55
56	Normal	6,000	City Council and American Legion	4	2						505.50	505.50	58.65	3				56
57	Pekin	16,129	Park District		2						140.00	140.00		2				57
58	Sesser	2,300	Woman's Club	1							60.00	60.00		1				58
59	Tamaroa	950	I. E. R. C.	1	1	1	1				443.52	443.52	34.00			1		59
60	Washington	1,850	School Board		1						50.00	50.00		1				60
61	Washington Co.[49]	16,286	Board of Education	1				4			60.00	60.00		6	4,100	1		61
62	Waterloo	2,130	I. E. R. C.		1		1									1	4,800	62
63	Willisville	350	I. E. R. C.		1		1	2			443.52	443.52	22.00			1		63
64	Winkle	250	I. E. R. C.	1	1	1	1				443.52	443.52	30.00			1		64
	Indiana																	
65	Bedford	12,000	F. E. R. A.	22	4			2			7,000.00	7,500.00				1	78,000	65
66	Marion County[50]	422,666	Marion County Recreation Bureau	29	18						15,500.00	15,600.00				67	100,000	66
67	Tell City	4,800	Playground Committee		2				2		200.00	200.00		1	[17]3,000			67
	Iowa																	
68	Audubon County[51]	12,264	County Schools and E. R. A.		5						825.00	825.00		5				68
69	Lansing	1,321	Public School		1						180.00	180.00		1				69

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	Kentucky																	
1	Ashland	29,074	Park Board	6	6						170.40	170.40	18.00	1	3,500			1
	Maine																	
2	Bangor	29,030	Department of Public Works		17						1,342.40	1,342.40	251.41	4	32,000			2
	Maryland																	
3	Frederick County[52]	54,440	Board of Education	2	2						220.00	220.00				5	350	3
4	Snow Hill	1,604	County Board of Education		1						110.00	110.00				1	960	4
5	Washington Co.[53]	65,882	Board of Education	3							454.30	471.82		4		5		5
	Massachusetts																	
6	Fall River	115,000	Park Department	10	10						2,316.00	3,577.08	118.76	9	190,000			6
7	Haverhill	49,282	Playground Department	34	24					6,336.20	8,816.98	17,693.94	8,499.60	9	28,193			7
8	Holyoke	56,537	E. R. A.	59	34						9,000.00	10,714.70		12	97,275	5	16,264	8
9	Malden	60,000	Park Commission	14	13						3,084.80	3,084.80	400.00	9	225,000			9
10	Marlboro	15,800	Parks and Playground Commission	9	5						1,800.00	1,800.00	250.00	4	[17]9,000			10
11	New Bedford	111,000	E. R. A., Citizens' Committee	23	19						5,832.00	5,832.00	800.00	9	135,000			11
12	Orange	5,365	School Board		3						175.00	175.00		1	3,600	1		12
13	Palmer	10,000	School Board	2	4						408.00	408.00		4		1		13
14	Pittsfield	49,677	Citizens' Playground Committee	19	26						5,880.83	5,880.83	250.00	9	[17]113,000			14
15	Webster	12,992	School Board	6	6						1,447.20	1,447.20		5	50,350			15
16	Whitman	7,226	School Department	1							104.61	104.61				1	1,677	16
	Michigan																	
17	Alcona County[54]	4,989	County Board of Education	3								72.00				2		17
18	Allegan	3,941	Board of Education	1	1						30.00	30.00				2	600	18
19	Alma	6,734	Board of Education	4	4						263.00	300.00				6	6,000	19
20	Belding	4,140	Board of Education	2							48.00	48.00						20
21	Berkley	5,571	Board of Education	4	5						608.00	608.00	100.00			2	3,000	21
22	Berrien County[55]	81,066	County Board of Education	23	17						1,616.00	1,616.00						22
23	Bessemer	4,000	Board of Education	1		1						500.00		2		1	1,000	23
24	Buchanan	3,922	Board of Education	1	1						103.20	103.20		1		1		24
25	Caledonia	400	Board of Education	1							13.60	13.60				1	120	25
26	Carleton	837	Board of Education	1							15.00	15.00						26
27	Cedar Springs	1,104	Board of Education		1						69.60	69.60				1	1,000	27
28	Charlevoix	2,247	Board of Education	3							149.20	149.20				1	3,000	28
29	Cheboygan City	4,923	Board of Education	1							96.00	96.00						29
30	Clio	1,548	City of Clio	4	1	1					411.60	411.60		1	4,000	1		30
31	Decatur	1,600	Board of Education	3	5						450.00	450.00		1	[17]2,400	2	2,400	31
32	Dundee	1,400	Board of Education	1						3,000.00	30.00	3,030.00	125.00	1		1	800	32
33	East Jackson		Board of Education	2	1						288.00	288.00						33
34	Galesburg	900	Board of Education	5	5						1,110.00	1,336.94		1				34
35	Garden Township	400	Board of Education		1						59.00	59.00				1		35
36	Grand Ledge	3,572	Board of Education		1						43.20	43.20						36
37	Greenville	4,730	Board of Education	1	4						481.00	481.00		3				37
38	Harbor Springs	1,429	Board of Education	2							48.00	48.00						38
39	Holton	775	Board of Education		2						56.50	56.50		1				39
40	Ionia	6,562	Board of Education	9	10						1,257.60	1,257.60				2	2,402	40
41	Iron River	4,665	Board of Education	5	2						112.00	112.00	100.00	3	[17]6,000			41
42	Kalkaska	861	Board of Education	1							103.20	103.20				4		42
43	Kenton	1,000	Board of Education	1							96.00	96.00	50.00			2	2,000	43
44	Lake Leelanau	159	Board of Education	1	1						240.00	240.00				2		44
45	Lawton	1,164	Board of Education	2	5						644.50	644.50		2				45
46	Manistee County[56]	17,409	County School Board	2							225.00	225.00						46
47	Marquette County[57]	44,076	County School Board	1							96.00	96.00		1		1	800	47
48	Marshall	5,019	Board of Education	1	2						12.80	12.80						48
49	Mattawan	900	Board of Education	1	2						288.00	288.00	80.00					49
50	Melvindale	4,053	Board of Education	1				3			30.00	30.00		2		2	1,200	50
51	Missoukee County[58]	6,992	County School Board	3	4						571.00	571.00		2	4,000	6	3,900	51
52	Muskegon	41,390	Board of Education	43	12						4,651.00	4,901.00		8		7	7,000	52
53	Muskegon County[59]	84,630	County School Board	4	5						249.75	249.75		3				53
54	Muskegon Heights	15,584	City School District	5	4						801.25	801.25	46.97	4				54
55	Negaunee	6,552	Board of Education		1						96.00	96.00		1	[17]2,880			55
56	Niles	11,326	Board of Education		4						85.00	85.00						56
57	Norway	4,016	Board of Education	11	4						1,248.00	1,477.70		4				57
58	Ogemaw County[60]	6,595	County School Board		2						90.00	90.00				33	3,600	58
59	Otsego County[61]	5,554	County School Board	5	3			6	6		768.00	768.00		6				59
60	Presque Isle Co.[62]	11,330	County Board of Education	2					1		91.00	91.00	4.20	3	[17]1,327			60
61	Ralph		Board of Education		1						66.00	71.00		3		1		61
62	Remus	630	Consolidated School Board	9	3						869.10	869.10	500.00	4		1	500	62
63	Republic	1,422	Board of Education	1							20.00	72.00		1	[17]360			63
64	Roscommon Co.[63]	500	Board of Education	1	1						93.20	93.20				3		64
65	Royal Oak	20,000	School Board	7	5						1,200.00	1,200.00		6	70,050			65
66	Sagola[64]	1,604	Board of Education	3	1						228.00	300.00		2				66
67	Saugatuck	606	Board of Education	1	1			2	1		192.00	194.70		1		1	1,692	67
68	Shepherd	800	School District	3	2						468.00	478.48						68
69	Sparta	2,000	Board of Education		1						90.00	90.00				1		69
70	Springport	562	Board of Education	1												7	700	70
71	Sturgis	6,950	Board of Education	9	3						1,115.00	1,115.00	50.00	6				71
72	Temperance		Board of Education	2	1						45.00	45.00						72
73	Three Oaks	1,800	Board of Education	1	2			1	1		183.00	183.00	15.00	1		1	418	73
74	Union City	1,104	Board of Education	1	1						190.00	220.24	30.00					74
75	Watervliet	1,200	Board of Education	1							16.00	16.00	200.00			5	1,000	75
76	Wiedman	600	School District	3	2						370.00	383.26		1	2,000	1	2,000	76
	Minnesota																	
77	Aitkin County[65]	15,009	Recreation Deparment, State E. R. A.	8	3	5	1	6						50	276,900	35	120,000	77
78	Albert Lea	10,169	Park Department	4	1						1,512.00	1,512.00		4	10,300			78

EMERGENCY RECREATION SERVICE IN 1934

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	Minn—Cont.																	
1	Becker County[66]	22,503	S. E. R. A.	4	5	2	3	35	37	.....	1,844.00	3,094.00	.....	.....	.....	29	33,900	1
2	Big Stone and Traverse Counties[67]	17,776	S. E. R. A.	6	3	6	3	1	....	.....	[35]658.00	[35]658.00	.....	2	.....	....	.....	2
3	Brown and Watonwan Counties[68]	36,230	S. E. R. A.	4	4	4	4	....	....	.....	5,600.00	5,600.00	.....	8	.....	....	.....	3
4	Clearwater and Mahnomen Cos.[69]	15,700	S. E. R. A.	6	6	....	....	16	20	.....	2,852.00	3,002.00	.....	1	.....	5	6,800	4
5	Grant and Stevens Counties[70]	20,000	S. E. R. A.	22	8	4	2	10	10	.....	10,000.00	20,000.00	1,500.00	19	50,000	28	22,500	5
6	Houston, Fillmore and Winona Cos.[71]	59,892	S. E. R. A.	5	4	5	4	....	....	.....	3,000.00	5,482.40	100.00	4	10,000	10	7,500	6
7	Kittson and Roseau Counties[72]	22,309	S. E. R. A.	4	4	1	....	10	10	.....	1,000.00	1,630.00	.....	6	.....	34	13,000	7
8	Koochiching Co.[73]	14,078	S. E. R. A.	5	3	1	....	....	....	.....	4,826.00	7,201.25	540.00	2	30,242	4	5,040	8
9	Lake of the Woods County[74]	6,000	S. E. R. A.	2	3	2	3	....	....	.....	1,426.00	1,426.00	35.00	....	.....	....	.....	9
10	Leoneth	885	S. E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	264.00	264.00	10.00	1	[172],000	....	.....	10
11	Little Falls	5,030	Parent Teacher Association	1	....	....	....	4	8	.....	120.00	120.00	90.00	4	.....	....	.....	11
12	Littlefork	400	S. E. R. A.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	440.00	440.00	105.00	3	.....	1	1,340	12
13	Morrison and Crow Wing Counties[75]	51,069	S. E. R. A.	19	7	....	....	11	31	.....	3,279.50	3,638.50	.....	14	114,500	23	53,500	13
14	Olmsted and Dodge Counties[76]	47,553	S. E. R. A.	13	2	13	2	3	3	375.00	2,050.00	2,425.00	.....	....	.....	7	11,680	14
15	Sibley and Nicollet Counties[77]	32,415	S. E. R. A.	3	2	1	....	31	5	10,400.00	2,345.00	[35]12,745.00	.....	23	.....	33	40,000	15
16	Wadena and Hubbard Counties[78]	20,586	S. E. R. A.	4	1	4	1	14	20	.....	2,620.00	7,974.73	4,811.97	3	.....	8	3,400	16
17	Washington Co.[79]	24,753	S. E. R. A.	8	4	5	2	....	....	.....	4,000.00	4,250.00	.....	4	.....	12	.....	17
18	Willmar	7,000	S. E. R. A.	6	3	4	1	10	....	6,000.00	2,353.00	8,353.00	465.00	5	53,200	3	1,524	18
	Mississippi																	
19	Mendenhall	919	Mothers' Club	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	144.00	194.00	.....	1	2,500	....	.....	19
	Missouri																	
20	Calloway County[80]	19,923	C. W. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	....	.....	4	.....	20
21	Camden County	9,142	C. W. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	21
22	Cass County[81]	20,962	Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	252.00	252.00	.....	....	.....	3	.....	22
23	Clark County[82]	10,254	F. E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	....	.....	....	.....	23
24	Springfield	59,000	School Board	2	4	....	....	....	....	.....	3,240.00	3,540.00	.....	....	.....	6	6,000	24
	Nebraska																	
25	Bruning and Chester	895	E. R. A.	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	126.00	126.00	.....	2	[175],400	....	.....	25
26	Valentine	1,672	Leo Brinda Post No. 90, American Legion	1	....	....	....	3	....	.....	96.00	96.00	450.00	....	.....	2	150	26
	New Hampshire																	
27	Peterborough	3,000	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	[83]12	....	.....	360.00	360.00	20.00	2	.....	2	400	27
	New Jersey[84]																	
28	Allendale	1,728	Recreation Committee	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	28.50	28.50	.....	....	.....	2	615	28
29	Alpha	2,374	Recreation Committee	....	1	....	....	2	....	.....	32.00	32.00	25.00	....	.....	3	982	29
30	Amon Heights	5,734	Parent Teacher Association	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	180.00	180.00	50.00	1	[172],227	....	.....	30
31	Atlantic City	65,000	Leisure Time Division, E. R. A.	14	19	5	6	2	2	.....	6,550.00	6,550.00	350.00	11	30,000	12	17,000	31
32	Beach Haven[85]	1,136	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	7	.....	216.00	216.00	.....	....	.....	5	4,560	32
33	Bayonne	92,131	E. R. A.	7	5	4	3	11	7	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00	.....	6	127,000	2	4,780	33
34	Bergenfield	8,810	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	110.80	110.80	.....	....	.....	1	480	34
35	Berlin	1,955	Camden County Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	350.00	350.00	[35]50.00	1	[174],627	....	.....	35
36	Bernardsville	3,336	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	3	3	.....	285.00	285.00	56.00	1	[176],438	....	.....	36
37	Blairstown	1,416	Citizens' Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	67.50	117.50	.....	1	1,524	....	.....	37
38	Boonton	7,000	Leisure Time Advisory Council	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	256.00	256.00	246.00	2	21,504	1	14,080	38
39	Bound Brook	7,372	E. R. A.	2	4	....	....	3	5	.....	560.00	560.00	90.00	3	[140],733	....	.....	39
40	Bridgeton	16,000	E. R. A.	2	3	1	....	5	3	.....	1,364.00	1,364.00	500.00	6	40,000	9	10,800	40
41	Caldwell	8,000	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	1	....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	1	5,000	2	.....	41
42	Camden	119,000	City Comrs. and Board of Education	13	10	....	....	5	5	.....	3,619.00	3,619.00	450.00	16	161,423	1	.....	42
43	Cape May	2,637	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	24.00	24.00	.....	....	.....	2	.....	43
44	Cape May County, Lower Township	1,444	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	168.00	168.00	.....	....	.....	6	.....	44
45	Cape May County, Middle Township	1,430	E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	136.00	136.00	.....	....	.....	5	.....	45
46	Cape May Court House	2,000	E. R. A.	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	....	.....	5	.....	46
47	Clark Township	1,474	Recreation Committee	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	860.00	860.00	100.00	....	.....	1	27,750	47
48	Clayton	2,800	Community Committee	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	....	.....	....	.....	48
49	Clifton	46,875	Board of Education	3	3	1	1	....	....	.....	1,283.77	1,283.77	2,300.00	3	53,044	5	8,116	49
50	Closter	2,502	Community Recreation Committee	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	297.00	297.00	10.00	1	1,314	1	1,120	50
51	Collingswood	15,000	Borough Commissioners	2	1	....	....	....	2	.....	420.00	420.00	250.00	1	[178],520	....	.....	51
52	Delair	5,734	Parent Teacher Association	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	195.00	195.00	75.00	1	[172],244	....	.....	52
53	Dennis Townsbip	1,615	E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	24.00	24.00	.....	....	.....	2	.....	53
54	Dunnellen	5,148	E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	120.00	120.00	100.00	1	18,720	....	.....	54
55	Egg Harbor City	3,478	Parent Teacher Association[46]	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	750.00	750.00	25.00	1	9,960	2	8,325	55
56	Egg Harbor Township	3,024	Leisure Time Council	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	936.00	936.00	50.00	3	7,500	4	500	56
57	Elizabeth	114,589	Recreation Committee	10	5	8	2	....	....	.....	7,384.00	9,064.00	645.25	4	96,022	6	110,345	57
58	Ewing Township	1,616	E. R. A.	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	184.80	184.80	110.00	2	10,040	2	264	58
59	Far Hills	560	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	1	1	.....	75.00	75.00	25.00	1	[171],915	1	210	59
60	Forked River	600	Neighborhood Club	....	1	....	....	....	20	.....	115.20	115.20	20.00	1	2,520	....	.....	60
61	Franklin Township[86]	4,176	Community Committee	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	....	.....	....	.....	61
62	Glen Rock	4,372	Board of Education[46]	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	657.00	657.00	.....	1	[173],321	4	1,584	62
63	Gloucester	13,796	Camden County Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	351.00	351.00	[35]50.00	1	[174],627	....	.....	63

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	N. J.—Cont.																	
1	Haddonfield	8,857	Camden County Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	351.00	351.00	[35]50.00	1	[17]24,627	....	.....	1
2	Hainesville, Masonville, Whitesbog	541	E. R. A.	1	2	....	....	1	1	.....	246.00	246.00	.....	3	.....	....	.....	2
3	Hamilton Township	27,121	E. R. A.	3	....	3	....	....	....	.....	873.60	873.60	1,237.58	6	35,200	8	410	3
4	Harrison	16,166	Hudson County Park Commission	3	....	3	....	....	....	.....	1,500.00	3,500.00	.....	1	1,000	2	19,000	4
5	Hightstown	3,012	E. R. A.	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	453.20	453.20	240.00	2	11,360	....	.....	5
6	Hillsdale	2,964	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	133.86	133.86	15.00	....	.....	1	489	6
7	Hopewell	1,467	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	154.00	154.00	120.00	2	8,480	3	176	7
8	Iona	200	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	120.00	120.00	.....	....	.....	....	.....	8
9	Jackson Township	1,719	E. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	504.00	504.00	.....	4	16,360	4	.....	9
10	Jersey City	328,027	E. R. A.	18	18	13	6	12	8	.....	8,970.00	8,970.00	.....	7	.....	8	23,800	10
11	Kenilworth	2,224	Parent Teacher Association	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,350.00	1,350.00	50.00	1	4,192	1	10,064	11
12	Lakehurst	947	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200.00	200.00	25.00	1	[17]6,300	....	.....	12
13	Lakewood	7,869	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	276.00	276.00	.....	3	15,000	....	.....	13
14	Lawrence Township	6,293	E. R. A.	3	3	1	....	....	....	.....	772.80	772.80	400.00	3	11,840	6	206	14
15	Lincoln Park	1,831	School Board	1	1	....	....	2	1	.....	112.00	112.00	184.00	1	15,680	2	9,950	15
16	Livingston	3,400	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	1	1	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	2	4,200	2	.....	16
17	Lodi	11,555	Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	669.00	669.00	.....	2	14,937	1	.....	17
18	Maple Shade	6,000	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	[33]5	....	.....	300.00	300.00	80.00	1	5,450	3	1,320	18
19	Margate	2,913	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	150.00	150.00	50.00	1	6,250	....	.....	19
20	Matawan	2,264	E. R. A.	....	1	....	1	....	5	.....	495.00	495.00	300.00	1	3,500	1	2,500	20
21	Mays Landing	3,300	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	150.00	150.00	25.00	1	8,400	....	.....	21
22	Metuchen	5,740	E. R. A.	2	1	1	....	3	6	.....	573.00	573.00	250.00	2	52,200	2	1,456	22
23	Merchantville	3,592	Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	180.00	180.00	100.00	1	[17]3,671	....	.....	23
24	Middlesex Borough	3,504	Planning Commission	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	120.00	120.00	50.00	1	27,660	....	.....	24
25	Milltown	2,994	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	2	....	.....	150.00	150.00	100.00	1	29,700	....	.....	25
26	Millville	15,000	E. R. A.	1	3	....	....	....	....	.....	210.00	210.00	.....	1	2,850	....	.....	26
27	Montville[87]	500	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	252.00	252.00	100.00	....	.....	1	1,200	27
28	Mountainside	965	Parent Teacher Association	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	....	.....	1	135	28
29	Mount Holly	7,000	Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	....	....	3	.....	120.00	120.00	50.00	3	5,350	....	.....	29
30	Neptune	10,625	E. R. A.	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	600.00	600.00	200.00	2	12,500	....	.....	30
31	New Market	525	E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	120.00	120.00	50.00	1	19,560	....	.....	31
32	New Providence	1,918	Parent Teacher Association	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	165.00	165.00	100.00	1	[17]8,640	1	60	32
33	New Providence Township	1,899	Recreation Committee	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	....	.....	1	160	33
34	North Bergen	40,714	E. R. A.	4	2	4	2	5	3	.....	1,440.00	1,440.00	.....	5	12,000	1	11,600	34
35	North Caldwell	1,500	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	2	1	.....	225.00	225.00	.....	1	2,310	1	250	35
36	Nutley	22,000	Recreational Committee	5	2	1	....	....	....	.....	2,566.40	2,566.40	.....	3	[17]33,050	1	.....	36
37	Palmyra	4,976	E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	....	9	.....	300.00	300.00	150.00	2	4,750	5	1,980	37
38	Paulsboro	7,000	E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	2	10	.....	362.50	362.50	110.00	2	7,900	....	.....	38
39	Peapack-Gladstone	1,273	E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	168.00	168.00	25.00	1	[17]4,889	....	.....	39
40	Pennington	1,335	E. R. A.	2	1	1	....	....	....	.....	259.20	272.70	.....	1	6,040	1	134	40
41	Pensauken	16,915	Parent Teacher Association	1	1	....	....	....	2	.....	180.00	180.00	50.00	1	[17]1,879	....	.....	41
42	Pleasantville	11,580	E. R. A.	2	1	2	1	....	....	.....	1,316.00	1,316.00	25.00	1	12,850	1	6,728	42
43	Point Pleasant	2,058	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	10	.....	480.00	480.00	25.00	2	1,440	2	2,500	43
44	Pompton Lakes	3,104	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	311.25	311.25	50.00	1	5,390	....	.....	44
45	Pompton Plains	2,500	Leisure Time Advisory Council	1	....	....	....	5	....	.....	46.00	46.00	.....	....	.....	1	840	45
46	Princeton	6,992	E. R. A.	4	1	....	....	....	....	.....	361.60	361.60	450.00	4	31,760	1	360	46
47	Prospect Park	5,909	E. R. A.	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1,196.00	1,196.00	250.00	1	28,760	1	31,390	47
48	Raritan	4,790	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	1	1	.....	216.00	216.00	25.00	1	[17]7,290	....	.....	48
49	Raritan Township	10,500	E. R. A.	5	1	1	1	6	10	250.00	1,833.27	2,083.27	.....	7	66,960	11	.....	49
50	Red Bank	11,622	E. R. A.	3	1	1	....	....	1	.....	1,405.00	1,405.00	.....	1	6,500	1	4,500	50
51	Ridgewood	12,185	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	150.00	150.00	.....	....	.....	1	950	51
52	Riverside	7,000	E. R. A.	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	300.00	300.00	500.00	1	23,850	....	.....	52
53	Scotch Plains	4,186	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	....	.....	1	400	53
54	Seaside Heights	399	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	3	.....	32.00	32.00	.....	....	.....	1	2,480	54
55	Shell Pile, Port Norris	500	E. R. A.	1	1	1	1	....	1	.....	750.00	775.00	.....	1	2,500	3	4,200	55
56	Somerville	8,255	Recreation Association	2	2	....	....	2	2	.....	477.60	477.60	50.00	2	[17]6,868	....	.....	56
57	South Amboy	8,476	City of South Amboy	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	105.00	105.00	50.00	1	29,250	....	.....	57
58	South Plainfield	5,047	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	5	4	.....	108.00	108.00	150.00	1	.....	2	450	58
59	South Toms River	811	Colored Church[46]	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	115.20	115.20	.....	1	[17]2,400	....	.....	59
60	Springfield	3,725	E. R. A.	1	4	....	....	....	....	.....	75.00	75.00	25.00	1	[17]659	1	661	60
61	Thorofare	600	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	150.00	150.00	50.00	1	1,400	....	.....	61
62	Union	16,472	Parent Teacher Associations	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	345.00	345.00	425.00	2	[17]18,700	1	295	62
63	Verona	8,000	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	2	....	.....	640.00	640.00	.....	2	9,000	2	20,200	63
64	Wallington	9,076	Board of Education	2	3	....	....	....	....	.....	880.10	880.10	55.00	1	21,813	2	2,379	64
65	Wenonah	2,000	E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	14	.....	300.00	300.00	800.00	1	2,000	....	.....	65
66	Westfield	15,801	Recreation Committee	1	3	....	3	....	....	.....	2,310.00	2,310.00	300.00	3	[17]20,245	3	4,352	66
67	West New York	37,107	E. R. A.	3	2	3	2	7	2	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	5	127,360	5	26,560	67
68	Wildwood	8,000	E. R. A.	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	182.40	182.40	.....	....	.....	2	.....	68
69	Williamstown	2,000	E. R. A.	....	1	....	....	4	6	.....	150.00	150.00	50.00	1	1,010	....	.....	69
70	Woodbine	2,164	Community Center Council	4	1	....	....	....	....	.....	405.00	405.00	*	....	.....	2	.....	70
71	Woodbridge Township	26,000	E. R. A.	10	2	3	2	8	5	.....	4,455.00	4,455.00	750.00	9	[17]224,812	15	4,830	71
72	Woodbury	10,000	E. R. A.	....	3	....	....	1	6	.....	450.00	450.00	150.00	3	5,050	....	.....	72
73	Wyckoff	2,995	Board of Education	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	101.50	101.50	.....	....	.....	1	970	73
	New Mexico																	
74	Las Cruces	7,000	Rotary Club and Other Civic Groups	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	234.00	234.00	45.00	1	.....	....	.....	74
	New York																	
75	Batavia	17,000	Welfare Department	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	473.00	488.00	.....	2	15,000	2	5,000	75
76	Cortland	15,043	Temporary E. R. A.	1	6	....	....	....	....	.....	482.04	482.04	.....	1	.....	....	.....	76
77	Delaware County[88]	41,163	County 4-H Club	9	6	....	....	....	....	.....	1,411.00	1,411.00	.....	12	.....	....	.....	77
78	Elmsford[89]	5,000	Recreation Commission	2	....	....	....	3	....	.....	100.00	100.00	150.00	2	11,000	1	8,000	78
79	Fort Edward	3,880	School Board and Recreation Commission	2	1	2	1	....	....	.....	1,475.00	1,475.00	210.00	3	9,000	1	15,600	79
80	Fredonia	6,000	Recreation Committee	3	1	....	....	3	....	.....	1,776.00	1,776.00	64.00	4	5,750	3	.....	80

EMERGENCY RECREATION SERVICE IN 1934

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	New York—Cont.																	
1	Fulton	12,462	Recreation Commission and Fulton Athletic Club	20	14	....	....	[83]25	....	39,418.44	7,000.00	46,668.44	....	6	73,654	2	28,548	1
2	Hastings-on-Hud.[89]	7,500	Recreation Commission	4	....	4	....	....	8	....	1,690.00	1,690.00	325.00	....	....	3	14,000	2
3	Herkimer County[90]	64,006	T. E. R. A.	30	19	5	4	....	....	....	5,864.45	5,864.45	....	9	79,073	8	464,147	3
4	Huntington	25,539	Board of Education	6	5	....	....	1	3	....	3,507.60	3,957.60	125.00	6	15,808	3	13,340	4
5	Ilion	9,500	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	937.00	3,342.99	....	....	....	1	....	5
6	Lackawanna	24,771	School Board	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	16,200.00	23,100.00	....	9	....	8	1,245	6
7	Little Falls	11,056	Board of Education	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	35,000	1	3,240	7
8	Lockport	23,000	School Board	25	19	13	10	1	....	....	13,688.12	13,988.12	....	5	48,790	2	690	8
9	Lynbrook	15,000	Board of Education	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	360.00	360.00	25.00	2	[174]250	....	....	9
10	Middletown	22,000	Recreation Commission	11	3	....	....	....	....	7,191.35	665.50	8,143.26	....	3	18,505	....	....	10
11	Nassau County[91]	303,053	County T. E. R. A. and State Board of Education	78	19	58	12	....	....	....	48,982.00	48,982.00	....	43	812,206	4	57,200	11
12	New Castle[89]	2,500	Recreation Commission[92]	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	1,488.00	1,488.00	300.00	1	....	1	5,000	12
13	New York City	7,000,000	Works Division, Department of Public Welfare[93]	203	73	....	....	....	....	....	121,683.19	121,683.19	....	....	....	....	....	13
			Department of Public Welfare and Board of Education[94]	173	105	173	105	....	....	....	375,636.55	375,636.55	....	....	....	....	....	a
14	North Castle[89]	....	Board of Education[95]	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	1,960.00	1,960.00	....	1	....	1	....	14
15	Ogdensburg	17,000	Mayor's Relief Committee	6	4	....	....	2	3	....	1,671.58	1,671.58	....	6	....	1	....	15
16	Oneida County[96]	198,763	Adult Education Bureau	19	11	....	....	....	....	....	12,046.00	12,046.00	....	10	30,628	....	....	16
17	Peekskill[89]	17,000	Board of Education and T. E. R. A.	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,200.00	1,200.00	....	4	....	....	....	17
18	Rome	33,000	Board of Education	11	3	....	....	....	....	....	1,379.63	1,379.63	....	....	....	6	....	18
19	Saugerties	4,700	Lions Club	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	420.00	420.00	600.00	1	28,000	....	....	19
20	Schenectady	100,000	T. E. R. A. and Board of Education	26	11	4	1	....	....	....	16,000.00	18,000.00	....	13	[171]20,000	4	96,000	20
21	Sharon Springs	250	Central School	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	180.00	180.00	25.00	....	....	1	650	21
22	Valhalla[89]	620	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	336.00	370.00	706.00	....	1	....	....	....	22
	North Carolina																	
23	Ayden	2,000	Pitt County E. R. A.	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	151.20	151.20	....	1	....	1	....	23
24	Farmville	2,500	Pitt County E. R. A.	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	151.20	151.20	....	1	....	....	....	24
25	Greenville	11,000	Pitt County E. R. A.	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	386.40	386.40	....	1	....	1	....	25
	Ohio																	
26	Bucyrus	10,000	School Board	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	6	[173]5,000	1	....	26
27	Galion	8,000	Emergency Schools	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	400.00	400.00	75.00	3	....	5	....	27
28	Hamden	800	F. E. R. A.	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	290.00	290.00	....	1	1,300	....	....	28
29	Henry County[97]	22,524	County Emergency Schools Council	6	6	....	....	....	1	....	1,320.00	1,392.00	....	7	11,250	2	638	29
30	Ironton	18,000	Lawrence County R. A.	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22,950	....	....	30
31	Kenton	8,000	School Board	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	350.00	350.00	50.00	1	....	1	2,000	31
32	Marion	30,000	State E. R. A.	11	12	....	....	....	....	....	3,125.00	3,200.00	....	4	[175]2,000	....	....	32
33	McConnelsville	1,754	Ohio Emergency School Administration	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	96.00	96.00	....	1	800	....	....	33
34	Montville and Ringgold	699	E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	26.00	26.00	....	3	....	....	....	34
35	Morgan County[98]	13,583	County Emergency Schools	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	40.00	40.00	....	2	....	....	....	35
36	Neelysville and Reinersville	271	State Emergency Schools	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	40.50	40.50	....	2	300	....	....	36
37	Pike County[99]	13,876	E. R. A.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	192.00	206.00	....	8	....	....	....	37
38	Wood County[100]	50,320	E. R. A.	7	3	....	....	1	2	....	1,100.00	1,100.00	200.00	5	40,000	....	....	38
	Oregon																	
39	Baker	8,000	American Legion and Alpha Club	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	404.75	404.75	....	1	[171]1,080	....	....	39
40	Bonneville	....	School Distr ct	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	48.00	48.00	....	1	....	....	....	40
41	Clatskanie	3,000	City School District	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	76.00	76.00	....	1	....	....	....	41
42	Gladstone[101]	1,348	City, School Board and C. W. S.	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
43	Hillsboro	3,000	School Board	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	257.00	257.00	352.00	2	....	4	3,542	43
44	Klamath Falls	16,093	Recreation Department S. E. R. A.	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	188.25	188.25	....	....	....	....	....	44
45	Marshfield	5,000	Coos Bay Post No. 17, American Legion	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	929.90	929.90	94.00	1	....	....	....	45
46	Milwaukie[102]	1,767	School Board and C. W. S.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
47	Oregon City[102]	5,761	City, School Board and C. W. S.	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
48	Parkrose	740	Community Council	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	165.00	165.00	....	1	....	....	....	48
49	Ranier	1,360	City Council and School Board	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	128.00	128.00	20.00	1	[171]1,600	....	....	49
50	Tillamook	2,550	County Relief Committee	6	4	....	....	3	1	....	589.80	589.80	75.00	3	....	6	....	50
	Pennsylvania																	
51	Bethlehem	60,000	Recreation Commission	3	2	3	2	6	5	....	3,600.00	3,600.00	....	....	....	6	23,155	51
52	Nanticoke	26,000	School Board and C. W. A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	[174]4,500	....	....	52
53	Thompsontown	460	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	53
	Rhode Island																	
54	Warren	7,800	Work Relief Bureau	2	1	....	....	....	....	868.10	....	12,694.20	320.00	1	15,000	....	....	54
	South Carolina																	
55	Spartanburg	30,000	Recreation Committee, Woman's Club	....	4	....	....	....	6	....	1,360.00	1,360.00	....	9	....	1	3,950	55
	South Dakota																	
56	Watertown	10,251	Advisory Recreation Committee	10	19	....	....	....	....	....	2,343.75	2,343.75	132.94	4	30,252	....	....	56
57	Yankton[103]	6,500	Kiwanis Club	7	1	....	....	....	....	11,517.15	275.10	11,792.25	....	8	....	....	....	57
	Texas																	
58	New Braunfels[104]	6,243	City of New Braunfels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,100.00	860.00	....	....	....	....	58
	Utah																	
59	East Juab County[105]	4,173	F. E. R. A.	2	1	....	....	6	....	8,689.17	300.00	8,989.17	250.00	5	....	....	....	59
60	Park City	4,316	School Board and Recreation Board	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	507.00	125.00	....	....	5	....	60
61	Salt Lake Region[106]	....	F. E. R. A.	11	13	....	....	....	10	....	3,738.15	4,356.68	....	....	....	17	148,309	61
62	Tooele	5,000	F. E. R. A.	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	304.00	304.00	....	....	....	4	....	62

Footnotes follow the table

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Emergency Recreation Leadership: Paid Workers: No. of Men	Paid Workers: No. of Women	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Men	Paid Workers: No. Employed Full Time: Women	Volunteer Workers: No. of Men	Volunteer Workers: No. of Women	Expenditures for Emergency Service Last Fiscal Year: From Relief Funds: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	From Relief Funds: Leadership	From Relief Funds: Total	From Other Than Relief Funds	Playgrounds: Number	Playgrounds: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	Indoor Centers: Number	Indoor Centers: Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance	No. of City
	Vermont																	
1	Barre	15,000	F. E. R. A.	1														1
2	Barton[107]	2,000	School Board		1						420.00	420.00	15.00					2
3	Bennington	10,000	Chamber of Commerce	1	1						270.00	270.00	8.00	1	7,650			3
4	Fair Haven	2,500	School Board	1	1					7,700.00	270.00	8,343.00	373.00	1	5,670			4
5	Guilford	600	Vermont E. R. A.		1			2	2		90.00	90.00	14.00	1				5
6	Marshfield[108]	207	Recreation Council		2		2				1,200.00	1,200.00	400.00	[1] 1		3		6
7	Middlebury	3,000	School Board	1	1						246.00	246.00	22.34	1	1,750	1		7
8	Montpelier	7,482	School Board	1	1						250.00	265.00		1	5,500			8
9	Moretown	800	School Board		1						120.00	120.00	6.00	1	1,200			9
10	Orleans	1,257	Adult Education Council	1				5			330.00	330.00	35.00	1	4,500	1		10
11	Poultney	3,500	School Board	3	2						352.80	560.00		3	18,550	2		11
12	Rochester	1,000	Recreation Committee		1			3	3		150.00	150.00				4		12
13	St. Johnsbury	8,000	State Department of Education	1	1				2		150.00	150.00	20.00	1	[1]3,600			13
14	Saxtons River	670	E. R. A. and Parent Teacher Association	1	1				4		240.00	240.00	150.00	1	1,760			14
15	Swanton	3,500	V. E. R. A and School Board	1							150.00	150.00	5.00	1	2,500			15
16	White River Junction	2,625	V. E. R. A.	1	1			2	5		300.00	300.00	15.00	1	[1]11,700			16
	Virginia																	
17	Amelia Court House	400	Work Division, V. E. R. A.		1					1,698.77	72.00	1,770.77		1				17
18	Botetourt County[109]	15,457	V. E. R. A.		8					1,076.90	392.50	1,469.40						18
19	Buckingham County	13,315	V. E. R. A.		1					254.85	20.00	274.85		1				19
20	Caroline County[110]	15,263	County Commissioners and V. E. R. A.	1	1					304.80	84.00	388.80		5				20
21	Danville	22,247	Public Welfare Department	3	9						1,426.40	1,426.40	75.00			5		21
22	Fouquier County[111]	21,071	V. E. R. A.		2						16.00	16.00		2				22
23	Lynchburg	40,661	V. E. R. A.	5	3					1,771.53	480.70	2,252.23		7				23
24	Norfolk[112]	129,710	V. E. R. A.									51,519.14						24
25	Petersburg	28,564	V. E. R. A.	2						7,183.92	133.00	7,316.92		4				25
26	Suffolk	10,271	V. E. R. A.	2	3					331.50	205.00	536.50		3				26
	Washington																	
27	Pasco	3,496	School Board	1	1									1		2	10,500	27
28	Spokane	125,000	Hillyard Community Club	3	4			10			825.00	1,365.00	600.00			1	15,000	28
29	Walla Walla Co.[113]	28,441	County Welfare Board	5	13			8	17			2,000.00		8	[1]70,200	1		29
30	Yakima	22,000	Recreation Board	3							360.00	410.00				1		30
31	Yelm	600	Washington E. R. A.	1	1						40.00	54.00						31
	West Virginia																	
32	Berkeley County[114]	28,030	E. R. A.	3	4						630.00	678.00		7	[1]75,920			32
33	Cabell County[115]	90,786	E. R. A.	21	24	11	11		23	1,056.52	8,210.90	9,892.16		23	103,850	10	223,600	33
34	Clay County[116]	13,125	County Schools and E. R. A.		6						307.50	322.50				4		34
35	Gilmer County[117]	10,641	County School Board	2	2			3	2		450.00	486.00	150.00	17	8,000			35
36	Hancock County[118]	28,511	County School Board	3	6						1,316.25	1,420.25		8	4,780			36
37	Jackson County[119]	16,124	County School Board	1	3						215.61	241.37		4				37
38	Mercer County[120]	61,323	County School Board	8	7						1,048.43	1,230.86		14				38
39	Logan County[121]	58,534	E. R. A. and Agricultural Extension Department	6	3			15	21	14,613.67	900.00	15,513.67		18				39
40	Mingo County[122]	38,319	County School Board	4	2						540.00	583.20		6	9,360			40
41	Parsons	2,500	State R. A.	2							260.00	260.00	45.00	1				41
42	Pendleton County[123]	9,660	County School Board	2	1						371.25	400.95		3				42
43	Putnam County[124]	16,737	County School Board	3	3						877.50	942.50		6				43
44	Roane County[125]	19,478	County School Board	1	1						877.50	942.50		8				44
45	Tyler County[126]	12,785	County School Board	1	3			1	1		585.00	631.80		3				45
46	Wetzel County[127]	22,334	County School Board	3	4						787.50	847.50		7				46
	Wisconsin																	
47	Berlin	4,500	F. E. R. A.	1	1					4,003.25	94.00	4,097.25	201.50	1	3,600			47
48	East Troy	800	F. E. R. A.	1							273.00	468.00	50.00	1	6,000			48
49	Edgerton	2,906	School Board	1	1											1		49
50	Mattoon	670	School and Village Board	2	1			2	4	606.00	120.00	726.00	200.50			2	2,400	50
51	Montreal	1,819	Iron County Relief Department	2							540.00	540.00		2				51
52	Oconto Falls	1,917	Park Commission	4							768.90	768.90	475.00	2	14,400			52
53	Walworth County[128]	31,080	W. E. R. A.	6	4					14,648.37	4,600.65	19,503.52	5,397.00	5	18,980	3	4,935	53
	Wyoming																	
54	Platte County[129]	9,695	County Recreation Council	2	3						374.00	374.00				2		54
55	Thermopolis	2,095	School Board	1							40.00	40.00						55

FOOTNOTES (EMERGENCY SERVICE)

1. This report covers service in Butler and Lisman.
2. This report covers service in Fulton, Whatley and Grove Hill.
3. This report covers service in Ashland, Lineville and Millerville.
4. This report covers service in Enterprise and Elba.
5. This report covers service in Burnt Corn, Flat Rock, Nymph and Holly Grove.
6. This report covers service in Cypress, Greensboro and Newbern.
7. This report covers service in Newville, Headland, Capps and Abbeville.
8. This report covers service in Millport, Detroit and Vernon.
9. This report covers service in Letohatchee, Fort Deposit, Braggs, Sandy Ridge, Mount Willing and Hayneville.

10. This report covers service in Demopolis, Linden, Thomaston, Sweetwater and Nanafalia.

11. This report covers service in Hamilton, Hackleburg, Guin, Winfield and Brilliant.

12. This report covers service in Cuba, York, Livingston and Shelbyville.

13. This report covers service in Tuscaloosa, Elrod and Peterson.

13a. This report also covers service in Sheffield.

14. This report covers service in Cordova, Dora, America, Carbon Hill, Jasper, Goodsprings, Oakman and Nauvoo.

15. An outdoor swimming pool was operated in the summer of 1934.

16. This report covers service in Chino, Uplands, Redlands, Victorville, Yucaipa, Barstow, Needles, Crestline, Arrow Head, Big Bear, Colton, Rialto, Fontana and Cucomonga. (Additional service in the City of San Bernardino is included in the report for that city.)

17. This figure represents participants only.

18. This report covers service in Southport, Youngstown and Fountain.

19. This report covers service in Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Hallandale, Dania, Davey and Pompano.

20. This report covers service in Blountstown, Altha, Frink, Kinard, Carr, Marysville and Clarksville.

21. This report covers service in Naples, Imokalee, Everglades City and Collier City.

22. This report covers service in Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Opa Locka, Perrine, Homestead. Florida City, Ojus, South Miami, North Miami and Hialeah.

23. This report covers service in Newberry, Evinston, Micanopy, Island Grove, High Springs, Waldo, Archer, Hawthorne, Starke, Lawtey, Brooker, Crystal River, Dunnellon, Floral City, Inverness, Homosassa, Lake City, Mason City, Watertown, Fort White, Lake Butler, Raiford, Providence, Worthington Springs, Cross City, Bell, Brooksville, Springs Lake, Bronson, Williston, Chiefland, Otter Creek, Cedar Keys, Anthony, Citra, Fort McCoy, Reddick, Summerfield, Weirsdale, Trilby, San Antonio, Dade City, Bushnell, Wildwood, Oxford, Center Hill, Webster and Coleman.

24. This report covers service in Tampa, Plant City, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo, Passagrille, Bradenton, Sarasota, Punta Gorda and Fort Myers.

25. This report covers service in Quincy, Chattahoochee, Havana and Greensboro.

26. This report covers service in Wewahitchka and Port St. Joe.

27. This report covers service in Jasper, Jennings, White Springs and Belmont.

28. This report covers service in Poplar Springs, Bethlehem, Noma, Esto, Ponce de Leon, Westville, Leonia and Bonifay.

29. This report covers service in Graceville, Campbellton, Cypress, Alford, Bascom, Greenwood, Kynesville, Compass Lake, Cottondale, Cave Springs, Malone, Dellwood, Inwood, Round Lake and Marianna.

30. This report covers service in Monticello, Aucilla, Lamont, Lloyd, Wacissa and Waukeenah.

30a. This report covers service in Mayo and Day.

31. This report covers service in Tallahassee, Chaires and Woodville.

32. This report covers service in Bristol, Hosford, Rock Bluff, Telogia and Sumatra.

33. This report covers service in Madison, Greenville, Lee, Lovett and Pinetta.

34. This report covers service in Holt, Wright, Fort Walton, Baker, Dorcas, Red Oak, Beach Branch, Silver Springs, Crestview, Milligan, Laurel Hill and Niceville.

35. Complete information not available.

36. This report covers service in Pace, Jay, Juniper, Calvary, Springhill, Milton, Fidellis, Wallace and Allentown.

37. This report covers service in Live Oak, Branford, Dowling Park, McAlpin and Wellborn.

38. This report covers service in Perry, Boyd, Scanlon and Shady Grove.

39. This report covers service in Wakulla, Arran, Crawfordsville, Panacea, St. Marks, Sanborn and Sopchoppy.

40. This report covers service in Freeport, Glendale and Liberty.

41. This report covers service in Caryville, Shiloh and Wausau.

42. This report covers service in Atlanta, College Park, East Point and Hapeville.

43. This report covers service in Chicago, Berwyn, Blue Island, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Evanston, Glencoe, Harvey, Oak Park, Park Ridge, La Grange Park, Wilmette, Niles Center and Western Springs. (Additional leadership and expenditures from the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission are included in the reports from several of these cities.)

44. Some of these were indoor centers and play streets.

45. This report covers service in Robinson, Palestine and Oblong.

46. Maintained a program of community recreation activities for colored citizens.

47. This report covers service in Farmington, Norris, St. David, Middle Grove, Ipana, Vermont, Sumner, Ellisville, Lewistown, Cuba, Canton, Marietta, Smithfield. Bryant, Brereton, Fiatt and Banner.

48. This report covers service in Panama, Nokomis, Witt, Taylor Springs and Schram City.

49. This report covers service in Hoyleton, Irvington, Oakdale, Okawville, Nashville and New Minden.

50. This report covers service in Southport, Beech Grove, Ben Davis and Indianapolis.

51. This report covers service in Audubon, Exira, Kimballton, Gray and Viola.

52. This report covers service in Frederick, Brunswick, Emmittsburg, Middletown and Myersville.

53. This report covers service in Keedysville, Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Williamsport and Hancock.

54. This report covers service in Harrisville and Lincoln.

55. The names of the communities served were not reported.

56. This report covers service in Filer City, Stronach and Manistee.

57. This report covers service in Forsyth Township and in Gwinn.

58. This report covers service in McBain, Falmouth, Merritt and Moorestown.

59. This report covers service in Holton, Montague and Whitehall.

60. This report covers service in West Branch, Rose City, Lupton, Prescott and 19 rural communities.

61. This report covers service in Gaylord, Vanderbilt and Johannesburg.

62. This report covers service in Onaway.

63. This report covers service in Roscommon, Houghton Lake and Markey.

64. This report also includes service in Chaming.

65. This report covers service in Aitkin, McGregor, Hill City, Jacobson, Rabey, Shovel Lake, Swatara, Tamarack, McGrath, Lawler, Malmo, Cutler, Palisade, Kimberly, Arthyde and Rossburg.

66. This report covers service in Detroit Lakes, Lake Park, Ponsford, White Earth, Frazee, Shipman, Arago, Audubon, Ogema and Tamarack Lake.

67. This report covers service in Odessa, Wheaton, Johnson and several other communities.

68. This report covers service in St. James, Lewisville, Butterfield, Madelia, Hanska, New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, Cobden, Springfield and Comfrey.

69. This report covers service in Alida, Bagley, Clearbrook, Gonvick, Leonard, and Berner.

70. This report covers service in Morris, Herman, Elbow Lake, Barrett, Chokio, Alberta, Hancock, Norcross, Wendell, Donnelly, Erdahl and Ashby.

71. This report covers service in Spring Grove, Caledonia, St. Charles, Lanesboro, Preston, Peterson, Chatfield, Lewiston and Winona.

72. This report covers service in Karlstad, Donaldson, Bronson, Greenbush, Hauge, Badger and Hallock.

73. This report covers service in International Falls, Ranier, Holler, Littlefork, Big Falls and Mizpah.

74. This report covers service in Baudette, Williams, Pitt, Graceton, Carp, Clementson, Hiwood, Faunce and Spooner.

75. This report covers service in Brainerd, Crosby, Ironton, Deerwood, Cuyuna, Pequot, Nisswa, Royalton, Pierz, Swanville, Motley, Randall and Buckman.

76. This report covers service in Rochester, Eyota, Oronoco, Stewartville, Dover, Chatfield, School Districts No. 81, No. 34 and No. 16, Kasson and Dodge Center.

77. This report covers service in St. Peter, North Mankato, Nicollet, Lafayette, Klossner, Traverse, Norseland, New Sweden, Belgrade Township, St. George, Gibbon, Winthrop, Gaylord, Arlington, Henderson, Green Isle and New Auburn.

78. This report covers service in Akeley, Verndale, Sebeka and Park Rapids.

79. This report covers service in Stillwater, Marine, Lakeland, Afton, St. Paul Park, Big Lake, Valley Creek, Newport and Mahtomedi.

80. This report covers service in Fulton, McCredie, Auxvasse, Stephens and Hatton.

81. This report covers service in Cleveland, East Lynne and Creighton.

82. This report covers service in Kahoka, Medill, Ashton, Luray, Wyaconda, Alexandria, Saint Francisville, Gregory Landing and Wayland.

83. This figure represents the total number of volunteers reported.

84. Emergency recreation programs in New Jersey communities were either carried on directly by, or in cooperation with, the Leisure Time Division of the State Emergency Relief Administration. Unless otherwise indicated the program was under the direction of a local sponsoring committee. In addition to the leaders reported by the local communities, there were twenty men and women who gave full time service as county leisure time supervisors.

85. This report includes service in Barnegat and Ship Bottom Beach-Arlington.

86. This report covers service in Janvier and Plainville.

87. This report also covers service in Bowlbyville.

88. This report covers service in Andes, Margaretville, Bovina Center, Hobart, Stamford, Downsville, Treadwell, Walton, Delhi, Hancock and East Branch.

89. This community is also served by the Westchester County Recreation Commission.

90. This report covers service in Dolgeville, Frankfort, Herkimer, Ilion and Mohawk.

91. This report covers service in Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, Baldwin, Freeport, Merrick, Massapequa, Hicksville, Westbury, Hewlett, Mineola, Oceanside, Great Neck, Port Washington, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Oyster Bay and in several State Parks.

92. This report also covers service in Chappaqua and Millwood.

93. This report relates to 77 play streets sponsored by the Crime Prevention Bureau. In addition, the Department provided the emergency leaders reported by the Park Department and Board of Education.

94. This report covers service rendered the Department of Health Education in conducting play activities in the schools.

95. This report covers service in Armonk and North White Plains.

96. This report covers service in Whitesboro, New York Mills, New Hartford, Boonville, Woodgate, Prospect, Camden and Holland Patent.

97. This report covers service in Napoleon, Ridgeville Corners, Liberty Center, Malinta, Holgate and Deshler.

98. This report covers service in Deavertown and Roseform.

99. This report covers service in Waverly, Piketon, Beaver, Stockdale, Wakefield, Jasper, Latham and Given.

100. This report covers service in Bowling Green, North Baltimore, Rossford, Perrysburg, Ross Township, Woodside, Stony Ridge, Bradner, Wayne and Pemberville.

101. This report covers the operation of a bathing beach.

102. This report covers the operation of a swimming pool.

103. One of the playgrounds reported was at Utica.

104. This report covers the operation of two bathing beaches.

105. This report covers service in Nephi, Mona and Levan.

106. This report covers service in Vernal, Brigham City, Garfield, Magna, Murray, Holladay, Bingham, Richfield, Eureka, Price, Wellington, Scofield and Standardville.

107. This report also covers service in Glover, Brownington and Irasburg.

108. This report covers service in five towns.

109. This report covers service in Buchanan, Glen Wilton, Eagle Rock and Fincastle.

110. This report covers service in Bowling Green and four other towns.

111. This report covers service in Warrenton and The Plains.

112. This report covers the construction and operation of an outdoor swimming pool.

113. This report covers service in Walla Walla, College Place and in unincorporated districts.

114. This report covers service in Hedgesville and Inwood.

115. This report covers service in Camp Creek, Longbranch, Bowen, Roach, Salt Rock, Milton, Fetly and Central.

116. This report covers service in Ivydale, Bickmore, Clay and Swandale.

117. This report covers service in Ellis, Gilmer, Stouts Mills, Sand Fork, Baldwin, Troy, Newbern, Cox's Mills, Tanner, Glenville, Normantown, Hardman, Cedarville, Perkins and Conings.

118. This report covers service in Glendale and Grandview.

119. This report covers service in Ravenswood, Ripley, Cottageville, Sandyville, Gay and Liverpool.

120. This report covers service in Bluefield, Priceton, Athens, McComas, Giatto, Matoaka and Thorn.

121. This report covers service in Lake, Chapmanville, Henlawson, Man, Big Creek, Clothier, Sharples, McConnell, Stollings, Peach Creek and Isom.

122. This report covers service in Williamson, Delbarton, Bias, Matewan, Chattaroy and Kermit.

123. This report covers service in Reeds Creek, Circleville and Brandywine.

124. This report covers service in Buffalo, Red House, Hurricane, Scott Depot, Hodges and Bancroft.

125. This report covers service in Rudy, Speed, Stringtown, Hofftown, Looneyville, Newton and Hunt.

126. This report covers service in Sisterville and Middlebourne.

127. This report covers service in New Martinsville, Brooklyn, Reader, Pine Grove, Smithfield, Burton and Paden City.

128. This report covers service in Walworth, Whitewater, Delavan, Elkhorn and Lake Geneva. (An additional worker is included in the report for Delavan.)

129. This report covers service in Wheatland, Sunrise and Esterbrook.

It is not too early to make plans NOW

to come to the

Twenty-first National Recreation Congress

to be held

September 30 - October 4, 1935

In Chicago, Illinois

Write for information to T. E. Rivers

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

The Service of the National Recreation Movement in 1934

386 cities in **43** states were given personal service through the visits of field workers.

116 cities were helped in conducting their recreation activities for Negroes, **47** through field visits of the Bureau of Colored Work.

4,757 requests for advice and material on amateur drama problems were submitted to the Drama Service.

84 cities in **21** states received service from the Katherine F. Barker Field Secretary on Recreation for Girls and Women.

93 institutions for children and the aged in **55** cities were visited personally by the field secretary on Play in Institutions. Additional service was given to more than **300** institutions.

21,944 boys and girls in **387** cities received badges, emblems or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

24 states were served through the Rural Recreation Service conducted in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. **6,658** people attended the **117** institutes which were held.

20 states received visits from the representative of the National Physical Education Service. In addition, service was given to **42** states through correspondence, consultation and monthly News Letters.

5,922 different communities received help and advice on recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau.

142 social recreation and other institutes and training courses for local leaders were carried on with the help of Association workers.

The Music Service issued bulletins, gave correspondence and consultation service, and through personal visits helped a number of cities plan programs and train volunteers for community music activities.

Through the Publications and Bulletin Service publications were issued on various recreation subjects and regular bulletin services were maintained.

RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement, was received by **1,257** cities and towns.

Recreation leaders from **230** cities in **34** states exchanged experiences and discussed vital problems at the Twentieth Recreation Congress.

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1934 thru December 31, 1934

General Fund Balance December 31, 1933	$ 20,697.70	
Less amount borrowed from Emergency Reserve Fund repaid	20,000.00	
		$ 697.70
INCOME		
Contributions	$170,712.72	
Contributions for Specific Work	7,947.37	
Interest and Dividends on Endowment Funds	9,394.57	
Recreation Sales, Subscription and Advertising	6,366.39	
Badge Sales	1,533.65	
Special Publication Sales	11,407.13	
Business Operations	2,244.99	
Interest and Dividends—Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	255.00	
		209,861.82
		$210,559.52
EXPENDITURES		
Community Recreation Field Service	$128,664.19	
Field Service to Colored Communities	8,011.20	
National Physical Education Service	9,685.24	
Correspondence and Consultation Bureau	25,951.03	
Publications and Bulletin Service	10,921.50	
Recreation	13,913.61	
Play in Institutions	2,541.91	
Recreation Congress	4,288.09	
		203,976.77
General Fund Balance December 31, 1934		$ 6,582.75
KATHERINE F. BARKER MEMORIAL		
Balance December 31, 1933	$ 5,481.04	
Receipts to December 31, 1934		
Contribution	$ 5,000.00	
Contribution for Specific Work	696.15	
Book Sales	313.95	
	6,010.10	
	$ 11,491.14	
Expenditures to December 31, 1934		
Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Women and Girls	$ 5,989.79	
Katherine F. Barker Memorial District Field Work	3,500.00	
Play in Institutions	500.00	
	$ 9,989.79	
		$ 1,501.35

Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship			
Balance December 31, 1933		$ 558.80	
Receipts to December 31, 1934		1,800.00	
		2,358.80	
Expenditures to December 31, 1934		1,729.13	$ 629.67
Play in Institutions			
Receipts to December 31, 1934			
Contribution	$ 5,800.00		
Play in Institutions Bulletin	29.50		
		$ 5,829.50	
Expenditures to December 31, 1934		1,525.27	$ 4,304.23
Endowment and Reserve Funds			
Special Fund (Action of 1910)		$ 25,000.00	
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund		5,000.00	
Emil C. Bondy Fund		1,000.00	
George L. Sands Fund at December 31, 1933	$ 12,219.98		
Received through Liquidation, in 1934	243.24		
		12,463.22	
"In Memory of J. R. Lamprecht"		3,000.00	
"In Memory of Barney May"		500.00	
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"		1,403.02	
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund (x)		6,000.00	
Ellen Mills Borne Fund		3,000.00	
Other Gifts		175.00	
C. H. T. Endowment Fund		500.00	
Frances Mooney Fund		1,000.00	
Sarah Newlin Fund		500.00	
"In Memory of William Simes"		2,000.00	
"In Memory of J. R. Jr."		250.00	
Frances R. Morse Fund		2,000.00	
Emergency Reserve Fund	$134,975.00		
Amount borrowed repaid from General Fund	20,000.00		
		154,975.00	
Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities		3,775.94	
Ella Van Peyma Fund		500.00	
Nettie G. Naumburg Fund		2,000.00	
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"		5,000.00	
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund		1,400.00	
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"		1,000.00	
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"		5,000.00	
Nellie L. Coleman Fund		100.00	
Elizabeth B. Kelsey Fund		500.00	
Sarah Fuller Smith Fund		3,000.00	
Annie L. Sears Fund		2,000.00	
John Markle Fund		50,000.00	$293,042.18

(x) Restricted

I have audited the accounts of the National Recreation Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934 and certify that in my opinion the above statement is a true and correct statement of the financial transactions of the General, Special Study and Endowment Funds for the period.

(Signed) J. F. CALVERT, *Certified Public Accountant.*

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, *President*
John H. Finley, *First Vice-President*
John G. Winant, *Second Vice-President*
Robert Garrett, *Third Vice-President*
Gustavus T. Kirby, *Treasurer*
H. S. Braucher, *Secretary*

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

William Butterworth
Moline, Illinois

Clarence M. Clark
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Henry L. Corbett
Portland, Oregon

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer
Jacksonville, Florida

F. Trubee Davison
Locust Valley, New York

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison
West Orange, New Jersey

John H. Finley
New York, N. Y.

Robert Garrett
Baltimore, Maryland

Austin E. Griffiths
Seattle, Washington

Charles Hayden
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles V. Hickox
Michigan City, Indiana

Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde
Plainfield, New Jersey

Gustavus T. Kirby
New York, N. Y.

Hugh McK. Landon
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. Charles D. Lanier
Greenwich, Connecticut

Robert Lassiter
Charlotte, North Carolina

Joseph Lee
Boston, Massachusetts

Edward E. Loomis
New York, N. Y.

J. H. McCurdy
Springfield, Massachusetts

Otto T. Mallery
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter A. May
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Carl E. Milliken
Augusta, Maine

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills
Woodbury, N. Y.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

J. C. Walsh
New York, N. Y.

Frederick M. Warburg
New York, N. Y.

John G. Winant
Concord, New Hampshire

Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr.
Tucson, Arizona

HONORARY MEMBERS

Dr. Stuart W. Adler
Rock Island, Illinois
David Alexander
Akron, Ohio
Ray Stannard Baker
Amherst, Massachusetts
Mrs. George D. Barron
Rye, New York
A. T. Bell
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Mrs. Edward C. Bench
Englewood, New Jersey
Nathan D. Bill
Springfield, Massachusetts
George F. Booth
Worcester, Massachusetts
Anna H. Borden
Fall River, Massachusetts
John R. Brinley
Morristown, New Jersey
Richard E. Byrd
Boston, Massachusetts
G. Herbert Carter
Huntington, New York
Mrs. George Edwards Clement
Peterboro, New Hampshire
Mrs. Walter S. Comly
Port Chester, New York
Charles M. Cox
Boston, Massachusetts
Winthrop M. Crane, Jr.
Dalton, Massachusetts
Z. Marshall Crane
Dalton, Massachusetts
Julian W. Curtiss
Greenwich, Connecticut
Henry L. deForest
Plainfield, New Jersey
Mrs. John W. Donaldson
Irvington-on-Hudson, New York
Clyde Doyle
Long Beach, California
Mrs. S. S. Drury
Concord, New Hampshire
Mrs. A. Felix du Pont
Wilmington, Delaware
Mrs. Coleman du Pont
Wilmington, Delaware
Mrs. D. E. F. Easton
San Francisco, California
John Erskine
New York, New York
Mrs. Irving Fisher
New Haven, Connecticut
Mrs. Paul FitzSimons
Newport, Rhode Island
Mrs. Ralph E. Forbes
Milton, Massachusetts
Robert A. Gardner
Chicago, Illinois
Charles C. George
Omaha, Nebraska
Charles W. Gilkey
Chicago, Illinois
Thomas K. Glenn
Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Jr.
Washington, D. C.
C. M. Goethe
Sacramento, California
Rex B. Goodcell
Los Angeles, California
Mrs. Charles A. Goodwin
Hartford, Connecticut
Charles W. Gordon
St. Paul, Minnesota
William Green
Washington, D. C.
Franklin T. Griffith
Portland, Oregon
Mrs. Norman Harrower
Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Mrs. S. H. Hartshorn
Short Hills, New Jersey
Ellen R. Hathaway
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Mrs. F. R. Hazard
Syracuse, New York
Dorothy Heroy
Stamford, Connecticut
Mrs. William G. Hibbard
Winnetka, Illinois
Mrs. Francis L. Higginson
Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Albert W. Holmes
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Mrs. Howard R. Ives
Portland, Maine
H. H. Jacobs
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mrs. Ernest Kanzler
Detroit, Michigan
Helen Keller
Forest Hills, New York
John Harvey Kellogg
Battle Creek, Michigan
Mrs. William Kent
Kentfield, California
Willard V. King
New York, N. Y.
Tully C. Knoles
Stockton, California
A. H. Lance
Kenosha, Wisconsin
William Lawrence
Boston, Massachusetts
Philip LeBoutillier
New York, N. Y.
Alice Lee
San Diego, California
Lucius N. Littauer
New Rochelle, New York
Seth Low
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Louis C. Madeira
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Henry L. Mayer
San Francisco, California
John W. McClure
Washington, D. C.
Mrs. F. O. McColloch
Los Angeles, California
George A. McKinney
Alton, Illinois
Sumner T. McKnight
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Charles G. Middleton
Louisville, Kentucky
John F. Moors
Boston, Massachusetts
Charles Nagel
St. Louis, Missouri
Roy B. Naylor
Wheeling, West Virginia
Charles Peebles
Hamilton, Canada
Daniel A. Poling
New York, N. Y.
Arthur Pound
New Scotland, New York
Herbert L. Pratt
New York, N. Y.
Frederick H. Rike
Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. R. Sanford Riley
Worcester, Massachusetts
Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson
Mohawk, New York
Mrs. Willoughby Rodman
Los Angeles, California
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.
Theodore Roosevelt
Oyster Bay, New York
Mrs. Henry H. Sanger
Groose Pointe, Michigan
Mrs. Algar Shelden
Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan
Mrs. Albert G. Simms
Washington, D. C.
Mrs. James R. Smart
Evanston, Illinois
John D. Spencer
Salt Lake City, Utah
M. Lyle Spencer
Seattle, Washington
A. A. Sprague
Chicago, Illinois
Robert Gordon Sproul
Berkeley, California
Mrs. O. A. Stallings
New Orleans, Louisiana
Florence M. Sterling
Houston, Texas
Mrs. Sigmund Stern
San Francisco, California
Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
Moorestown, New Jersey
Harold H. Swift
Chicago, Illinois
Lorado Taft
Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Francis J. Torrance
Sewickley, Pennsylvania
William G. Watson
Toronto, Canada
Ridley Watts
Morristown, New Jersey
C. S. Weston
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Dwight C. Wheeler
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Harold P. Winchester
Albany, New York
Stephen S. Wise
New York, New York
Henry Young
Newark, New Jersey

WORLD AT PLAY

Courtesy San Francisco Recreation Commission

A Jail Becomes A Social Center

San Francisco's seventy-five year old Ingelside Prison, which withstood the shock of the 1906 earthquake without the displacement of a single brick, has fallen before the needs of the city's recreation commission, and the thirteen acre site on which the jail is located will be used for a new recreation center. Prior to their removal to new quarters the prisoners had a hand in remodeling the old prison, working with zest to remove window bars and cell blocks. The grounds have been graded and landscaped, the reservoir will be turned into a swimming pool and there will be courts and diamonds for games of all kinds. The floor of the jail, formerly used as a chapel, will become a little theatre. A French count who spent some time in the prison made some paintings for the walls which will be retained. On the next floor there will be handball and volley ball courts, a gymnasium and club rooms. The first floor will have the kitchen and dining room.

Thus San Francisco is demonstrating the proof of the old saying, "playgrounds are substitutes for jails."

Marine Study As A Hobby

The study of the fauna and flora of Southern California's coast has been developed into an interesting hobby as the result of organized groups formed by the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles. Two natural history hobby groups are now functioning at municipal beaches with a growing number of participants joining in the collection, identification, and preservation of many forms of marine and shore life. Shells and crustaceans, seaweed, fish, birds, octopi and squid, insects, and other specimens found along the seashore are being secured by members of the groups and placed on display in growing museums, located at various beaches.

Why Not A Travel Directory?

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, director of the FERA recreational survey being made in Washtenaw County, Michigan, suggests that a directory which would be a sort of public Baedecker and would point out to the curious travelers the parts of real travel interest in every state and county would be a great asset

MAKE IT YOURSELF
Shepherds Pipes Pan Pipes
Transverse Flutes
Raw Material, Tools, Specifications
Catalog on request
Educational Department
WALBERG & AUGE Worcester, Mass.

to our educational system and would also be well worth while commercially. "Probably the people of America travel more by auto than all the rest of the world put together, but there is no directory to show us what is worth seeing on the social, industrial or historical side. It would look like a good project for the FERA to get out such a travel guide at this time for each state and the nation."

A Nature Guide School on Wheels.—A novel project has been announced by Western Reserve University, Summer Session, in its proposed three week New York to New England educational tour to be conducted in August, 1935. Dr. William Gould Vinal will be in charge of the 2,600 mile trip, which will be taken in a comfortable thirty passenger bus. This means of transportation will make it possible to stop at important points for instructions without loss of time or effort. The route will zigzag to interesting nooks and corners known to native born New Englanders. It will include a national park, the thrill of going up more than a mile into the air to sleep on the top of Mount Washington, a motor tour to the scenic Atlantic coast with its quaint towns of colonial fame, the spectacular beauty of a region whose nature education is full of romance unexcelled in all America, and a variety of interesting natural history projects. In order to make the excursion most worth while, it will be limited to twenty-five students, preferably those majoring in the field of teaching elementary science. Further information may be secured from Dr. Vinal at School of Education, Western Reserve University, 2060 Stearns Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Ladies, Let Us Sing!"—Thus the Extension Department of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Public Schools invites women and girls to meet once a

A Recreational Leadership Curriculum
at
Westbrook Junior College

- A two-year curriculum that is ideal for the active girl who is interested in outdoor life, hobbies, playground work, and girls' organizations.

"I think we will have more need for people trained in culture and recreation . . . . We need people trained to cater to culture, education and play."

HONORABLE HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

For Catalogue address
WESTBROOK JUNIOR COLLEGE for GIRLS
Portland, Maine

Benjamin FLOODLIGHTING Equipment

for Sport and Other Outdoor Recreational Areas

Benjamin Floodlights and other lighting fixtures are being used in every part of the country for the effective and economical lighting of Softball Fields, Athletic Fields, Playgrounds, Football Fields, Baseball Fields, Tennis Courts and Swimming Pools, increasing attendance and promoting faster and more satisfactory night time playing.

Rugged and durable. Porcelain enameled reflecting surfaces are easily cleaned, will not tarnish, peel or require repainting or refinishing. All other parts are weather resisting.

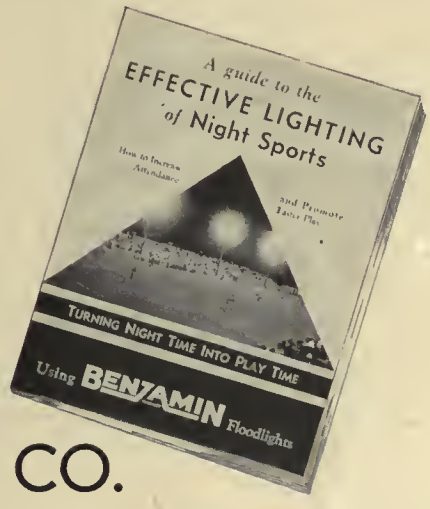
BENJAMIN "PLAY-AREA" FLOODLIGHT

Specially designed for the floodlighting of outdoor recreational areas. Combines a large porcelain enameled steel reflector with an inner reflector of oxidized aluminum. May be equipped with Benjamin "Saflox" lowering attachment for safe and easy cleaning and relamping.

NRA U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Send for this Book

"A Guide to the Effective Night Lighting of Sports." A 24 page bulletin outlining the most effective means of night lighting of sports fields.



BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

MITCHELL
BETTERBILT
Playground Apparatus
Schools—Homes—Parks

Mitchell Whirl
The Mitchell Whirl, shown above, is just one number in the "Betterbilt" line. Send for free illustrated catalog and name of your state distributor.

MITCHELL MFG. CO.
1540 Forest Home Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

● Local, State, and National Leaders in Public and Private Community Recreation Agencies will meet in . . .

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

at the

Twenty-first
NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS
September 30 - October 4, 1935
Headquarters - Sherman Hotel

●

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

●

For further information write to Mr. T. E. Rivers, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

week for "an evening of joy at singing" at one of the social centers. Women and girls beyond high school age are invited to join the group. The only requirement for membership is a love of singing.

A First Aid Kit for Hikers.—According to the "Minnehiker," the publication of the Minneapolis Municipal Hiking Club, a member of the club has devised a first aid kit which can be packed in a typewriter ribbon box. It contains iodine, 18 inches of 1 inch adhesive tape, 4 aspirin tablets, 36 inches 1½ inch sterilized gauze, a piece of cotton the sige of the box and ⅛ of an inch thick, two compresses. The iodine is packed in a small glass vial, the pills in a small rouge box.

A Child Development and Parent Education Conference.—On June 17th, 18th and 19th, the ninth annual Iowa Conference on Child Development and Parent Education will be held in Iowa City, Iowa. The health of the young child will be the main consideration of the lectures and round table discussions. All sessions will be open to anyone interested in child development. The conference, which will be under the direction of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station and the Extension Division of the State University of Iowa, will be held in conjunction with the eighth Health Education Conference of the American Child Health Association to be held June 19th-June 22nd.

Summer Sessions for Men and Women at Mills College, California.—Mills College, California, has announced its summer sessions for June 24 to August 3, 1935. They will include art, child development, dance and sports with Hanya Holm, Director of the New York Wigman School as visiting instructor in modern dance, drama, French, courses in the theory, appreciation and technique of music, and creative writing.

The Chicago Recreation Commission.—Mr. Edward L. Burchard has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Chicago Recreation Commission whose headquarters are at 1634 Burnham Building, Chicago. For the past six years Mr. Burchard has been secretary of the Superintendent of Schools Educational Council and Community Advisor of the Adult Educational Emergency Program. For many years

TEACHERS—ATTENTION

The above illustration is the new TOEBE DOUBLE LINK CALK SKIN BELT—so designed that even a child can easily assemble them.

To appreciate the value of this set for recreation center handicraft activities, send 35c. for sample set and further particulars.

CALF SETS . . . . 35c. Each . . . . $3.75 Per Doz.

Black, Brown, and White
Liberal Discount on 3 Doz.

Catalogue Sent Free Upon Request

CHAS. A. TOEBE LEATHER CO.
Leather Craft Supplies
149 NORTH 3rd ST. — Founded 1872 — PHILA. PA.

he was secretary-treasurer of the National Community Center Association. At the present time the Commission is functioning through special committees. Dr. Arthur J. Todd of Northwestern University is chairman of the Chicago Recreation Survey. Dr. Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago is serving as chairman of the committee on the Police Institute, while Henry P. Chandler, former President of the Union League Club, is in charge of the committee on Immediate Projects. Dr. Philip L. Seman is chairman of the Commission.

Drama for Children in Berkeley.—The Recreation Commission of Berkeley, California, is producing in cooperation with the local leading theatre Saturday morning plays for children with adult actors. This experiment in Berkeley is similar to that being conducted so successfully in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the auspices of the Extension Department of the Public Schools.

FREE!

Rules and Court Layouts for PADDLE TENNIS

● Everything the recreation director wants to know—a new, illustrated folder on the fastest growing, low-cost game for playground, school or club—Paddle Tennis!

● Actual diagrams of playground courts for all playing surfaces—dirt, clay, grass, cement or wood—indoors and out. Also official layout for the popular new wooden platform court for all year 'round use.

● This folder contains large size illustrations of official Paddle Tennis paddles and sets. Complete prices on all equipment—paddles, balls, nets, tapes, posts and bases. Send for your copy of this new folder and then give your community the chance to enjoy all the sport and speed of tennis in a space one-fourth as large as the ordinary court.

THE PADDLE TENNIS CO. INC.
285 Madison Avenue ❖ New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of Official Paddle Tennis Equipment

PORTABLE BLEACHERS

UNIVERSAL BLEACHERS can be moved about easily and stored away out of the weather during off seasons. They can be rearranged quickly to accommodate crowds for softball, football, soccer, boxing and other sports. Universal bleachers and grandstands are made of a higher grade of material than can ordinarily be obtained locally, making for complete safety and many years of continuous service. Both steel and wood parts are well painted. All sizes 2 to 33 tiers high.

UNIVERSAL BLEACHER CO.

606 So. Neil Street Champaign, Illinois

Leisure Time Activities, Inc.—Leisure Time Activities, Inc. of Providence, Rhode Island, operating on a fund of about $3,500 raised by private subscription has carried on its program using approximately 60 ERA workers and from 55 to 60 volunteers. The community centers are operated one night a week in each of two junior high schools. A ten room building has been secured rent free in a congested district which will be furnished by contributions of furniture, books, magazines, etc., quiet game rooms will be established here. Social dances and social evenings have been popular and art is an outstanding activity. Hobby clubs have attracted many enthusiasts. Provision was made for 200 home and allotment gardens.

A Five Year Anniversary.—On February 15th the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission celebrated the fifth anniversary of the opening of the County Center with a concert featuring Ruth Slenczynski, ten year old pianist. Over a million people, according to the report made public by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Commission, have attended a total of more than 1,500 events in the building. Attendance at musical events has been the largest, 268,690 people having heard 218 concerts, operas or festival performances in the five year period. Approximately 64,000 people actually participated in the events of the center, 23,000 in junior or adult music festivals, 32,000 in sports events and 9,000 in the study of arts and crafts under the auspices of the Westchester Workshop.

You Will Enjoy
THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
A Journal of Community Religion
RICHARD E. SHIELDS, *Editor*

BUILDS COMMUNITY GOODWILL

Contributing Editors: Frederick B. Fisher, Burris Jenkins, Orvis F. Jordan, W. J. Lhamon, N. A. McCune, Joseph Myers,, E. Tallmadge Root, John R. Scotford, R. Carl Stoll, Alva W. Taylor, Carl S. Weist.

How to Unite Churches . . . The Community Church Movement . . . Vital News . . . Religious Digest

ILLUSTRATED

One Year $1.00 **Three Years $2.50**

Published by
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH WORKERS, U.S.A.
77 West Washington Street, Chicago

A National Commission on Summer Camps for Children.—The organization in Cuba of the National Commission on Summer Camps for Children is the subject of a Presidental decree of March 18, 1934. The Commission, which will be a part of the National Department of Education, is to establish and direct summer camps for destitute children in the six provinces of the country. The Commission is to consist of a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer and twelve assisting members. There will also be a technical advisory committee which will include school teachers, physicians, and a nurse.

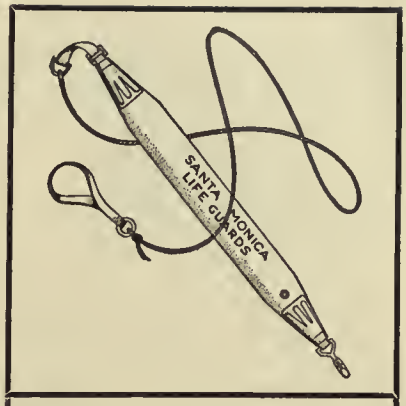
Boys' Clubs in Somerville, Massachusetts.—Within the past eight months, according to the February 13th issue of the *Boston Globe* eight boys' clubs sponsored by the Recreation Commission of Somerville have been organized. Recently they were united in a federation of clubs which is supported and assisted by several local civic and patriotic organizations. Boys in the clubs vary in ages from fourteen to nineteen

years. Indoor and outdoor activities are provided —athletics, dramatics, handcraft, hiking, outings, harmonica band, art activities, social recreation, practice in parliamentary procedure. Frequently lectures and discussions of an educational nature are held.

A Toy Library.—A toy library is one of the newest SERA projects on the Los Angeles, California, playgrounds. On Tuesdays and Saturdays from 11:00 to 5:00 the toy loan, as it is known, is open to members who at that time do their borrowing and returning of toys. The only requirement for membership is the signature of one parent indicating his or her willingness to cooperate in getting ordinary care for the toy borrowed and for promptness in returning it. Thus far games, dolls, scooters and skates have proved the most popular of the supplies.

America's First National Jamboree.—Boy Scouts by the thousands will journey to Washington this summer to attend the first national jamboree to be held August 21st to 30th. The national capital is making available a camp site for 30,000 boys, and preparations are under way to make this a notable occasion. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of Scouting celebrated last month, President Roosevelt, Honorary President of Boy Scouts of America, speaking over the radio, extended an invitation to Scouts everywhere to attend the jamboree.

At the Oklahoma City Zoo.—The Board of Park Commissioners of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is carrying on an educational program in connection with its zoo. During the year 1934, eighteen classes in the various schools were visited, and the classes from the high schools and university were conducted through the zoo. Lectures have been given on the lives and habits of the animals. Programs and picnics have been arranged for special groups of children in connection with the zoo program. A number of small cages have been constructed for the exhibit of small animals. In this way the animals are taken to the other parks, particularly to the districts were underprivileged children gather, and they are given an opportunity to see and hear about the wild animals.



RES-Q-TUBE

THE NEW AND MORE EFFICIENT

LIFE SAVER

Designed for professional use. This new and more efficient equipment has been tried and proved on the World's Busiest Beach.

It is light in weight, easy to throw, offers small resistance in the water, fastens to victim and frees guard to better engineer rescue; victim floats freeing guard for additional rescues; easy and quick of adjustment — and fully guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

It is of durable, streamline construction, adjustable to size, and equipped with red brass, non-corrosive snaps and rings and with quarter inch white cotton line and one inch herringbone webbing shoulder strap.

RES-Q-TUBE Safety Is Inexpensive . . . Less Effort . . . More Speed . . . Safer . . . Surer . . .

Folder and Price List Upon Application to
Ray L. Burket . . . 1008 Eighth St. . . . Santa Monica, Calif.

RES-Q-TUBE
TRADE MARK
PATENT PENDING

ENDORSED AS STANDARD LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT BY

PUBLIC BEACH COORDINATION COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RAY L. BURKET — SANTA MONICA

TENNIS NETS

— also —

Backstop Nets
Soccer Nets
Golf Practice Nets
in fact

All Sport Nets

This house has long
been headquarters
for all the above.

W. A. AUGUR
35 Fulton Street New York

A Popular Handcraft Activity.—One of the activities of the Camden County, New Jersey, Leisure Time Activities Department of the ERA is a whittlers' or jack-knife club organized at Poynte Community Center. Projects include the making of early American implements such as spoons, forks, trencher cups and other pioneer utensils which are made from wood and cut only by a jack-knife.

School Centers in Pontiac.—In October, 1929, the Board of Education of Pontiac, Michigan, decided to allow the Department of Recreation to use all gymnasiums without charge. During the season 54 organizations held 212 meetings, with a total attendance of 16,340. The winter season of 1930-31 showed a 100 per cent increase over the previous year. Sixty-nine organizations used the building 317 times, with a total attendance of 42,465. During the present season the Recreation Department will use 11 different school buildings more than 1,600 times, with an attendance of more than 135,000 people.

At the present time Pontiac has 84 SERA

Is Reading Your Hobby?

Books by Abbie Graham

LADIES IN REVOLT

- A vivid account of the charming but disturbing people who played leading parts in the drama of woman's changing position in the nineteenth century.

$1.75

Other Favorites

Ceremonials of Common Days	**$1.00**
High Occasions	**1.00**
Grace Dodge: Merchant of Dreams	**1.50**

THE WOMANS PRESS ✣ 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY SPEAKING —

• Why does a youngster work his head off for a prize emblem? For that matter, why do adults swear by their national flags? It is the denotation of the emblem or flag — badge or button — banner or pennant — that makes you want to use these goods in your work. Write us to give you some personal study and quotations. We are actual manufacturers of these goods.

LOU-WALT, INC.
821 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

recreation classes with 22 people employed as leaders who would otherwise be unemployed. On February 9th, 6,048 people were enrolled in the program.

In addition to the SERA program, the City Recreation Department has organized a number of evening classes in which the group pays for its own leadership and equipment. Classes and activities paying their own way include swimming for men and women, basketball leagues, indoor baseball, volley ball leagues, and gymnasium classes.

Dearborn Day.—Dearborn Day, the eighth annual civic festival held on July 18th at Dearborn, Michigan, attracted 20,000 people. The celebration began at 9:30 in the morning with ball games and horseshoe pitching contests. All day long there were relays, races and events of all kinds arranged under the direction of Henry D. Schubert, Superintendent of Recreation.

A Hobby Today, A Job Tomorrow!—William N. Aleshin, director of the arts and crafts shop located in the Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., New York City, reports that 20 per cent of the men who have been coming to the shop have secured new jobs in line with their chosen hobby. These include such positions as that of arts and crafts counsellors at boys' camps, cabinet maker, repair man in a furniture concern, and free lance model maker of boats, automobiles and airplanes. Most of these men had formerly held clerical positions and were unemployed at the time they were registered at the arts and crafts center. Since the center was opened over 75 adults have come to the center and have acquired new interests.

Leisure Activities in Brattleboro.—The Leisure Time Division of the Adult Education Council is conducting in the city of Brattleboro, Vermont, thirty-three different activities with an enrollment of 855 people. There are six

"JUNGLEGYM" NOW IN SIX SIZES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES

THE original Louden "Junglegym," made exclusively by J. E. Porter Corp., is now available in six sizes for children of all ages. Whether your requirements call for the smallest Junglegym accommodating 15 children from 3 to 5 years old; or, the largest all-metal device accommodating from 75 to 100 enthusiastic youngsters up to 12 or 15 years of age; Louden makes a size to meet your playground and budget requirements.

Investigate now, the many superior advantages of this tremendously popular piece of equipment. Write for new free book just off the press, illustrating and describing all sizes, together with the full line of Louden Beach, Pool, Gym and Playground Equipment. No obligation.

LOUDEN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

J.E.PORTER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY • OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

workers supplied by the Vermont ERA who are assisted by a large corps of volunteers. Leadership of the program is in the hands of a committee, and the activities are sponsored by subcommittees of citizens. At the present time there are sixteen committees with a total membership of 157 individuals. There are committees on arts and crafts, athletics and recreation for boys and for girls and for men and women, music, contract bridge, cooking and home-making, sewing and similar activities. The arts exhibit committee has arranged two unusually fine exhibits in the public library gallery. The first was that of the Camera Club which over 1,500 people visited. The second was an exhibit of 42 Vermont landscapes by Arthur Gibbes Burton. Volunteer hostesses were in attendance each day at the exhibits. Organ recitals were given on three Sunday afternoons at the Estey Erecting Hall. Two community sings were also held. "The notable feature of the leisure-time program," according to the local press, "is the fact that it is the cooperative effort of the entire community.

PUT
DIAMONDS
ON YOUR
PLAYGROUND

Equip your playground with Diamond Pitching Horseshoes and accessories. The line is popular with amateurs and professionals alike. Damond products need little replacing. Shoes are drop forged steel—will neither chip nor break. Write for new catalog P. S. 1.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Great numbers of citizens have given freely of their time and have worked enthusiastically to make the program a success."

Youth and Crime.—Nineteen is the dangerous age in crime, according to the recent study of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The cards from which the study was made came from 7,220 police departments; police officers and law enforcement agencies. The majority of the crimes reported were credited to persons under thirty years of age. Youths under twenty were charged with 15.1 per cent.—From *New York Sun*, February 19, 1935.

Salt Lake City's Boys' Club.—The Salt Lake City Rotary Club has undertaken as one of its major projects the organization of a boys' club which now reports a membership of 175. Activities include hand-ball, ping pong, table games, wrestling, boxing, tumbling, handcraft, harmonica and drum instruction, photography, and leadership clubs.

Service Helps

The Wave Stride was developed by the *American Playground Device Company* to meet the need for a device which will give maximum exercise and still maintain the highest degree of safety. It is propelled by the children grasping the outside ring and kicking their feet against the earth. Many officials have voiced their approval of the safety features, capacity, long wearing qualities and the low first cost. In more than 25 years the company has studied the design of play equipment and has concentrated on the development of strong, durable and safe outdoor play apparatus for playgrounds and swimming pools. It is now located in its new and modern factory at Anderson, Indiana.

W. A. Augur, Inc., 35 Fulton Street, New York City, has made high grade tennis nets since it gained its reputation long ago in the days when old sailors made every net by hand. This concern, whose principal business is making fishermen's nets, knows just what to do to make nets tough and long lasting.

The Benjamin Electric Mfg. Company of Des Plaines, Illinois, has printed material and bulletins which will be of interest to recreation workers, park officials and all who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of outdoor recreation areas.

Catalogue 26, consisting of almost 300 pages of complete listings, hundreds of illustrations, descriptive material and helpful engineering data on reflectors, lighting equipment, floodlights, fittings, and sockets and signals, may be secured on request. This particular catalogue will be most useful for engineers, contractors, architects and users of such equipment for industrial plants, schools, sports and other outdoor recreational areas. A 24 page bulletin is also available which gives information on the effective lighting of athletic fields. Many illustrations show the results of night lighting, in addition to which there is much helpful design and equipment data showing the actual layout of lighting systems for soft ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, football and athletic fields and other outdoor recreational areas.

The Benjamin Electric Mfg. Company has developed the "Saflox" floodlight lowering attachment which saves time and expense and avoids danger in servicing floodlights by making it possible quickly and easily to lower them to the ground where they can be handled safely. The use of this attachment makes it possible to clean reflectors as frequently as required, thus maintaining original high lighting efficiency. Lamps may be changed at any time. There are no "dead" units, no delay and no special service charges to pay. Automatic polarization and perfect alignment of reflector hood and canopy are assured by the tongue and groove construction. The features of particular advantage to floodlight users are: Safer servicing, no climbing, no ladders, no danger; absolutely safe, simple, positive and fool proof operation; no switches, no shocks, with circuit automatically made

HAR-TRU
FAST DRYING TENNIS COURTS

Part of a battery of 6 courts at U. S. Naval Academy

Tennis Courts

Improve your clay or dirt courts with HAR-CLAY DE LUXE Top Dressing.

Two attractive colors—deep green or dark red.

Dustless—eliminates glare—improves footing and general playing qualities of any clay court.

The cost is low. Literature and complete information furnished upon request.

Write for circulars G and H

The HAR-TRU Fast Drying Tennis Court is the quality court for institutions and individuals. It is resilient—dries within 30 minutes after heaviest rains—very economical to maintain and requires no more daily care than a clay court.

A few representative installations:

West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. ● Philadelphia Country Club
Country Club of Detroit ● Northmoor Country Club, Ravinia, Ill.

HAR-TRU CORPORATION Recreational Construction Engineers
17 East 45th Street New York, N. Y.

and broken when the lights are raised or lowered; no flickering or jarring loose from vibration; raising or lowering does not affect setting for light coverage.

C. C. Birchard & Company, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, publishers of *Twice 55 Games with Music—Red Book,* advertised in this issue, will be glad to supply music catalogues on request.

Like many an old song that is revived as something new and sweeps the country on a wave of popularity, the game of horseshoe pitching is again filling a niche in the lives of Americans. The game first developed to a high pitch of popularity when Old Dobbin's cast off shoes were tossed at sawed off broom handles in farm yards and at fairs. Today modern factories turn out accurately balanced "horseshoes" made to specifications issued by the National Horseshoe Pitching Association. Tourists count pitching horseshoe sets among their traveling duffel as of prime importance for pleasure and relaxation at the end of the muscle-stiffening drive. Playgrounds and parks find the game ideal for beginners, youngsters or oldsters and also a grand attraction for fans interested in seeing experts ring the stake at every toss.

The shoe used would cause Ye Village Smithie anxiety and graying hair were he asked to nail it in place on a horse's foot. It is made in many styles and models, according to the *Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company* of Duluth, Minnesota, one of the oldest manufacturers of a long line of pitching shoes and accessories in the country. Some are made to lie flat and still instead of bounding into a nearby court. Others have hooked ends to catch the stake and remain the ringer they were expected to be when thrown. Some have curved toe calks, others have straight. Special shoes are made for women and children to pitch and not get tired by pitching. Accessories, the manufacturers say, include such items as leather bags to carry the shoes, official courts, stakes, score pads, charts and rule books.

Stakes can be set up indoors in boxes filled with clay for fans who do not care to allow weather to interfere with their game.

Perhaps the reasons for the growing popularity of this old time game are twofold. America has taken to the open road, welcoming a game that is not too strenuous yet stretches weary muscles as a much needed diversion from driving. Also, what with new short hour working conditions et al. leisure time has developed into a major problem that calls for interesting things to do.

From *Samuel French,* 25 West 45th Street, New York, and 811 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, there is now available a complete catalogue revised and up-to-the-minute which classifies and fully describes French's plays of distinction for every need. A new system of classification makes it possible to find just the play desired with the least possible effort. Send for a copy at once.

Announcing —

Talens Crafts Instruction Book and Catalog of Materials

● Offering everything for the craft worker and giving complete information concerning materials and instructions for their use.

Featuring . . .

Leatherwork	**Beadwork**
Metalwork	**Basketry**
Pottery	**Book Binding**
Block Printing	**Loom Weaving**

● This 32-page booklet will be sent free to institutions and heads of schools and camps. Price to individuals fifteen cents.

Talens School Products Inc.
Chicago New York
San Francisco

The Camping Magazine

If you are interested in

The leadership of youth.
The swiftly changing methods in organized camping.
The statements of leading thinkers on education through camping.
Leadership training—Counsellor's Education.
Camp Programming—Administration.
Outdoor Sports and Activities.
New Games, Land and Water.
Swimming—Canoeing—Sailing.
Riding—Archery—Riflery.
Woodcraft—Indian Lore—Nature.
Artscraft—Dancing—Stunts.
Council Fires—Story Telling.

Then read the Camping Magazine regularly

Send for a sample copy $2.00 a year.

LANE HALL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Dept. R

In *Hobbies for Everybody* edited by Ruth Lampland and published by *Harper & Brothers,* 49 East 33rd Street, New York City ($3.00), fifty popular hobbies are discussed by nationally known authorities. Says *The Survey* of this book: "The scope of the hobbies selected is wide enough to include a congenial avocation for everyone. This book should fill a wide need."

The *Har-Tru Corporation,* 17 East 45th Street, New York City, is the builder of the famous Har-Tru Fast Drying Tennis Court. This court has a cinder base which permits it to dry within a few minutes after it rains—an advantage which adds greatly to its popularity and usefulness. On top of the cinders is placed Har-Tru patented green or red granular surfacing material. The Har-Clay De Luxe Top Dressing for clay courts is another desirable product. Spread lightly on the clay or dirt, this dressing greatly improves the courts at small cost.

Many important tennis matches are played on Har-Tru courts, including the U. S. Davis cup matches and Army-Navy championships. This year the National Intercollegiate Singles tennis matches will be played on the Har-Clay De Luxe Top Dressed courts at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Are you looking for adult entertainment? *It's About Time,* by Gerald Lynton Kaufman. Clock and watch puzzles, problems and games. $1.50; *Bringing Sherlock Home,* by Lawrence Treat. Seven mystery cases to be solved competitively. $1.00; *Naming Quintuplets,* by J. Bryan III. Fascinating question book, for one person or a group. $1.00; *May I Leave the Room?* by G. Lawson Kendall. Party fun with original stunts and tricks. $1.00. These *Heyday House* hits (244 Madison Avenue, New York City) on sale at all bookstores.

Among the featured members of the 1935 line of "Indera" swim suits offered by the *Indera Mills Company* of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is Style No. 304—a button-on model of the halter neck, novelty brassiere type for women. There are several special features. The suit has a ruffle top halter neck. The upper part is in effect an adjustable brassiere buttoning on to eyelets in the upper part of the tropic trunks. This upper part brassiere effect has a double knit featured stitch which gives double thickness where needed and is dart-cut from sides to center for perfect fitting. The tropic trunks have a high waist-line effect held in place by form fitting cut of top and belt loops placed properly with adjustable belt. The trunks have double reinforced crotch, with legs slashed in upward cut from the center of the crotch, giving a perfect figure-fit. A special feature of this model is the fact that two or more colors can be obtained in the brassiere part, giving variations in color tone.

The Indera "Figurefit" line includes 29 models in eight solid colors and many color combinations. There is also a complete line of tropic trunks and "Adjustit" separate shirts for men and boys.

Send for the 1935 catalog illustrating every model.

The Mitchell Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, manufacturers of steel products for a period

TENNIS for TEACHERS

By HELEN I. DRIVER

Instructor in Charge of Women's Tennis
University of Wisconsin

● A manual for the recreation leader, and teacher of Physical Education. Contents include analysis of seven strokes, common errors and teaching progressions for each; practice organization for beginning and advanced groups; tactics, tests, and tournaments; organization of tennis programs. **Price $2.** Detailed description sent upon request.

Orders, accompanied by full payment should be directed to

H. I. DRIVER, Lathrop Hall
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

of almost forty years, offers a new catalogue (No. 21) giving complete information on Mitchell "Betterbilt" Playground Apparatus. Several new and interesting play devices have been added to the "Betterbilt" Line.

The Paddle Tennis Company, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, sole makers of Official Paddle Tennis equipment, has just issued a new illustrated folder on this fast-growing playground sport. The new folder contains complete rules and instructions for playing the game, as well as diagrams which show how easy it is to lay out four Paddle Tennis courts in the space of one tennis court. A court layout for the popular new wooden platform court, for all-year use outdoors, is also included. Prices on individual items and complete sets are given. This pamphlet is free on request to playground directors.

It is extremely difficult to determine from surface observations the quality and life of a diving board, so it is interesting to know the precautions taken by some manufacturers to insure their customers receving more than just a plank dressed up to look like a fine diving board, the more so because many diving boards available run the gauntlet from clear fir plank down to almost any kind of overripe and decayed fir lumber.

The J. E. Porter Corporation of Ottawa, Illinois, manufacturers of Louden Recreation Equipment for more than sixty-seven years are introducing a new diving board developed after several years of intensive and careful research. They feel it is truly the finest one piece, old growth, yellow Douglas fir official diving board ever marketed. In their efforts to achieve this result, they not only consulted with one of the largest Coast mills, but also received the benefit of recommendations from the U. S. Forest Laboratory Engineers at Madison, Wisconsin.

The board, especially selected, comes cleated with brass bolts, oiled and tested. As an added safeguard to customers, all boards are subjected to this special, severe test in order to determine that the fibres of the lumber are sufficiently strong to withstand the abuses and uses to which it is subjected by all classes of divers during the swimming season. A 250-pound weight is dropped three times in quick succession from a 9-foot height.

Bright SUNSHINE
Clean FRESH AIR

Keep playgrounds free from dust with Solvay Calcium Chloride...

PROTECTING children ot play is the aim of the modern playground. How important to protect them from the dongers and dirt in dust! It's so eosy ond it costs next to nothing.

An opplicotion of Solvoy Flake Colcium Chloride on grovel or eorth surfoces effectively ends the dust nuisonce. And Solvay Colcium Chloride kills germs. The photomicrogrophs pictured here show you the results. 347 cultures in the untreated dust. Only 3 in the some dust treoted with Solvoy Colcium Chloride.

Make this a dustless outdoor season on your playgrounds. Send today for full information and booklet No. 1159.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 Rector Street New York

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG U S. PAT OFF
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
FLAKE—77%—80%

PLAYS
for the
COMMUNITY
THEATER
Recommended by
JACK STUART KNAPP
Drama Director
National Recreation Association
New York City

The "Community Theater" is not a building or an organization, it is composed of the drama clubs, little theaters, churches, schools, service clubs, granges, farm bureaus, and all the other organizations in the community which constantly or occasionally produce plays. It is the present "American" theater.

Send for this free booklet today

SAMUEL FRENCH
25 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.
811 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Pastimes Here, and Pleasant Games"
TWICE 55 GAMES WITH MUSIC
The Red Book

FROM childhood to old age the normal person likes to play—an activity that means spontaneous recreation, with study as a very negligible factor. Singing Games offer a simple and practical means of genuine recreational amusement. Send **25c.** in coin for THE RED BOOK containing all directions for games and dances. Separate piano edition, **75c.**

C. C. BIRCHARD & CO.
221 Columbus Avenue BOSTON, MASS.

Boards that pass this test are accepted as good diving boards that will give long life and satisfactory service. The Porter Corporation feel they have developed a diving board which will give the ultimate in service and be the last word in perfection. They state that their boards under test over a period of several years have stood up remarkably and the breakage when compared to other diving boards is negligible.

Send for Louden's complete catalogue describing their playground, gymnasium, beach and pool equipment (free on request).

Res-Q-Tube has many advantages. Here are a few.

It is easy to throw and offers less resistance in the surf. It cannot hurt the victim or guard if he is accidentally struck by it. It fastens to the victim and the

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

A SPECIAL SAFETY PACKET FOR PLAYGROUND DIRECTORS

- A collection of materials to help the playground director promote safety is now available. It includes:

Ten attractive safety posters
A short play
Crayon lessons for small children
A program of activities for supervised playgrounds

Price $1.00

- SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE, the only publication devoted entirely to child safety problems, brings you each month posters, graded lesson outlines, informational articles, stories, and plays.

$1.00 a year **With the Safety Packet, $1.75**

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

Enclosed find.....for which please send SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE beginning with the.....issue.

Enclosed find $1.75 for SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE and the Special Playground Packet.

Name .....
Address .....
City and State .....

PENN STATE SUMMER SESSIONS

Inter-Session, June 11 to June 28
Main Session, July 1 to Aug. 9
Post Session, Aug. 12 to Aug. 30

College degrees for students and teachers of Health, Physical Education and athletic coaching Seekers of degrees in Health and Physical Edocation find Penn State's popular summer sessioo ideal. Combines thorough stody with real vacation fun in the heart of the Alleghenies. Unosual recreational opportunities. Modern gymnasiom. Tuition, room and board sorprisingly low.

Graduate courses leading to advanced degrees. Undergraduate courses leading to baccalaoreate degree. Special courses in athletic coaching for men and women. Nationally-known coaching staff.

For catalog address
Director of Summer Sessions

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
State College, Pa.

guard is free to engineer the rescue. It is light of weight (three Res-Q-Tubes may be towed as easily as one piece of the older type equipment.) It is buoyant; the victim floats, making it possible for the life guard to make additional rescues. It is adjustable to size and may be snapped on the victim in the roughest of waters. Simple and quick of adjustment, it gives a sense of security and confidence.

Res-Q-Tube is fully covered by a two-year guarantee. Write *Ray L. Burket,* 1008 Eighth Street, Santa Monica, California.

Everything for the crafts worker may be secured from *Talens School Products Inc.,* Chicago, New York and San Francisco. Special features include leatherwork, beadwork, metalwork, pottery, book binding, basketry, loom weaving and block printing.

Leathercraft is fascinating, interesting, educaional, and easy to do. Many useful things can be made from leather at a cost so low as to meet the most modest pocketbooks. Write for the Special Leathercraft Projects Plan which was especially conceived for recreation activities. Address *Chas. A. Toebe Leather Co.,* Leathercraft Dept., 149 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A great advantage of Universal portable bleachers, manufactured by the *Universal Bleacher Company,* 606 South Neil Street, Champaign, Illinois, is the fact that they can be erected or dismantled quickly and easily by inexperienced men. Their low initial cost with practically no maintenance expense, furnishes an ideal type of seating for groups of people. The parts are made from steel gauges and are thus interchangeable, making for speedy erection. Only the best of materials are used in construction—high quality of wood, superior paint and extra heavy hardware.

With the growing enthusiasm over music in the playground program, recreation workers will be interested in the opportunity offered by *Walberg & Auge,* 86 Mechanic Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, whose advertisement appears in this issue. Write for descriptive material.

Be Among the First to
INTRODUCE
These New Craft Projects

•

FASCINATING • CREATIVE • EDUCATIONAL

THESE splendid Craft Projects lend themselves ideally to Playgrounds . . . Beaded Bags, Necklaces, Bracelets, Collar and Cuff sets, Pictures, Pillows for the girls to make . . . Watch Fobs, Wampum Belts, Hatbands for the boys—and any number of useful and decorative novelties for themselves, for gifts, or to sell. And there is plenty of opportunity for ingenuity.

WOOD-BEAD CRAFT **INDIAN BEAD CRAFT**
TILE-BEAD CRAFT **JEWEL CRAFT**
FELT CRAFT

• Send today for our new FREE Folder No. 121 describing and illustrating the varied number of attractive and practical things to be made with materials and designs—and you'll find them surprisingly economical too!

WALCO
BEAD COMPANY
37 WEST 37th STREET
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A variety of values are found in the Five Walco Handicrafts—Indian Bead Craft, Wood Bead Craft, Tile Bead Craft, Jewel Craft, and Felt Craft. Projects are supplied by Walco for each of these crafts. Original designs are very easy to make and afford unlimited playground opportunities. The five handicrafts are described in a new illustrated folder No. 121A. Write to *Walco Bead Company,* 37 West 37th Street, New York City, for free copy.

There are in this country today more than 500 junior colleges serving more than 100,000. This is a new unit of education making an appeal to thousands who would not go to college at all and to hundreds who would go to the four-year institutions probably with less benefit. *The Westbrook Junior College* in Portland, Maine, is typical of this new type of education. Its two-year recreational leadership curriculum presented in this issue, is designed for the active girl interested in outdoor life, in camping, playground work or in the program of the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves and Girl Scouts.

Lou-Walt, Inc., 821 Broadway, New York City, are the actual manufacturers of most of the products they sell and make an intensive study from the buyer's viewpoint to determine how their products will fit into the individual purchaser's recreation program.

YOU NEED

LEISURE

THE MAGAZINE OF A THOUSAND DIVERSIONS

For Inspiration and Ideas in Planning Your Leisure-Time Programs

CAMP, playground, and recreation directors responsible for the well-being of young people during the coming months of outdoor play will find LEISURE full of helpful suggestions and practical projects.

LEISURE is the only magazine catering to the leisure tastes of every member of the American family. It is educational without being scientific. You find new introductions to Games . . . Sports.

Hobbies . . . Collections. Books. Photography . . . Creative Arts, Puzzles, Dramatics, Travel, Music, Hand Crafts, Nature Study.

INSTRUCTIVE
ENTERTAINING
STIMULATING

Recreations Directors, Educators, and Civic Leaders are unreserved in their praise of LEISURE

"After looking over the sample copy of LEISURE recently sent this office, I wish to place our order for two annual subscriptions to the magazine. I believe it will be a 'gold mine' of program material for use with our groops." R. W. Robertson, Recreation Dept., Oakland, Calif.

"LEISURE is a distinct contribotion to the still pioneer American which has come to a new frontier of life—Leisore Time." Howard L. White, Director of Recreation, Heckscher Foundation for Childreo.

"A magazine like yours can do much to save our yoong people from finding onwholesome outlets fot their sorplos eoergies by putting before them in attractive and aothoritative form tbe many fields of activities wbich will satisfy their cravings for adventure, for creation, for co-operation, and for leadersbip." Ernest Hermann, Dean, Sargent Scbool of Physical Education.

"We have enjoyed the magazine very moch and feel that it is of value in programs such as ours." Looise Goodyear, Girl Scoot Peace House, Boffalo, N. Y.

"Your magazine has been recommended to me by the State Department of Education." F. A. Bell, Sopt., Amadot Coooty Schools, Cal.

"A copy of LEISURE in every home would be a Godseod to folks wbo have never before had the time for recreation, nor the education for its use." R. A. Hoyer, Director, Dept. of Boy Guidaoce, Graduate School, Notre Dame University.

Special Offer to Readers of Recreation

15 months only - $1.00

FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, SEND BILL, CHECK, STAMPS OR M. O. (Canadian or Foreigo Post—50c. extra). R

LEISURE, 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Please Priot

Please send yoor special 15 months offer—$1.00 eoclosed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, April 1935
Three New Pools for Rochester, N. Y.
A City That Knows the Meaning of Recreation

The Journal of the National Education Association, April 1935
The School Camp, by Henry S. Curtis

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, April 1935
Planning the School Child's Summer, by Garry Cleveland Myers
The Robinson Family—Leisure Time Activities, by S. J. Crumbine, M.D.

New Jersey Municipalities, April 1935
Trenton's Park System, by Commissioner Herbert W. Bradley

The Epworth Highroad, May 1935
From Folk Song to Fellowship, by Lucile Lippit
The Play Leader Column, conducted by E. O. Harbin

The Municipality (League of Wisconsin Municipalities), March 1935
Recreation As Crime Insurance, by G. M. Phelan

Leisure, April 1935
The Puzzle Party, by Natalia Belting
Ship Models from a Wharfside Workshop, by Ellen Hill
Mathemagical Pastimes, by Royal V. Heath

Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, April 1935
The Youth Program in Germany, by Christopher Wuest, Jr.
The First Junior High to Construct a Golf Course, by C. A. Bowes
Community Forums on International Relations, by Arthur Charles Watkins

PAMPHLETS

Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, City . . of Providence, R. I., 1934

Report of the Board of Park Commissioners and Superintendent of Parks for the Year 1934, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Playgrounds of the City of Ottawa, Canada, 1934

The Use of the Radio in Leisure Time, by Lyman Bryson
Radio Institute of the Audible Art, New York City

Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Hartford, Conn., 1933-34

Recreational Opportunities Available to Washington
National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

28th Annual Report of the Board of Recreation Commissioners of the City of East Orange, N. J., 1934

Tenth Annual Report of the Playground and Recreation Commission, Alton, Ill. March 1, 1934—*March* 1, 1935

Eighth Annual Report of the Monroe County, N. Y., Park Commission

Among Our Folks

RAYMOND E. HOYT, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Los Angeles, California, and more recently the Director of Transient Training and Recreation in the California Emergency Relief Administration, has been made State Director of Emergency Relief Recreation in California.

James Springer has been employed as Recreation Director in Decatur, Illinois, where a recently organized Recreation Association has started work.

Gene Whitford, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Recreation at Plainfield, New Jersey, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Recreation for the Union County, New Jersey, Park Department.

Homer Fish has resigned as Superintendent of Recreation and Parks in Steubenville, Ohio, to become associated with Oglebay Park and the Wheeling, West Virginia, City Plan Commission. Ralph B. McClintock, Director of Recreation, Sunnyside Park, Long Island City, New York, has been appointed as Mr. Fish's successor in Steubenville.

W. C. Ray has become Superintendent of Recreation at San Angelo, Texas, to take the place of George Roesler.

Under a grant from the Oberlaender Trust, Thomas W. Lantz, Superintendent of Recreation in Reading, Pennsylvania, will spend three months in Europe, on leave of absence, studying the recreational and cultural opportunities of young people in Germany and Austria, particularly the group from sixteen to twenty-four years of age. Mr. Lantz sailed for Germany on April 26th.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

This is to certify that the average circulation per issue of RECREATION for the six months' period July 1st to and including December 31st, 1934, was as follows:

Copies sold	3,238
Copies distributed free	399
Total	3,637

(Signed) NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION,
By H. S. BRAUCHER,
Secretary.

Subscribed to and sworn before me on this 18th day of April, 1935.

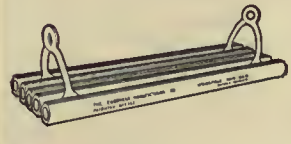
MIRIAM DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County
Nassau County Clerk's No. 2065
Certificate Filed in New York County Clerk's No. 664
Register's No. 6 D 410
Commission expires March 30, 1936.

EverWear Offers the Safest Merry-Wave-Stride

Fully covered by patents which include the many exclusive safety features, this Merry-Wave-Stride insures complete safety to the children in your parks and recreation grounds. EverWear Merry-Wave-Stride gives more action and exercise than any piece of equipment ever made.

Before you make the selection of any new equipment, you owe it to your children to install the safest equipment . . . your choice can be no other than EverWear's Patented Stride. Ask us for complete details.

Use Spring Rubber Safety Seats For Your Swings



An ingenious arrangement of rubber and steel, patented by EverWear, which eliminates all the hazards of former type swing seats. This EverWear seat is soft, springy, resilient, has remarkable safety features, strength and durability. Priced low enough to meet your budgets. Write us for details.

Our complete new catalog is available without obligation. Ask for it.

The EverWear Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

The World's oldest and largest exclusive maker of playground, beach and pool apparatus; a complete line of the SAFEST and most DURABLE recreation apparatus made.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

A Handbook of Fist Puppets

By Bessie Alexander Ficklen. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.00.

THE simplest of all puppets—the Punch and Judy type—has long been loved by children, and they are the easiest to make and manipulate. This handbook is a comprehensive introduction for children and beginners in the art of fist puppet making and acting. It gives full directions with many pictures and diagrams for making the puppets, costumes and stage settings. It contains a number of short acts and three complete plays including the famous "Punch and Judy." There is also a chapter on Money-Making with Fist Puppets and another on Children and Fist Puppets as a means of developing confidence, self-expression and the play spirit.

Softball Rules 1935

Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 12-R. $.25.

SOFTBALL RULES, the latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library, were formulated by a committee known originally as the Playground Baseball Committee of the National Recreation Association. This committee was appointed by Joseph Lee, President of the Association, in 1927. In 1933 it was enlarged to include representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Physical Education Association. The name of the committee was then changed to Joint Rules Committee on Softball. In October 1934 it was decided to invite other national organizations to become members, and a number have accepted this invitation. One of the most important forward steps taken last year was the decision by various groups interested in softball to secure the publication of one set of rules. The booklet contains not only the official rules but a number of articles on the subject of softball.

Handbook for Camp Counselors

Edited by Rosalind Cassidy and Homer Bemiss. Obtainable from Mr. Bemiss, P. O. Box 796, Oakland, California. $1.00.

THIS recent contribution to camping has been made by the Pacific Camp Directors Association, and thirty people have shared in its preparation, pooling their experiences for the benefit of all interested in camping. Such practical subjects are discussed as: The Child of Camp Age; Camp Health and Safety; The Camp Program—How It Is Built; Camp Program Activities; Camp and Camper Morale; The Camp Director and Administration; The Qualifications of Camp Counselors; Successful Methods in Camp Leadership, and Craftsman's Guide.

Outline of Town and City Planning

By Thomas Adams. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $3.00.

"IN THIS BOOK," says Franklin D. Roosevelt in his foreword, "Mr. Thomas Adams defines the scope and purpose of city planning and of the preliminary surveys which must precede the making of intelligent plans. He has assembled information regarding the application and growth of city planning both as a science and as an art. He gives an outline of city planning efforts in different periods, discusses the influences that have affected urban growth in these periods, and finally describes the evolution of the city and regional planning movement in the United States." Not the least interesting section of Mr. Adams' book is that devoted to early efforts in town and city planning in which he progresses from ancient city planning through the Middle Ages in Europe and city planning during and after the Renaissance period, to early planning in America. It is a far journey from Babylon in 450 B. C. to the modern cities of today with their airplane landing fields, but Mr. Adams spans the distance with great skill and gives us not only a rich historical background, but an appreciation of today's problems and a wealth of information on what is being done to apply science and art to city planning. There are 126 illustrations covering plans of cities, old and new, and examples of civic architecture.

Clubs in Action

Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses, Boston, Massachusetts. $.80.

IN the winter of 1928-29 the Federation of Neighborhood Houses of Boston called a meeting of staff workers to discuss training for group work. As a result of the conference the workers decided to write a narrative report of one of their groups. To provide a background for discussion the study group evolved an outline to be used by those making the record. The outline covered such points as organization, program evolution, set-up of the group, group motives and goals, leadership, group moods, effect of group on individual, attitudes and changes in attitudes. As a result of this study has come the pamphlet, "Clubs in Action" which relates specifically to the small group clubs. The pamphlet will be of interest to group leaders in all forms of activities.

Dance Steps 1935

By Agnes and Lucile Marsh. J. Fischer and Brother, New York. $1.00.

EACH year a supplement to the *Text Book of Social Dancing* is published giving directions for the newest steps. The 1935 supplement has appeared containing directions for nine new dances.

Jane Addams

JANE ADDAMS belonged not to any one generation, any one city, any single country, though few citizens identified themselves more with their country, their city, their ward, their neighborhood, with the times in which they lived. She possessed the quality that is eternal —that belongs to mankind everywhere.

As one sat with her one felt that she saw all the weakness and the frailty of human nature. She possessed the quality of understanding. Yet she had abiding faith in humanity through the ages. Mankind is going somewhere. It is worth while to try. Temporary defeats there will always be, setbacks, detours. Though there be much fog there is a way to Olympus and very much of the time this way can be seen.

It was not accidental that a woman such as Jane Addams should share in building up the recreation movement—the movement for more abundant life. This movement itself came in part out of the settlement movement, had part of its roots there. Jane Addams herself was ever concerned over poverty of life.

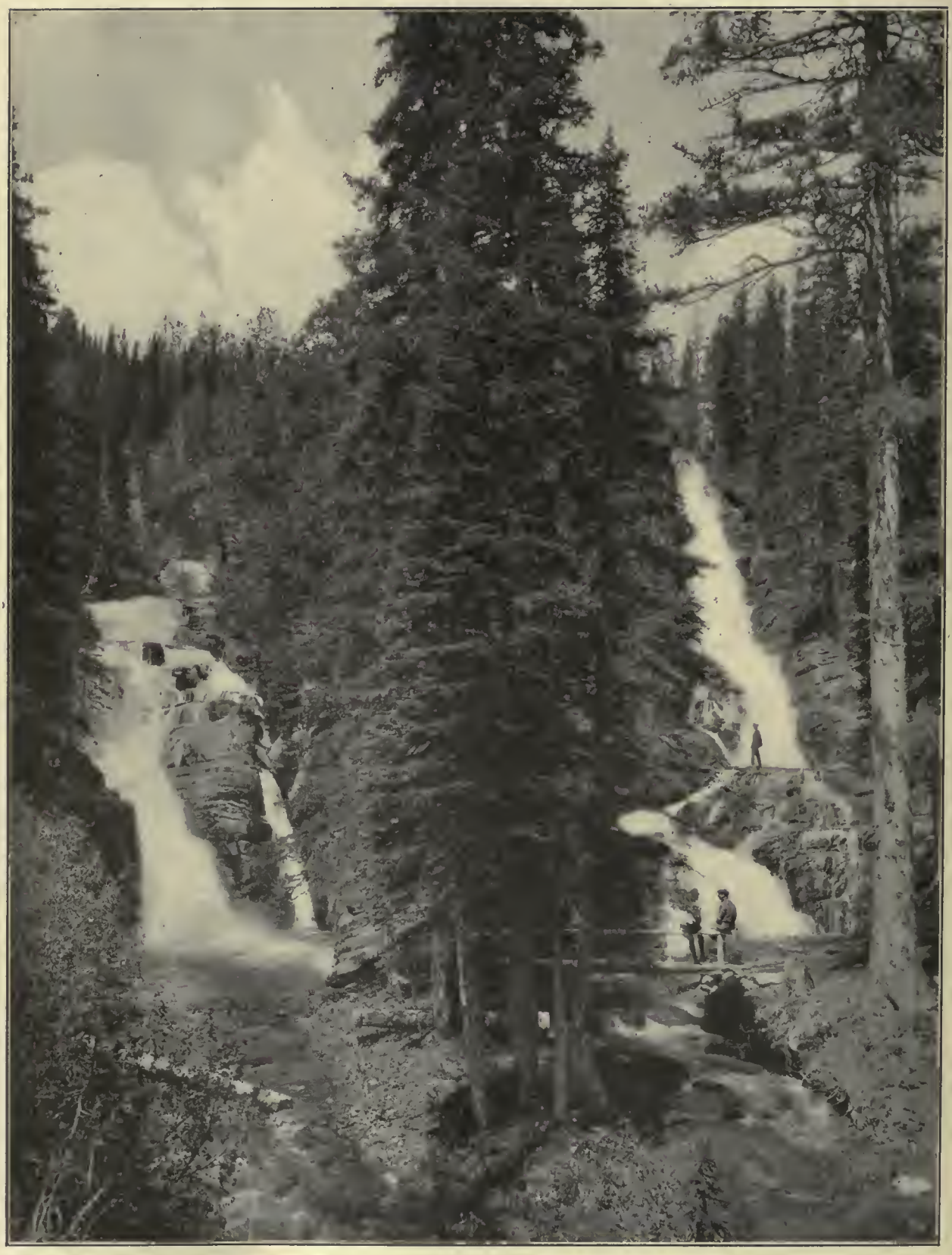
With simplicity, directness, clearness, vision, Jane Addams saw the life needs of men, women and children and helped make these needs clear to others. She saw the contributions which even neglected individuals and groups could make to the common neighborhood and community life. Housing, health, labor relations were important to her, but she was not one of those who got lost in the things that are more outside of man himself. She knew well that bread, clothing and houses and health are not enough, that man cannot live by these alone; that music and romance and adventure and beauty are also a part of what men live by.

Though Jane Addams in the early days of the national play and recreation movement actively identified herself with the Association, giving of her time and strength to its problems, serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Association, one always felt that she saw clearly that the world was not going to be saved by institutions or by organization, important as both are, but rather that progress would depend upon the spirit, the atmosphere, the climate maintained, and that all institutions and constitutions were but means to this end. Above all a certain spirit was to be maintained if mankind were to keep the forward march.

Jane Addams' great contribution to the recreation movement for more abundant living was not in the books she wrote, great as was the contribution of "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets"; not in what she did, much as that helped. Rather it was in the spirit that she carried, in what she herself was.

She is one of a small group that established high traditions. Her patience, her long-time faith, her giving no thought to herself, the revelation in her own life of the possibilities of height and depth in living, helped to establish in the national recreation movement traditions of a non-mechanical, non-institutional, non-self-seeking service.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.



Character Training for Youth

By JOHN DEWEY, Ph.D., LL.D.

Has modern education broken down? Is the school altogether to blame for increased juvenile delinquency? What changes in school organization might remedy the situation? Where does the community come in?

THERE is a good deal of alarm just now at what seems to be a deterioration of character among the young. There is a growing increase of juvenile criminality. Revelations of breach of trust and shady practices among men the community had looked up to as leaders have led to questioning of the value of the education they received when they were young. The prevalence of racketeering has added to the force of the question. In consequence, many persons are blaming the school for inattention to the importance of moral education. There are many who demand that systematic moral and religious instruction be introduced into the schools.

How far are the charges against the schools justified?

What is the place of the schools in the moral education of the young?

Anyone interested in these questions should be clear about at least two things. In the first place, the roots of character go deep and its branches extend far. Character means all the desires, purposes, and habits that influence conduct. The mind of an individual, his ideas and beliefs, are a part of character, for thought enters into the formation of desires and aims. Mind includes imagination, for there is nothing more important than the nature of the situations that fill imagination when a person is idle or at work. If we could look into a person's mind and see which mental pictures are habitually entertained we should have an unsurpassed key to his character. Habits are the fibre of character, but there are habits of desire and imagination as well as of outer action.

The second point follows from the first. Just because character is such an inclusive thing, the influences that shape it are equally extensive. If we bear this fact in mind when we ask what the schools are doing and can do in forming character, we shall not expect too much from them. We shall realize that at best the schools can be but one agency among the very many that are active in forming character. Compared with other influences that shape desire and purpose, the influence of the school is neither constant nor intense. Moral education of our children is in fact going on all the time, every waking hour of the day and three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Every influence that modifies the disposition and habits, the desires and thoughts of a child is a part of the development of his character.

In contrast with their power, the school has the children under its influence five hours a day, for not more than two hundred days a year (on the average much less), and its main business is teaching subject-matter and promoting the acquisition of certain skills, reading, writing, figuring, that from the childrens' standpoint have little to do with their main interests. The information given is largely from books, is remote from daily life, and is mainly committed to memory for reproduction in recitations rather than for direct manifestation in action outside the school. Industry, promptness, and neatness are indeed insisted upon, but even the good habits formed in these matters are so specialized that their transfer over into out-of-school matters is largely a matter of accident. Because the material is remote, the effect on character is also remote.

In short, formation of character is going on all the time; it cannot be confined to special occasions. Every experience a child has, especially if his emotions are enlisted, leaves an impress upon character. The friends and associates of the growing boy and girl, what goes on upon the playground and in the street, the newspapers, magazines, and books they read, the parties and movies they attend, the presence or absence of regular responsibilities in the home, the attitude of parents

to each other, the general atmosphere of the household—all of these things are operating pretty constantly. And their effect is all the greater because they work unconsciously when the young are not thinking of morals at all. Even the best conscious instruction is effective in the degree in which it harmonizes with the cumulative result of all these unconscious forces.

Character, in short, is something that is *formed* rather than something that can be taught as geography and arithmetic are taught. Special things about character can be taught, and such teaching is important. It is usually given, both at home and in school, when something is done that is irregular and is disapproved. The child is disobedient, quarrelsome, has shirked doing some assigned task, has told a lie, etc. Then his attention is called to some specific moral matter. Even so, a great deal depends upon the way this moral instruction is managed. Reproof may be given in such a way that dislike of all authority is inculcated. Or a child develops skill in evasion and in covering up things that he knows are disapproved of.

Negativism, fear, undue self-consciousness often result. Consequently the net effect of even direct moral instruction cannot be foretold, and its efficacy depends upon its fitting into the mass of conditions which play unconsciously upon the young.

A few of the indirect forces may be noted by way of illustration. Recent investigations, conducted with scientific care, have shown that many boys and girls have been stimulated in unwholesome ways by the movies. Parents in good homes are likely to underestimate the influences of the movies upon children coming from other kinds of homes. The influence of movies upon children is fixed by the general tone and level of the child's surroundings.

A boy or girl from a cramped environment that provides few outlets reacts very differently from one in which the movie is not the main vent for romance, and for acquaintance with conditions very different from those that habitually surround him. The luxury of scenes depicted on the screen, the display of adventure and easy sex relations, inoculate a boy or girl living in narrow surroundings with all sorts of new ideas and desires. Their ambitions are directed into channels that contrast vividly with actual conditions of life. The things that a boy or girl from a well-to-do and cultivated home would discount or take simply as part of a show are for other children ideals to be realized—and without especial regard for the means of their attainment. The little moral at the close has no power compared with the force of desires that are excited.

A child who is one of a family of from four to six or seven children living in two rooms in a congested tenement district lives also on a congested street. The father is away most of the day and comes home tired from monotonous work. The mother, needless to say, has no servant. The children are under foot save when at school. They are "naughty" and scolded in the degree in which they get in her way or make added work. The street is their natural outlet and the mother gets relief in the degree they are out of the two rooms of the home. The effect of such conditions in creating a type of life in which the discipline and example of the gang count much more than that of family instruction cannot be exaggerated.

The homes of many of the well-to-do suffer from opposite conditions. There is excess of luxury and deficit of responsibility, since the routine of the household is cared for by servants.

To "pass the buck" and to find "alibis" is natural to all of us. When the public is faced by the sum total of the bad results of the conditions —of which only one or two have been selected as illustrations—a cry goes up that the schools are not doing their duty. I am not trying to set forth an alibi in turn for the schools, and I do not mean to assert that they have done and are doing all that can be done in shaping character. But take a look in imagination at the schoolroom. There are forty children there, perhaps fifty since the depression. The children are there five or five and a half hours a day. The teacher takes care of the "order" of the room, hears lessons in six or seven subjects, corrects papers, and has more or less semi-janitorial work to do. In the average schoolroom even today most of the time of the children is spent, when not reciting, in conning their textbooks, doing "sums" and other written work. They are active beings and yet have little outlet for their active impulses. How many parents would undertake to do much training of character, save of a negative and repres-

We hear and read much these days about character training and the responsibility of the school toward the moral education of boys and girls. Through the courtesy of *The Rotarian,* in which the article originally appeared, we are presenting the point of view of one of America's outstanding educators and philosophers.

sive sort, under such conditions?

The answer that is often given is to add one more study. Give direct instruction in morals, or in religion combined with morals. Now I cannot go into the merits and demerits of direct instruction of this sort. But it is a matter of common experience in other subjects that formal instruction often leaves no great impress. It is one thing to learn words and sentences by heart and another thing to take them to heart so that they influence action. At the best, this method has no great force in comparison with the indirect effect of conditions that are operating all the time in school and out. It is an old and true saying that example is more powerful than precept, and example is but one of the forces that act constantly on the young.

And as for parents. "I would put parental education second among the factors demanded in the improvement of character education."

Those who are inclined to think that more of direct moral instruction would be almost a panacea for present evils usually look back to earlier times when such instruction was customary in home and school. They forget that it was effective because it was part of the general conditions and atmosphere. It was reinforced by many other things that are now lacking. It is a fallacy to suppose that the social trend and context can be radically changed and special methods be as effective as they were under other conditions.

It would be absurd to omit the effect upon the plastic and forming character of the young of the economic conditions that prevailed about them. Till recently, youth has grown up in a social atmosphere in which emphasis upon material success was enormous, both consciously and unconsciously. The fact that multitudes of persons were engaged in steady and honest industry was not sensational. Save where the young were faced with that fact in their own home and neighborhood, it did not have the effect that conspicuous cases of great financial careers exerted. And many children were faced by the fact that in their own homes, industry and honesty brought no great material reward. They came to feel that possession of money was the key to the things they most desired.

There is no great amount of tangible evidence that can be cited on this point. But the very fact that so many persons have come to think that the great thing is to "get by," and that if a person attains material success no great attention will be paid by society to the means by which he "got away" with it, should be evidence enough. If material success is glorified by current public opinion, the effect of that glorification upon the young cannot be offset by occasional moralizing from pulpit, press, teacher and parent.

In pointing out that the concrete state of social relations and activities is the most powerful factor in shaping character, I do not wish it inferred that I think schools have no responsibility and no opportunity. The conclusion to be drawn is that the schools are only one among many factors, and

that their shaping influence will be most helpful when it falls in line with social forces operating outside the schools.

I think the depression has had one healthy effect. It has led to a more general questioning of the primacy of material values. Events have disclosed the demoralizing effect of making success in business the chief aim of life. But I think that still greater economic reconstruction must take place before material attainment and the acquisitive motive will be reduced to their place. It is difficult to produce a cooperative type of character in an economic system that lays chief stress upon competition, and wherein the most successful competitor is the one who is the most richly rewarded and who becomes almost the social hero and model. So I should put general economic change as the first and most important factor in producing a better kind of education for formation of character.

As long as society does not guarantee security of useful work, security for old age, and security of a decent home and of opportunity for education of all children by other means than acquisition of money, that long the very affection of parents for their children, their desire that children may have a better opportunity than their parents had, will compel parents to put great emphasis upon getting ahead in material ways, and their example will be a dominant factor in educating children.

"The two dominant impulses of youth are toward activity and toward some kind of collective association. Our failure to provide for these two impulses, under the changed conditions of rural as well as city life, is at least a partial measure of why we are getting unsatisfactory results in character development."

As I have already intimated, better education of parents would be a large element in bringing about better moral education of children and youth. Psychology is still in its infancy. But the increase of knowledge of human nature, and of how it develops and is modified, has grown enormously in the last generation. It has grown especially with respect to how relations between persons — between parents with respect to each other and with respect to their offspring—affect character. The important movement for parental education has developed out of this increase of knowledge. But there are still multitudes of parents who have not had the most rudimentary contact with the new knowledge and who are totally unaware of the influences that are most powerfully affecting the moral fibre of their children.

I would put parental education second among the factors demanded in the improvement of character education.

In recent years there has been great advance in provision of recreation for the young, and yet hardly more than a beginning in comparison with what remains to be done. There are regions in New York City where "cellar clubs" flourish and are attended by school boys and girls. There are large regions in which, in spite of the efforts of social settlements, public playgrounds, and school fields, the great mass of growing youth resort to the streets for an outlet in the day time, and to dance halls, movies, and the like, in the evening.

The two dominant impulses of youth are toward activity and toward some kind of collective association. Our failure to provide for these two impulses, under the changed conditions of rural as well as city life, is at least a partial measure of why we are getting unsatisfactory results in character development.

If I put the school fourth and last it is not because I regard it as the least important of factors in moral training but because its success is so much bound up with the operation of the three others. I shall mention only two changes that would help. Few schools are organized on a social basis. Moral instruction through conference and discussion would be much more effective if it grew out of concrete situations present in the experience of the young instead of centering about general discussions of virtues and vices in the abstract. The more the school is organized as a community in which pupils share, the more opportunity there is for this kind of discussion and the more surely it will lead to the problems of larger social groupings outside the school. Moreover, such organization would give practice in the give and take of social life, practice in methods of cooperation, and would require assumption of definite responsibilities on the part of the young people — adapted of course to their age and maturity.

The other change is provision of greater opportunity for positive action, with corresponding reduction of the amount of passivity and mere absorption that are still current. The latter style

(Continued on page 175)

Philadelphia's Adventure in Conducting a Day Camp

Each summer an increasing number of cities conduct day camps and find them satisfying experiences

By ELIZABETH HINES HANLEY
Playground and Recreation Association
Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE OF THE outstanding activities in Philadelphia last summer was the day camp which, in a sense, was the highlight of all the summer's projects promoted by the Playground and Recreation Association. For it had never been done before, as had the street and vacant lot playgrounds, and consequently it opened up entirely new experiences for most of those who were transported to the camp. This was done by means of buses generously loaned by the Board of Education. While this means of transportation was intended for children up to fourteen years of age, an occasional father, aunt, grandmother or older sister or brother contrived to go along "to take care of kids too little to go on their own."

The Camp Site

The site of the camp was a particularly wild, almost primeval spot in Pennypack Park, about fifteen miles from the city, at a point where Pennypack Creek widens out into an ideal swimming pool. The surrounding woods are in an absolutely natural state, with trees, rocks and twisting paths probably just as they were in Indian days, only older and more worn and weather beaten. There were no modern facilities of any sort, but one of the assistant directors lived in an old stone house near by and this was used for assembly, dressing rooms and other conveniences.

It would be impossible to imagine an atmosphere as far removed from that of the congested district from which the members came, and after the season was over it was sought again and again by many who had first come under its soothing spell at the day camp.

The period of time for the camp was six weeks, and the personnel consisted of a director and two assistants. The campers were drawn from twenty-seven locations—the streets, vacant lots and playgrounds used as clearing centers, and selections were made by the directors of these centers. Each group was given two trips, and great care had to be taken that there were no repeaters.

Some Experiences

In the many incidents and stories of experiences with the campers, the director reveals the eagerness with which every one looked forward to the day at camp, and their disappointment when they could not be taken there because of an overload, or of the fact that they had already had their "two turns." Some of the mothers were so keen about going that they became overwrought in feeling and language when they had to be denied.

"Repeats" slipped in now and then in spite of every precaution, and some even wanted a third or fourth trip! The mothers were always in this class, and were eager to have others enjoy the experience. "One mother," said our director, "had been on the first trip and was talking with a waiting mother on the sidewalk. 'My, but you will enjoy it,' she said. 'We surely had a restful time, and I wish I could go again.' (Then, softly, as with a secret wonder) 'You know, they take the children away and you are all by yourself most of the time!' "

This release was possible because the leaders organized games, hikes, story hours and stunts, not to mention the swims in the creek. Even when it rained the program was carried on. The assistant director who lived near by very hospitably took the group into his house, and the active

games were changed to quiet ones, with singing, stories and dancing making the time pass as pleasantly as out of doors.

"Once," the director relates, "Mr. Kuhlen, hospitable as ever, produced a victrola and records, and, though they weren't the very latest hits, the children enjoyed them. Then we remembered the checkers and jacks. They proved to be very entertaining, the children playing with them out on the porch. Mr. Kuhlen turned over the dining room for handwork, and we were permitted to use a famous antique dining table. We cut out paper circus animals, clowns, etc., and colored them. The older girls traced and colored leaves of trees we had seen on the nature walk for a poster. One of the mothers helped us. Mr. Nissman organized games for the rest of the children in the assembly room. Mr. Kuhlen took some of the mothers and played cards with them. The rest of the mothers sat on the porch and talked, knitted, or played with their children. At swimming time, Mr. Nissman took the swimmers to the creek. Even a mother went, and when they returned they reported the water was fine! And all the time it rained and rained! But nobody minded it. One mother said: 'Well, it would be raining if we were at home, anyway, and we will make the best of it. It's nice to be out here for a change.'"

From the director's note book we quote an incident she labels as "spontaneous."

"One day we had an almost exclusively Italian group. From the time they arrived until they went home it was a 'free day.' They just thrilled to everything, ran all over the place, and were especially interested in the fishing, as Wednesday is fishing day at Pennypack Park. Well, fishing proved our undoing! I could not keep them away from the creek. After lunch I tried to have a nature walk as usual. Finally I succeeded in getting them together around the beeches for the talk, but most of the boys were not listening or paying the slightest attention. One of the younger girls, about ten, noticing my predicament and really interested herself, naively remarked: 'Teacher, if I were you, I wouldn't try to talk about the trees. I would just walk, as long as the boys won't behave.' I tried to get over to them the idea of not cutting the bark, and let it go at that, and we proceeded to walk. The first thing I knew, a few of the boys were missing, hiding behind trees in the rear. One of them was an older boy by the name of Dominic, and his mother scolded him roundly in her native tongue until reluctantly he came out from behind the shrubs along the creek, and then I went back and spoke to him. I asked him why he didn't want to come along with the rest of the groups, and he said: 'Teacher, I want to fish.' I said to him, 'Son, don't you realize that if I let you stop and fish many of the other boys will want to do it, too? You see, you are older, and they will want to follow your example. Now, won't you come along and be a good sport?' With a little more persuasion, he came.

"As we walked along, some were more or less interested, so we gave a little nature instruction en route. Suddenly, an open space along the bank of the creek came into view, and about half of the group, both boys and girls, rushed down to the edge of the creek. Two boys were fishing on the other side of the creek. 'So much for the hike!' sighed I. Then suddenly, there flashed through my mind something I had learned not so long ago about trying to follow the interest of the group rather than insisting on your own cut and dried plan. Why not watch the fishing, then? So, we all stopped walking. I joined the group at the water's edge. What a time we had! There were so many small rocks and it was so difficult to keep a footing, and the water around them at least a foot deep! After a while they tired of watching the fishing, and attention centered on the tadpoles and fishes swimming by. Suddenly, a shriek, right behind me—a little brother had fallen into the creek! No harm done, but quite wet. Teacher, in her excitement, turned around too fast, and her foot slipped into the creek, too, filling her shoe with water. She laughed, so, little brother stopped crying. We had just settled down again when from a little further up the creek, where some of the group had ventured to explore, came shrieks, and cries of 'Teacher, some kind of bugs are coming out of the water and stinging us!' A hasty exodus from the banks of the creek to the teacher, and the showing of many stings amid tears among the girls. From Dominic: 'Say, Teacher, have you any medicine for stings?' I answered in the affirmative, and immediately all the stung ones were my pals.

"It was quite easy to get back to the house now. On the way the boys discovered a snake, of the water variety, I believe, coiled

In this article Mrs. Hanley has emphasized not so much the technique and procedure of day camp organization and administration, as the contribution it makes in terms of human values.

up right close to the path so all could see it. Apparently, it had been injured by the hoof of a horse while crossing the path as it appeared to have sort of a bruise on its side. It seemed to be dead. Dominic's mother stood bewildered, and turned to me and said: 'Why are you not afraid of the snake? Is it dead?' That was too much for the snake. It cautiously moved its head, stuck out its tongue, very slowly uncoiled, and crawled away, to the fascination of the group. I had to explain to the children that snakes are the friends of man, eating field mice, and I thought this was the kind that ate mosquito larvae from the creek. The crowd moved on to the house as their minds went back to the stings. I was still wondering what sort of bug in the creek would suddenly fly out and sting them, but I was soon enlightened. One of the stung little girls confidentially informed me that one of the boys had poked a stick into a hornets nest! Now it was all so clear and simple. Suddenly I noticed two of the older boys engaged in conversation, and showing evidences of going back after the snake. They were determined to kill it. The idea of letting the snake live, even after what I had said in the snake's favor, was just too ridiculous for words. They glanced back at me to see if I were watching, and when they found I was, they reluctantly gave up the idea, and the snake is still alive—at least, as far as that group is concerned.

"When we arrived at the house, the stung ones were given 'first aid,' and the stings were alleviated. The group, or many of of them, prepared to go swimming. Some of the non-swimmers started to fish minnows out of the creek and prepared to take them home in tin cans, but I explained that this was not allowed, and asked them to put the fish back into the creek, telling them they had been put there by the Isaack Walton Club that they might grow up to be big enough for fishermen to catch. Finally we were eating our last lunch before going home, when Dominic turned to me with a smile and said: 'Teacher, we had a swell time today, didn't we?' I was amazed, as I had certainly gotten after him many times during the day. He was a nice boy, and I was glad that I had not insisted on our usual routine. They had learned a good deal about nature in their own way, and they had certainly had a *swell* time!"

The nature walks were enjoyed by all kinds and ages. The director says:

"On one trip several mothers with babies in arms walked the entire distance and loved it, their little three- and four-year olds toddling along and not getting a bit tired. One of the older mothers said: 'No, indeed, I am not tired. We don't get a chance to take a walk in the country very often, so, we are going to take advantage of it.' And maybe that little English mother, sixty-one years old, didn't hike, too, the entire distance of two miles! Many of the children had never been on hikes before. It was all so new, as part of the walk was through a farm, and they saw chickens, cows, horses, farmers and farm implements; wagons, crops, barns and horse troughs, corn cribs and beautiful flowers, and they really loved it. One little girl said: 'You know, I never did anything so interesting as this nature walk. The more you walk along, the more interesting it becomes.'

"Three older boys were so interested in the nature walks that they went on for the two-mile distance while the rest went in swimming, and this cut down their swimming time about thirty minutes—they liked swimming, too. An Italian mother said: 'This is a beautiful place, such trees, and it is quiet. It reminds me of my country.' An Irish mother said wistfully to me: 'This is surely a beautiful place and makes me think of home.' 'Where is your home?' I asked. 'Ireland,' she said, 'and it's very beautiful there. I have been thinking today of all the

One of the delights experienced by the day camper is the nature walk with all of the unfamiliar beauty it discloses.

Courtesy Ft. Worth, Texas, Park Department

things I used to do when I was a girl. We had a creek like this, and I used to take off my shoes and stockings and go wading.' There is a hill on the hike, and one little chap remarked: 'Say, Teacher, you have to go up this hill in second, don't you?'

"We had so many delightful experiences it is hard to single out any one as the best, but those we had on the walks brought probably the most instruction. We broke up the two-mile distance into about half-mile stretches. At the end of the first, we took a look at the tadpoles; at the end of the second, we paused at the farm house to get a drink of real spring water; at the end of the third, we stopped in front of the 'oldest Baptist Church in this part of the country, founded in 1688.' The church yard was enclosed by a nice stone wall, in front of which was a long grassy bank shaded with maples. We rested either on the wall or on the bank, and held impromptu shows. We discovered much talent among the children in the way of singing and dancing. Sometimes a mother was gifted and sang for us. We enjoyed it all very much. The mothers particularly like the hikes. On one trip several mothers were carrying their babies, and I offered to do my daily kindness by carrying a sleeping baby for a half-mile. Believe me, I was never so glad of anything in my life than to give the baby back to its mother when we had returned to the grove. She was very kind and said it was because I wasn't used to it! Perhaps that was the reason, but my arms certainly were tired!"

A fine by-product of the day camp project was the training of older boys and girls to act as leaders for the others in games, swimming, and keeping them together on the hikes. They developed into most efficient assistants, and were always glad to "go along and help with the kids."

In the groups taken to the camps there were representatives from Italy, Ireland, England, Poland, Syria, Greece, Scotland, Germany, France and Bohemia. Many were foreign-born; others were children of these parents. There were two buses from the Jewish section of the city. The greatest number were Irish, or of Irish descent, then Italian, Jewish and Polish. The adults ranged in age from twenty to seventy, and in type from the ultra-modern mother to the dear old Mauve Decade grandmother; even our "hardest cases," really enjoyed themselves.

An instance is given of "what a real father is like," according to the director. She says:

"This father worked at night. His wife had been ill in bed with rheumatism for three months, and there were five children, the youngest two years old. At first, the plan had been for the oldest son, about twelve, to take care of the others at the camp. Well, father arrived from work while we were gathering the clans to go. He just couldn't let those kiddies go without him, so, without any sleep, he came along. At the park he insisted on helping us in every way possible; took excellent care of the five youngsters, and when we got back home, he said what a lovely time he had had, and hoped that none of the group had caused us trouble that day. He was just splendid, and we all appreciated his spirit and helpfulness."

When the time for ending the season came, there were many expressions of regret, but also of appreciation of the pleasures of the camp. The director has recorded some of these in brief sentences: "Frequently the children said as they left the bus, 'Good-by, Teacher. See you next year.' 'Don't forget our street next year. We surely enjoyed ourselves.' A mother said: 'This is the first time that I ever remember anything like this being done for the mothers. It's fine, and we surely appreciated it.'"

A Cooperative Venture

A much-asked question by parents was: "Who does this, anyway?" The answer brought out the real strength of the project, and the reason for its unique success. "The Philadelphia Playground and Recreation Association furnished the equipment, rooms, milk, director and assistant, program and administration; the Board of Education provided the buses and drivers; L.W.D. supplied Mr. Nissman, and the Park Department gave the use of the park and the life guard."

That is, indeed, the ultimate in cooperation, and may well be commended as an unfailing formula for success with any kind of project, recreational or not.

If your city should conduct a day camp during the summer of 1935, will you not send us at the end of the season an account of the program and the results secured? The National Recreation Association is anxious to have as complete as possible a record of such experiments throughout the country. The information which is secured will be made available for the use of all who may be interested.

On the Summer Playgrounds of 1934

ONE OF THE popular activities on the Salt Lake City playgrounds last summer was the city-wide contest in sand modeling, accompanied by sand table exhibits.

At the institute for recreation workers held in the beginning of the summer the suggestion was made that a theme be selected each day for the entire kindergarten program, which could be carried out in all activities. If, for example, the topic for the day was Holland, in the construction period tulips, windmills and Dutch characters were cut out and colored; the dancing period which followed was devoted to Dutch folk dances, impersonating windmills and the like; during the singing hour, "I Wish I Had a Windmill" was taught which readily became the theme song for the day; the story of the boy who saved the dike was told, and the children went to the sand box where a Dutch scene was constructed.

The creation of sand tables, rather than ordinary sand boxes, was brought about by the elaboration of scenes which were desired to be kept intact. For from daily themes weekly ones developed in order that more details might be incorporated, and wooden trees, houses, fences, barns and boats replaced the flimsy paper articles. Clothespins, with paint, paper, paste and the exercise of a little ingenuity, made delightful figurines. It was not long until the interest of the older children was aroused and they too wanted to model. The sand tables were made by nailing a 3 inch board around the edge of a regular playground table.

The climax was reached in a city-wide sand table contest. Each playground was allowed to select its own theme. One constructed a model city, with backyard playgrounds, streets arranged with the safety of children considered, a well-equipped school yard, and a center park with a golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball fields, and a children's playground.

Among the most popular tales were *Rapunzel, Tin Soldier, The Little Lambkin,* the *Pied Piper,* (with dozens of clay rats ½" long), *The Farmer in the Dell,* the *Three Bears, Little Red Riding Hood.* Even the inside of grandmother's house was finished in the greatest detail and the *Three Little Pigs* made clever themes. The entire story could be traced by the figures in the sand.

Scenes depicting various countries were also constructed—grass houses, very blue water (paper under glass) with dozens of bathers on its shores, surf-board riders, dolls in grass skirts pictured "Hawaii"; castles, kilts, mountains and lakes presented colorful Scotland. Three judges went from playground to playground and selected the winners whose award was the honor of winning and points toward the playground banner.

In the preceding article the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia has reported the day camp as its outstanding activity. In some cities music, handcraft, drama and various other interests were predominant. We present here a few of these high lights in the hope that they may have suggestions for other cities.

With the Indians in Louisville!

The fascination which any American Indian subject holds for most of us added impetus to the summer handcraft program in Louisville, Kentucky. The annual playground play contest was based on Indian themes, so it was with little urging that the children and the grown-ups started to make the many properties required. Tepees were

fashioned from burlap bags sewn together, brown wrapping paper and old sheets painted in approved Indian style and color. Macaroni, painted and broken into short lengths and then strung, made necklaces. Melon seeds colored with crepe paper dye, and bits of colored magazine advertisements rolled into cylinders also made effective beads, while polished tin provided material for jewelry making. War bonnets and other headdresses were made from crepe paper, feathers and painted tag board. Twisted strands of black crepe paper and old stockings became long, realistic braids of hair for the Indian maidens. Moccasins were created from old tennis slippers and sneakers painted with appropriate designs. Tin cans filled with pebbles served for rattles.

The "boom-boom" of the Indian drums came from wooden cheese boxes and large lard cans covered with stretched canvas and decorated with mystic symbols. A local pottery furnished slightly chipped jars and bowls at give-away prices, and four-hour enamel was used to give them a permanent decoration. Snowshoes were woven from willows gathered near the Ohio river which also furnished shells for other projects. Burlap bags, expertly cut and decorated, supplied the basis for most of the costumes, and so well done was the work that these costumes belied their humble origin. One playground made a beautiful canoe of light wooden strips of paper mounted on a coaster wagon which supplied the necessary power for the canoe to glide majestically on its way.

Getting away from the Indian theme, a very popular project was the making of Kentucky picture maps. These were made on a sheet of tagboard, 18x24 inches. A large outline of the state was drawn inside a decorative border and the state space was filled with small figures representing geographical and historical places and incidents such as the Kentucky Derby, My Old Kentucky Home, Mammoth Cave, etc. Daniel Boone, colored mammies, southern colonels, and race horses were used to fill odd spaces between the state outline and the border. These were all traced from multigraphed patterns in pencil, retraced with black ink, colored with water colors or crayons, and then given two coats of clear shellac. As a decorative wall panel these interesting maps were extremely attractive, and the fact that hundreds of them were made attests to their appeal. Some of the playgrounds made maps of their play center showing the wading pool, ball diamonds, shelter house, trees, shrubbery, and countless other points of interest on playground.

The Ever-Popular Handcraft Program

All three of the playgrounds which have been conducted for a number of years by the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia had splendid exhibits of the children's handwork such as: posters, doll furniture and houses; costumes for fashion shows; villages of several sorts; a circus; lanterns, baskets, and all sorts of articles made from paper and cardboard. Tot Lot, however, carried off highest honors in the arts and crafts, and a special project was conducted there by the older boys in cooperation with the art teacher. This was the making and painting of the set for the closing dramatic presentation, "The Selfish Giant," and was especially interesting because it was done on heavy wrapping paper. Most of the properties for the play were also made at Tot Lot, and the scene was set up by the boys who made it. Each playground had an episode, made their own costumes, directed their special features, and took charge of the presentation in the final production.

Handcraft was also popular on the playgrounds conducted by the Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation, and the exhibit held in the Mayor's reception room was a successful demonstration of the use to which discarded and scrap material may be put. Old felt hats had been utilized to make gymnasium and dancing sandals; cigar boxes painted and decorated and with a few partitions added had been turned into attractive stocking boxes; a first-class locomotive had been made from two tin cans, skate wheels, two jar tops, a piano hinge and paint. Old silk stockings had been transformed into scatter rugs, and odds and ends of wool into beautiful afghans.

Drama

Last summer twenty-three playgrounds conducted by the Springfield, Illinois, Recreation Department, enjoyed a drama program. All groups entered the drama festival competition, fifteen plays being given in a single afternoon before a large audience. The Department conducted five drama clubs for children at the community center. The club plays are given before the center audience and then taken on invitation to various institutions and club meetings. The children also broadcast over the local station during the recreation leadership periods.

Shuffleboard in Oklahoma City

Shuffleboard, according to George W. Danielson, Superintendent of Recreation, Oklahoma City Park Department, proved one of the most successful games used last summer on the playgrounds of that city. It was enjoyed by people of all ages from six year old boys to grandmothers. No small part of the popularity was due to the inexpensiveness of the game. Sidewalks and ends of concrete tennis courts served for the courts. The court lines, being narrow, required little paint and the cues and disks were made at very small cost. The Recreation Department secured the services of a carpenter and a sign painter from the F.E.R.A. The carpenter made the cues and disks from scrap material and the painter decorated them so that they had the appearance of manufactured equipment. The painter also lined the courts.

In response to popular demand, a city-wide tournament was held. Entrants included not only those who had been playing on the park courts but a number of vacationists who brought their own manufactured equipment which the children carefully looked over and then duplicated in the handcraft shop.

A view of one of the camps conducted by the Oakland Recreation Department

Camping

Thousands of children enjoyed camping in the summer of 1934, and a number of new camps were established. Among these were the vacation camps which the Arizona ERA and the Tucson Department of Playgrounds and Recreation conducted. Two camps were established, one for girls at Mount Lemmon, 71 miles from the city. Here the Boy Scouts' camp site was used and the girls enjoyed a two weeks stay. The other camp, for boys, was at Pinery Canyon, 131 miles from Tucson, where the Y.M.C.A. buildings were used. All camp expenses were paid from ERA funds; the Recreation Department organized the program and inspected the camps each week. The Department was also responsible for the selection of directors and other workers. An advisory committee of citizens aided the project.

A number of cities experimented with day camps, among them Minneapolis where, according to a statement received from William Kelty, stay-at-home camping proved very successful.

An organization operating under the local community fund sponsored the undertaking and, for a very small sum, the children received the beneficial routine of camp life during the day, returning to their homes each evening. Both girls and boys of ages ranging from six to fifteen years were included in the six weeks camping period. The majority remained for two weeks, although a longer or shorter period was permissible.

After the children had been segregated into three groups according to age, activities began. Each morning the campers met at a designated place with specially selected counsellors for the day's program. This included athletics and games, for which a public school playground was utilized, and swimming and aquatic sports, specially chartered buses conveying the children to neighboring bathing beaches. Overnight trips play a part, but story-telling, hobby work, and the publication of a camp paper were more important activities.

One innovation was greatly enjoyed. The campers were taken in buses —or sometimes they walked—to some of the city's many points of interest from an artistic or historic standpoint or from the point of view of industrial and commercial progress.

Each noon a luncheon was served, a wholesome meal being insured through the careful supervision of trained dietitians.

Citizenship Week

The greatest and most thrilling week of School Number 19 Play Area in Rochester, New York, occurred the week when the election of officers for the play area's model government was to be held. The would-be chiefs of police and the mayors requested volunteers to campaign for them. The candidates-to-be hired publicity agents to play up their names before the people and show the great value that they could have for the model government.

Under the auspices of the Community Council on Summer Activities of Rochester, New York, have been created what are known as Rochester Play Areas. Citizenship Week was one of the outstanding activities of the program. The information presented here was written by Charles Clark, one of the boys on Number 19 School Play Area. It was sent us by Beatrice Parmenter, Supervisor of the New Era Classes. Play leaders who are developing junior leaders among older boys and girls will find this of interest.

The publicity agents painted signs on cardboards and colored papers of the different candidates. The cardboard signs were distributed around the school and the paper signs were nailed on the trees in the neighboring streets around the play area. In the days to follow the children and even the parents were in a frenzy wondering who would win the elections.

Positions open for nomination were: Mayor, the judges (adult and juvenile), police commissioner and district attorney, and also two assistant district attorneys, and park commissioner.

The candidates on the day of the election were seated in big high chairs on the stage. The hall was filled with the pretentious audience. As the candidates were offered for nomination the people of the audience would hesitate for a few moments as in doubt for whom he should vote when he had perhaps with all probability voiced the names of his candidates for nomination the day before. After the course of perhaps an hour to an hour and a half the officials of the model government were chosen.

The days of Monday, Wednesday and Friday were agreed upon to be the days for the trying of all misdemeanors.

The prisoner had the choice of pleading guilty or not guilty to the charge placed against him. If he pleaded not guilty, he could ask one of the two lawyers of the play area to defend him. The lawyer then could ask for an adjournment of the case to a later date. If he knew enough of the prisoner's case, he could defend his claimant the same day. In case the prisoner pleaded guilty or was found guilty, sentences were imposed on the offenders by the judge. A few of the sentences were— "Sweep out the court room and take care of the chairs after court" or "Bring in the bags off the ball diamond every night for a week," or sentences too trivial to mention. But to the prisoners they seemed mammoth!

The benefit derived from this system of government has shown the children the desirability of cooperating to make the play area a success. It has been pointed out to the children that it is their play area and whatever happens on it reflects on them.

Several other activities were taught and demonstrated at classes during the week. One of the instructors taught first aid showing how to bandage some part of the body and telling the class in the most interesting manner why a tourniquet should be applied above a cut, how to put on a bandage, the kind of bandage, and the medicine to be used on the wound.

Leadership training was one of the most important classes stressed. At classes held once a week the importance of leadership of older boys was pointed out. When the instructor felt that a person in his class was capable of taking care of some sport or entertainment he placed him in full charge.

Junior Leadership

The question of the use of older boys and girls on the playgrounds as junior leaders is one which is constantly coming to the front. Writing on this subject Beatrice Keating of the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department pointed out that junior playground organizations need not be definite groups organized for a special purpose with particular objectives and responsibilities. It may, she points out, be a natural group developed primarily for the convenience of massed action or cooperation and with ideals instead of rules. It may be formed not solely with the idea of benefiting the program but for the purpose of reaping the full benefit of the program. With such an organization aggressive boys and girls need not be *made* leaders but must be made to realize that they *are* leaders and brought to feel the responsibility they have as such.

This is the organization in force in the Root Square leaders' club of Houston whose members are all girls from twelve to eighteen years of age who want to belong and whose aims are to have the best possible time and to give a maximum amount of help to the playground. There is no badge and the girls do not consider it their ambition in life to lead games and do police duty. They are very conscious that they are leaders and that the playground is judged by their conduct, spirit and achievements. They know that they enjoy many activities which would be impossible if

(Continued on page 176)

Playground Planning and Layout

Mr. Clegg gives us in these observations a leaf from his experience as Playround Engineer in the City of Milwaukee, where he has planned many playgrounds and field houses.

By
GILBERT CLEGG
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

I LIVE IN a rented house and dream of a home of my own. For years my wife and I have collected house plans and have a box full of them clipped from innumerable sources, but we have never found exactly the right one. Every plan in our collection must be changed just a little to meet our special requirements or to satisfy our taste.

A parallel situation exists in playground design. There is no ideal plan. No two conditions are identical. The size of the site; the existing trees or structures upon it; the available money for improvements; the type and extent of supervision or play leadership; the racial heritage and the economic status of the people who will use it —all vary.

Under such variable conditions, it is not surprising that the standard of facilities offered and the physical arrangement of playgrounds differ widely. And that is as it should be. When the playground plan is standardized and no longer expresses the individuality of the site, the neighborhood, or the city, in some measure it falls short of its greatest possibilities. Blind copying of one successful plan or the unstudied acceptance of what has been done in the past is not planning any more than clipping house plans from a newspaper in good architecture. Every playground should be individually planned and, if possible, the plan should be prepared by one who is more than a good play leader, who knows the play leader's aims and problems but who is also keenly conscious of the community's interest in the cost and appearance of the playground.

Such a playground designer approaches his problem from many angles. He aims (1) to get the maximum use from the land available; (2) to produce an attractive playground viewed from within or without; (3) to simplify the problems of supervision and play leadership; (4) to prevent accidents by careful segregation of activities; (5) to keep operating costs low, and (6) to keep original construction costs low.

There is nothing mysterious or bafflingly intricate about playground planning, but it does consist of more than fencing a piece of land, erecting apparatus and saying, "There it is, boys. Have a good time."

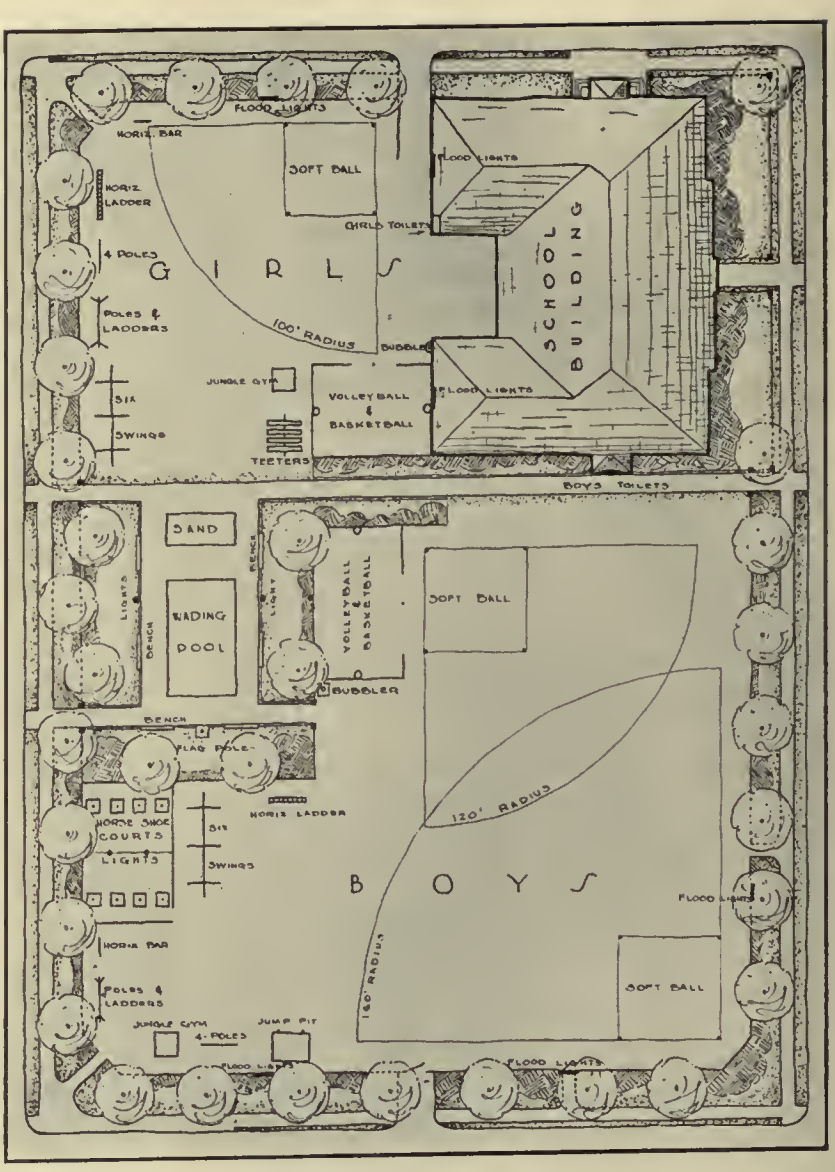
Planning Involved

Under ideal conditions the planning will start before there is a playground. The playground planner will collaborate with the body which selects school sites and with the city planner to assist in determining the exact location and size of the playground. After the land is acquired the planning may be divided into two operations —(1) the analysis of the problem, and (2) drawing the plan. Of the two operations the analysis is the more important. Unless it is clearly understood how the playground is going to be operated and by whom it will be used one might just as well copy stock plans.

The type of supervision is one of the most important factors affecting the layout. If there is to be a custodian whose only concern is preserving the peace and preventing destruction of property, the plan will be far different than if there is to be a play leader or several leaders working with different age and sex groups. Ususally the custodial supervision is found in the larger parks where children go on special outings, often times for a whole day, and usually accompanied by adults. Such outings are not an every day occurrence and under these conditions the opportunity for organized play is slim. This is the

only place for the unusal and the "thrill type" of apparatus. High swings, revolving equipment, and long, undulating slides will not be used beyond the thrill stage and there will be little temptation to experiment with unorthodox and frequently dangerous variations in use. The parent usually accompanies the child on these picnics and is on the alert to prevent accidents. The design of these custodian-supervised playgrounds is primarily a problem of the landscape architect to preserve natural beauty and develop separated open spaces where family groups may play their own games, all convenient to a field house for toilet facilities and shelter.

The neighborhood playground is different from the more distant park playground in that the same group of children use it almost every day. Usually it is small, and to prevent "hogging" of space by the more aggressive gang, it is necessary to organize play groups under trained leadership. Apparatus upon such a playground must be the simplest and safest on the market and the importance of even this decreases as the leader perfects his group organization. The effective leader has children playing together instead of *with things*. Because these neighborhood playgrounds are almost always too small, and because of the high cost of land, the division of the playground for certain activities, the arrangement of these divisions, the amount and kind of equipment, demand a careful study of local conditions and the most skillfully prepared plan.



PLAN OF SIEFERT PLAYGROUND, MILWAUKEE

Designed by GILBERT CLEGG

Property dimensions, 440′ x 315′. Area, 3.18 acres. Active play space, 1.97 acres or 62%. Area occupied by school building, .39 acres or 12%. Area of grass and shrub strips, walks, pool, etc., .82 acres or 26%. Property is surrounded by four streets. Long axis runs north and south. Playground is flood lighted for night use. Boys' area is "dished" for winter skating. Playground is screened from streets by a 13 foot grass and shrub border. Open space has been left near exits of school. There is a main open space for baseball and running games and a secondary open space for volley ball and basketball and for smaller boys' games. The pool and park area where both boys and girls play is accessible to the two play areas, and the apparatus is grouped away from most active play. The planting is so planned that it does not interfere with play.

The Activities

The kind of neighborhood, the kind and age of children to be served, the local traditions and preference have much to do with the activities on a playground and consequently the layout. Tennis may be popular, but there may be sufficient courts near by and here always enters the problem of justifying the reservation of 650 square yards of valuable play space for the use of four people. A skating rink may be difficult to work into the plan, but if no other place is within easy reach, the extra cost may be worth while. A wading pool may draw great crowds in one part of a city but fail to attract in another because a nearby park or beach may have a more attractive pool with pleasant accommodations for mothers. Baseball, soccer, and football have enthusiastic followings, but the players are old enough to travel considerable distances to suitable fields and these space devouring activities should not be crowded into a playground to the disadvantage of play space for young children. As a general rule boys want playground ball diamonds, and if that is all there is room for it is better to have a simple layout with a good ball diamond and nothing else than a cramped diamond, and a cramped volley ball court, all crowded against an assortment of apparatus.

The wading pool at Burbank Playground, Milwaukee, has been made to fit into the contour of the land

Details of the plans, as, for example, surfacing, should be settled by analysis of the problem. None of us likes the hard, barren, all weather type of surfacing so often used. It isn't a question of likes and dislikes; it is a question of meeting definite requirements. If the playground is in conjunction with a school and the children must use it the year round, good weather and bad, then at least some portion of the grounds must be surfaced to be available under all conditions. If the grounds are large, possibly some can be left in turf, but it is the exceptional school playground that has extensive grounds and ample play facilities that can be left entirely in turf. A part of many of our northern playgrounds is flooded for a skating rink. Our experience is that where turf is flooded almost all grass is killed and the cost of maintenance is high. Where flooding is a routine matter a hard surfaced area is more satisfactory. For some games, as, for example, volley ball and basketball, a true, hard surface is desirable, and even under ideal space conditions it is probable that some area will be hard surfaced. The type of surfacing is not important in so far as the general layout is concerned and will not be discussed here.

Buildings are always expensive and the need for a building and its exact use deserve very careful consideration. If the playground is in conjunction with a school it may be possible to utilize the school building for toilets, equipment storage, storm shelter and craft work. If the playground is independent of any school building the field house may vary all the way from a box for tools and equipment to a large building with all the facilities of a community center. If it is decided that a large building is necessary and finances dictate a small building, the playground plan should be made upon the basis of the large building, and, if possible, the structure that can be erected with funds available should be a part of the larger plan. The building architect and the playground designer must work in perfect coordination that the floor plan, entrances, and maintenance and supervision facilities dovetail perfectly with the general plan.

The possibility of evening play under flood lights should be considered because the layout of ball diamonds, basketball and volley ball courts, horseshoe courts, and, to a lesser degree, all the activities, are affected. The beams of light should in so far as possible light the ball at right angles to its normal flight and from two sides to prevent confusing shadows. For playground ball the main sources of light may well be on both ends of a line drawn through first and third bases. For basket and volley ball the light should be across the short axis of the court and from both sides. The poles which support these lights must be so placed that they do not interfere with active play.

The organization of the selected activities into a workable, economical and beautiful playground design starts upon the drafting board. The exact starting point and technique is a matter of personal preference. In my experience the plan just grows; tentative layouts are made, flaws are found in them, new layouts are drawn and the process is continued until the plan is evolved. If a schedule had to be prepared, it would be something like this:

(1) Segregation of Activities
  a. Sex
  b. Age
  c. Kind of activity
  d. Degree of segregation
(2) Circulation (i.e. ease of moving about)
  a. From the street to the playground
  b. To drinking fountains
  c. To toilets
  d. To the neutral areas and quiet corners
  e. For safety—particularly affecting location of apparatus
(3) Appearances
  a. Simple, orderly layout
  b. Planting for beauty
    (1) Viewed from the outside
    (2) Internal views
    (3) Screening of maintenance operations—light equipment
  c. Details of planning such as:
    (1) Height and style of fences
    (2) Seats
    (3) Building architecture
    (4) Wading pools
(4) Maintenance
  a. Service areas and buildings
  b. Circulation and entrances for equipment
  c. Water system, sewer system
(5) Design of details
  a. Selection of apparatus; kind of surfaces, etc.
  b. Establishment of grades
  c. Planting plan
  d. Writing specifications
(6) Estimate of Cost

A view of Holt Avenue Playground, Milwaukee, showing boys' area with surrounding planting

With such a schedule no one part is started and carried to completion as an independent operation: the plan is built up simultaneously and this interrelation must be constantly in the designer's mind. Discussion of the plan, one phase at a time, will of necessity seem disjointed, but no other ways seem open, and I'll touch upon the details following the above outline.

Segregation of Activities

There must be some segregation of activities. Baseball and sand box modeling, volley ball and airplane building, don't mix. In planning the grounds, the activity requiring the most space, in which there are the most running and throwing, is located first. If there are to be two such areas, one for boys and one for girls, the boys' space will be larger because they hit further and run wilder. No hard and fast rule can be set down, but if a twelve inch playground ball is used the boys should have a 200 foot batting radius and the girls can get along with 125 feet. The increasing interest in playground ball is likely to lead to new standards. For small grounds where a 200 foot radius is impossible it is probable that a 14 inch ball will be standard and upon larger grounds the 12 inch ball will be used.

The segregation is dependent upon the number of play leaders and becomes greater as the number of play leaders increases. In homogeneous neighborhoods of home owners, segregation of sexes is desirable only for the playing of the more vigorous games by the children of adolescence and older. The younger children usually play their games together, just as they play together within the family circle.

These active play areas are located so that inter-play traffic does not cut across them. Off from the main path of traffic may be located smaller areas: one equipped with apparatus; another fenced and surfaced to be used for volley ball, basketball or paddle tennis; another for horseshoes; another for shuffleboard, handball or similar games; another with sand box, shade and perhaps a pool for very small children and their mothers; and finally, a service area. On the large playgrounds there will be room for tennis courts, regulation baseball diamonds, soccer, field hockey, and football fields. The method of separating these specialized activity areas will depend upon many factors: there may be definite fences in congested grounds where safety from flying balls is an important consideration; there may be a few trees and shrubs where there is no congestion and the total area is large, or there may be no physical barrier at all.

In the evolution of the plan, as these different areas are located the paths used for the most direct passage from one to another and to the drinking fountains and toilets can be foreseen. To avoid confusion the areas should be arranged to produce a very simple pattern of paths to prevent interference and make easier the problem of supervision. The location of drinking fountains, toilets and the play director's store room should be studied to prevent interference with active play groups. Circulation can be guided and safety promoted by careful placing of entrances from the street. Gates in the middle of a block may be a cause of accidents because motorists do not expect children to dart out from the middle of a fenced playground.

This pattern of the various play areas and the paths of travel can be emphasized and made attractive with plantings of trees and shrubbery so that the planting seems to be the reason for the location of the play areas. Within the playground itself, particularly near the areas devoted to the most active play, the planting should be trees only, for shrubbery is not robust enough to stand the abuse it is likely to get. Around the quiet activity spaces, such as a wading pool or mothers' area, and along the boundaries of the playground, the selection of plant material may be wider and and richer. Perennial beds may be introduced and, if interest in nature study is aroused, the nature clubs may plan beds of annuals. In general, the landscape work should take its cue from the homes of the neighborhood, and be just a little better than the private grounds across the street that the playground may be a sample of what can be done toward neighborhood improvement.

FOUR SURE TESTS

1. Are the boys and girls who use the playground satisfied? Do they play the games where indicated on the plan, or do they try to overcome some shortcomings by a rearrangement of their own?

2. Is the play leader enthusiastic and convinced that he has a real playground or is he always suggesting important changes?

3. Are the taxpayers satisfied with the return on the investment, and

4. Do the neighbors look upon the playground as a nuisance or a benefit? Would they like to see the site return to its former use or are they proud of the playground?

(Continued on page 177)

The Swimming Pool on the Playground

By HERBERT G. ALLPHIN
Swimming Instructor
University of Kansas

A LARGE NUMBER of the playgrounds of this country now have swimming pools on the grounds or in school buildings near by. Since swimming is such a joyous and beneficial sport, it is conceivable that the time may come when all playgrounds constructed will include a swimming pool.

The first step in organizing a swimming program with the playground should be the registration of all children. Each child should bring a doctor's permit stating that he is free from contagious diseases. This insures more sanitary conditions about the pool.

Every summer the playground could have a learn-to-swim campaign which should last two weeks, as one week is a rather short time to conduct a program of this nature. The pool should be used only for instructional purposes during this learn-to-swim campaign. Every schedule and program will have to be adjusted to the needs of the community. Below is a sample schedule that might be introduced in a majority of the playground pools.

9:00- 9:45—Beginners, boys and girls six to ten
10:00-10:45—Beginners all above ten
11:00-11:45—Intermediate girls above ten
2:00- 2:45—Intermediate boys above ten
3:00- 3:45—Diving, boys and girls ten
4:00- 4:45—Life saving, juniors and seniors
5:00- 5:30—Competitive swimming, boys

Mr. Allphin believes that the promotion of swimming programs at playgrounds is a very important step toward the enjoyable use of leisure in future years. He urges that everything possible be done to encourage swimming and water sports.

Another plan which could be utilized would be to have alternate days for boys and girls. For example, the girls could take lessons on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, while the boys could attend on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. In this case the hours could be adjusted to suit the occasion.

The water work in conjunction with the playground pool should be divided into about four divisions as follows:

1. Beginners
2. Intermediates
3. Advanced
4. Life saving

This grouping will offer several degrees of instruction and should make the swim week more interesting to all concerned.

It will be noticed in the schedule that fifteen minutes are allowed between each period. This is done to permit the change of one class to another and to make sure that the beginners meeting from 9:00 to 9:45 are all out of the pool before the 10:00 o'clock class is allowed to enter. Leaders must be selected by the swimming directors to help with life guard duty, demonstrate different strokes, assist in taking rolls and perform any other duties which may arise on an occasion of this kind. These leaders should attend a training school given by the director be-

(Continued on page 178)

The King of Games Conquers the Playground

Do children enjoy playing chess? Milwaukee's experience proves beyond doubt that they do!

LAST SUMMER the Extension Department of the Milwaukee public schools experimented with the teaching of chess on the playgrounds. Although the game had been taught very successfully in the social centers for four years there was naturally some question as to how well it would "take" with boys and girls on the playgrounds. Only a demonstration would answer this question.

During the last three weeks of the playground season, fifteen playgrounds were selected for the experiment. An instructor was sent to each of these playgrounds for four lessons, each lesson lasting not over one and one-half hours. The result was not only gratifying but very successful. Boys and girls ranging from ages of eight to twenty-three years dropped the ball and bat and equipment of more active games to take lessons in chess. As a result 900 boys and girls were instructed by these itinerant teachers.

The Procedure

The classes were organized through the medium of bulletin board posters and announcements during the story hour. After the first lesson so much enthusiasm was displayed by those who had had the instruction that newcomers were constantly joining the classes. Those who grasped the game more rapidly assisted the laggards.

The method of procedure and instruction was as follows: The first lesson consisted of instruction in the name of each piece, En Passant and the object of the game. Lesson two was a repetition of lesson one plus Castling, board notation, the value of pieces, stalemate, perpetual check, etc. Lesson three took up the Queening of the Pawn and simple game playing. Lesson four took in Ruy Lopez and Guicco Piano opening.

The Problem of Equipment

Equipment for chess is expensive, and one of the first problems that arose was that of providing sets for the playgrounds. But the solution was quickly found when the children discovered they could make the sets during playground handcraft periods. Drug stores and other commercial places developing camera films were glad to contribute the spools on which the films are wound. These spools, which have two metal ends, were cut in two, and the chess figure was cut out of a piece of pasteboard and stuck in the slit which is in the spool. The children dipped one set of chess men in black paint and the other in white, and a complete chess set was ready for use. Some of the more ambitious children carved the figures out of wood instead of pasteboard and after painting them finished them with shellac making very attractive sets.

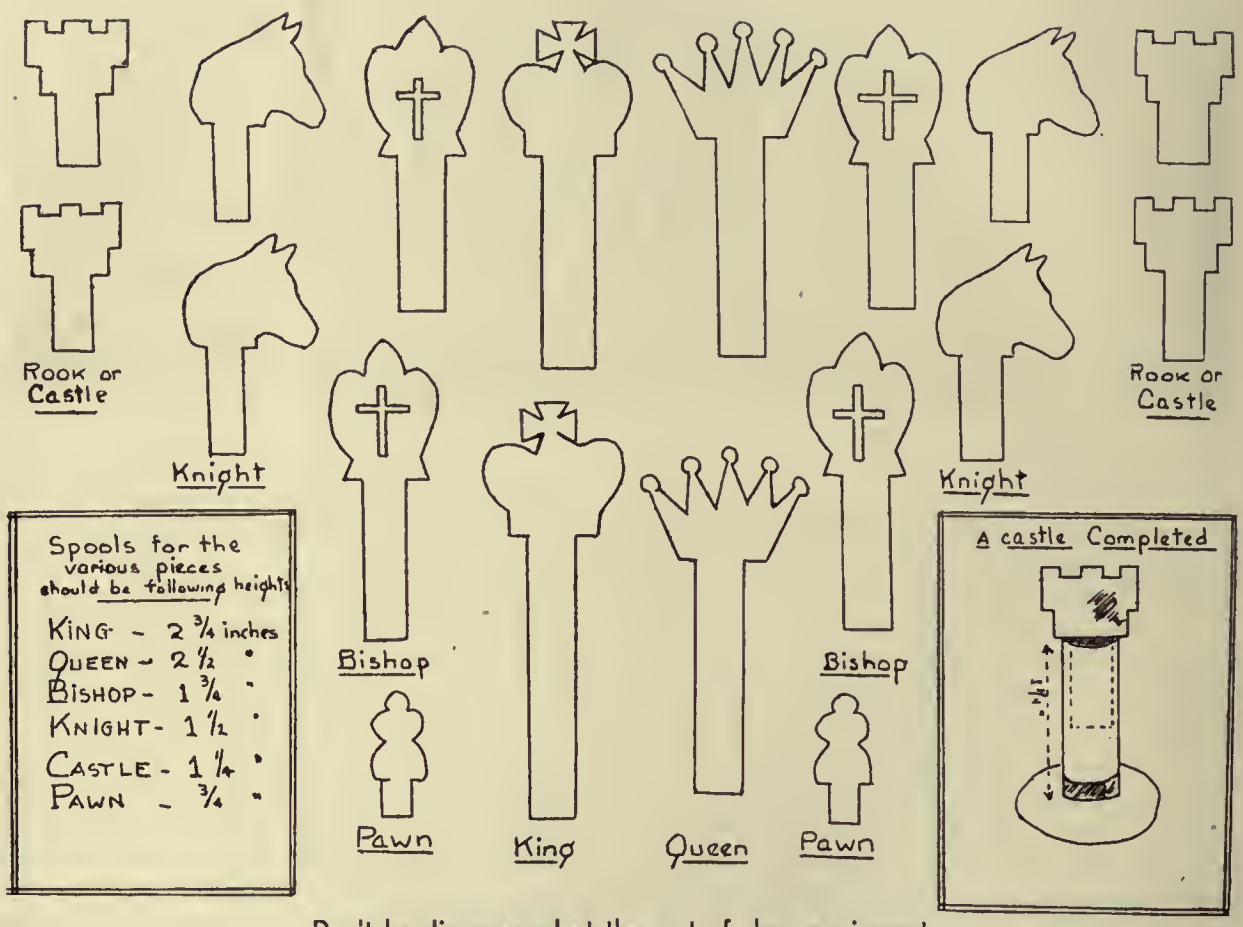
And On They Go!

Several playgrounds organized teams and have inter-playground matches. The Sherman playground conducted a tournament in which seventy-four boys participated, while another playground conducted a girls' tournament in which there were twenty-two entries.

As a result in the interest aroused in the summer program, clubs were organized in the fall at the social centers. A series of six free lessons for beginners was given at three

FACTS ABOUT CHESS IN MILWAUKEE

4,200	at beginners' classes
3,000	at advanced classes
7	municipal leagues
48	municipal league teams
208	municipal league players
2,460	attendance in municipal league play
1	annual city tournament
1	annual state tournament
5,000	in municipal chess room annual for play.



Don't be discouraged at the cost of chess equipment. It's easy, and a lot of fun, too, to make your own!

centers. There was also a group of twelve lessons for those who had advanced from the beginners group or for those with some knowledge of the game.

Today chess fans in Milwaukee have a municipal playroom at the Lapham Park Social Center which is open to the public every Monday and Friday evenings the year around. Several tournaments of advanced types are sponsored for all classes of players and one or more nationally famous masters are brought to the city for simultaneous exhibitions.

A few facts about the terms used in chess may be of interest to prospective players:

The object of the game is to pretend to capture the opponent's King. When capture is threatened, the King is in check (Ch or +). When capture is inevitable the King is "checkmate" (+ +) and the game is won. When the King is not in check but no move can be made without placing him in check, he is in "stalemate" and the game is a draw or tie.

The chess board is identical with the checker board. It is placed so that a white square is at the lower right hand corner of both players. The rows of alternate squares from left to right are called ranks, those from bottom to top—i.e.—"straightup"—are called files. The files are named after the major piece that occupies them at the start of the game.

Each player has eight Pawns which represent common soldiers; two Rooks, or Castles; two Knights, representing the cavalry and known as the most elusive and dangerous pieces on the board; two Bishops, one Queen, the most powerful piece on the board, and one King. The abbreviation for each piece is the capital letter starting its name, except that Kt stands for Knight.

Eric E. Eastman, Assistant County Agent, Extension Service, Orange County, California, has prepared a statement incorporating the rules of the game in brief form. Copies of this statement may be secured on request from the National Recreation Association.

Costume Balls in the Black Hills

By MARGARET S. BRIDGE
Spearfish, South Dakota

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS preceding February 22nd Black Hills residents donned historic costumes and enjoyed a series of costume balls. Back of it all was the committee for the Pageant of America which will be staged in a giant natural bowl near Rapid City, South Dakota, between July 4th and September. The incidents and episodes for the pageant have been selected in view of their relation to Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, the giant figures being carved on Mount Rushmore by Gutzum Borglum.

The purpose of the balls has been to get Black Hills folks into the spirit of play which will put them in the pageant mood and will inspire David Crockett when he is filling the tourist's gas tank, Louis the XIV while he is O.K.ing his check or a Sioux princess when she is serving lunch!

How the spirit of play captured one community is the theme of this story.

"Yes, we'll do it," was the answer of the local Spearfish, South Dakota, group to the central pageant committee. And this is how they did it.

First, a representative committee of women was selected to make plans. The town people were given opportunity to make nominations for a queen and a committee representing various organizations in the town made the selection. The coronation ceremony, announced to take place on the night of the ball, February 9th, was planned and carried out by a skilled dramatic coach connected with the Spearfish Normal School. Special dances were in the hands of a trained leader. They all gave their services.

The grand march was set for 9:00 o'clock. When the committee on reception arrived at 8:30 it found a crowded hall. Unprecedented! Any number of townspeople and guests from neighboring towns had come early "to avoid the rush" and in order not to miss the show. A large percentage came in costume. Hoops, panniers, wigs, knee-breeches, side-burns and large shoe buckles introduced characters from the Colonial period through the Civil War. George and Martha Washington, Daniel Boone, a gambler of Mississippi River days and a lady of the Empire period were among those who entered the grand march led by the Queen of the occasion.

Music, especially planned, introduced a number of the waltzes and dances of an earlier day. In the intermissions three guests of honor representing living history took their places in front of a microphone and told something of their recollections. Nonagenarians all—who had lived through the administrations of twenty-one of the thirty presidents of these United States. Two were Civil War brides. The third, a man, had been in England when the Civil War started. All had been born when only three states lay west of the Mississippi River.

The ball was an occasion of color, and as one woman said, "It brightened up the village for a bit." Another saw in it something of value from

(Continued on page 180)

Start Your Planning Now for the Summer Closing Festival

THIS SUMMER will see a larger number of playgrounds in operation than ever before in the history of the movement. Work relief funds will place more leaders on the grounds and many new communities of children will enjoy the advantages of play with leadership. This means that more children will follow the graceful custom of expressing their appreciation for a long summer of play on public playgrounds in a pageant or festival marking the close of another season.

When the playgrounds open the wise supervisor will begin looking ahead to that closing event and planning it as a natural development of the summer. The closing festival has a two-fold purpose. It furnishes a goal that spices the long days of play with a sense of achievement. It also gives the children an opportunity to prove once more the benefits of a happy, healthy summer under play leadership. With a little foresight and planning the festival can be presented without imposing a last-minute strain on directors and children, the work of the summer can be utilized, and the burden of the presentation distributed among the different grounds.

From playgrounds where a little group of players is accustomed to present plays in some secluded corner, the leading characters can be drawn, while children who have never had drama experience can gain some insight into it through participation in the various groups. Perhaps the following season will find some child who was a dancer in the festival joining the little group of playground players and trying his skill in more difficult roles.

Since it is impossible to bring the children of widely scattered grounds together for more than one rehearsal—and in some cities even this will be out of the question—the success of the festival depends on organization and on selecting the type of material that is easily adapted to the local situation. Every year the supervisor who has produced a number of these festivals finds it increasingly difficult to discover another idea or outline on which she can build her next presentation. There are several favorite themes that are particularly adaptable. Among these the Robin Hood motif is a favorite. This story not only provides opportunities for individual work in the characters of Robin Hood, Little John, Will Stukely, Friar Tuck and Maid Marion, but in the roles of villagers, strolling players, minstrels, Merry Men, outlaws, Jack o' the Green, Will-o'-the Wisps, flowers, elves, and fairies, every playground child can find a

Syracuse, New Yor
present a beautifu
climax of the summ

part to play. The English folk dances and archery that have been part of the season's activities are ready to be incorporated into the festival. A charming Robin Hood festival was presented by the St. Louis public school playgrounds several years ago and many other cities have employed the popular legend.

The stories of the Piped Piper and Rip Van Winkle also lend themselves easily to the playground festival. The councilmen, the village children, the burghers and the rats furnish group participation while the colorful Pied Piper and the little lame boy are ideal central figures. The little men of the mountain, the Dutch villagers, fireflies and other nature groups form the choruses in the story of Rip's adventure. Bowling and folk dancing can be utilized.

Indian pageants and festivals seem to fit unusually well in the summer program. A number of years ago the season was devoted to Indian lore, handcraft, dancing, etc., in Reading, Pennsylvania, and at the close of the summer an Indian pageant was presented. Details of this production are described in the bulletin *An Indian Pageant in Reading, Pa.**

The following report of an Indian play festival presented last summer by the Recreation Division of the Louisville Department of Public Welfare offers many suggestions which other communities might follow.

"For the past two summers dramatics has played its part in the regular playground program, but the Indian plays have proved most popular and have attracted more adults and boys to participate in them. Because of the rich store of Indian lore in our Kentucky history, this central theme for dramatization seemed best adapted. Our parks, named for the Cherokee, Shawnee, Iroquois and Seneca Indians, immediately opened up an avenue for adventure. The library was appealed to for material and it was found that it, too, had gone primitive, having chosen for its children's reading course a study of the North American Indians, and a vast amount of material was on tap. The Filson Club, the local historical society specializing in Kentuckiana, was helpful in locating material for the two pioneer plays dealing with the infancy of the state.

"Perhaps one of the biggest values of the Indian plays was the amount of ingenuity and industry displayed in presentation. Cheese boxes were transformed into beatable tom-toms, kegs became water drums by cutting up discarded inner tubes and nailing them taut across the opening, tin cans and a few pebbles masquerading under bright paint and feathers, became Indian rattles; sticky paper when dampened became bracelets, belts, and anklets, fit for the most fastidious redskin maiden.

"Books on Indian crafts were referred to for authentic designs for painting. Trips to the museum to view first hand a real Indian outfit were looked forward to. Two burlap bags were sufficient to make a costume and moccasins either for a maiden or a brave. For the warriors, two pairs of trunks could be cut from one bag. Grocery stores were hounded for the choice bags. One interested seed merchant even went so far as

Every year pageants and festivals conceived and developed by recreation workers are presented at the end of the season—and pass into limbo as far as the possibility of other communities profiting by them is concerned. The Drama Service of the National Recreation Association here makes the plea that every playground supervisor who produces an original pageant or festival this summer send in a copy of the manuscript, a program or even a newspaper clipping describing the event.

one of the cities to door festival as the layground program.

* This can be obtained from the National Recreation Association, together with the bulletin, *Indian Lore*, for ten cents.

to obtain for one group of playground children, bags from the manufacturer without the printing, so that they would be unhampered in their decoration.

"After weeks of feverish preparation, the contest days rolled around. A schedule was worked out, and the four judges were transported from playground to playground. The plays were rated, and the district winners announced. The beat of the tom-toms pounded in the brains of the judges after two nights and an afternoon of Indians! It must be confessed that the dramatic specialist, who preceded the judges to place the finishing touches on the make-up, resembled the besmudged leading lady of 'The Tewa Turkey Girl' who cast her lot with the turkeys—but after all, what does it matter if one pale face bites the dust, when hundreds of little savages will look back many moons from now to a whopping good time?"

A delightful example of the adaption of fairy tales to playground pageantry is the Ugly Duckling pageant which the Detroit, Michigan, playgrounds presented last summer. Miss Lottie A. McDermott, Superintendent of the Recreation Department, has made the following description which may be of use to other directors.

"Three thousand girls, ranging in ages from five to sixteen years, participated in the 1934 summer playground pageant *The Ugly Duckling,* which was staged at Belle Isle on the afternoon of August 22nd.

"The pageant field stretched along the river with a lovely grove of trees along one end and the beautiful Scott Memorial Fountain at the other. This fountain, considered one of the most beautiful in the world, was turned on especially for the afternoon.

"A large center stage, also two smaller end stages, were used, and on them all the principal characters in the story reigned for the afternoon. Mrs. Duck, Mrs. Turkey, Mrs. Hen, Mr. Farmer, the young cockerels, who were very amusing and dramatic, the Spirit of Nature, Spring, South Wind, East Wind, Sunshine, Dew, the Ugly Duckling and the little ducklings all played their parts successfully.

"When the pageant opened and the children marching on the field in their many colorful costumes, the lovely green of the Belle Isle grass, the setting of tall trees in the background, the deep blue of the summer sky and the sun sparkling on the waters of the fountain made a lovely picture not soon to be forgotten.

"Episode I. The Farmyard Scene showed farmers, animals, milkmaids and strolling players contributing to the dance numbers and the audience of 10,000 had the opportunity of witnessing the hatching of the duck eggs which took place on the central stage. They saw all the troubles experienced by Mrs. Duck in teaching her young ducklings how to stand and walk.

"Episode II. The Deep Forest Scene brought on the spiders, lightning bugs, crickets and pixies, harassing and frightening the Ugly Duckling. Then a beautiful nature spirit called the autumn leaves to cover the Ugly Duckling and many tiny snowflakes spread a blanket of snow over the pageant field.

"Episode III. The Garden Scene brought the warm rain and zephyrs to the garden, the mantle of snow disappeared and beautiful birds and butterflies made their appearance. Groups of children performed three singing games, followed by the lords and ladies who discovered that the Ugly Duckling had been turned into a beautiful white swan. Myraids of white swans then appeared and honored the newcomer with a graceful swan dance. The new swan rustled his feathers, raised his slender neck aloft and said with exultation in his heart, 'I never dreamed of so much happiness when I was the Ugly Duckling.'"

The Ever-Popular Circus

The circus is always a popular closing event for the playground boys who do not always find acceptable opportunities in the more fanciful pageants. There were 800 performers in the playground circus staged last summer in Somerville, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Recreation Commission. They were all there — snake charmers, Siamese Twins, elephants, giraffes, acrobats, clowns, the glass eater, sword swallower, tall man, fat lady, bearded lady, dwarf, tight rope walker and trapeze artist. The circus was preceded by a parade three-quarters of a mile long which gave the citizens an opportunity to see the Jailem and Bailem Troupe. Seven playgrounds took part.

In Athol, Massachusetts, more than 125 children presented the Barnhouse and Bailhay Circus. Following the parade came a performance by the Harmony Players, two black crows, the Siamese Twins, Amos, Andy and Madam Queen, clowns, acrobats and magicians, cowboys and Indians.

(Continued on page 180)

When the Neighborhood Playground Ends Its Season

By all means arrange for a gala event at the end of the season, but be sure the children have a part in making the plans for it and feel it is their own show!

By DORA M. EINERT
Department of Social Work
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

As we paint up the old swings and see-saws, then unpack the new mushballs and bats, it may, perhaps, seem a trifle early to concern ourselves with the playground closing event. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that we need to turn the matter over in our minds now, in order that this final public demonstration may be the outgrowth of the season's work, a glimpse of the playground activities and spirit, rather than a mediocre vaudeville entertainment.

First of all, we will want the youngsters to feel that it is *their* show. Consequently we must not deny them the opportunity of assisting in planning the program, as well as in carrying it out. Quite early in the season a central planning committee might be formed, which would include representatives of the different children's groups. Committees of older boys and girls can assume responsibility for publicity, seating arrangements, ushering.

As we acquire volunteer workers, each can be given a special responsibility for working up one item on the program. The volunteers may be organized into a group of assistant directors. It is essential, however, that they recognize the value of helping the boys and girls carry out their own plans, and that they control any desire to dictate their more mature conceptions.

Gradually, as we make friends among the fathers and mothers of the playground children, we may well develop an advisory or sponsoring committee of parents, so that playground affairs may be more closely related to the life of the community.

Concerning the "Mechanics"

Responsibility for the mechanics of all large gatherings must be laid at our own door. Certainly the youngsters cannot be expected to exercise this necessary foresight, and yet their most delightful program may be a very disappointing affair because of failure on our part to think in terms of *time, place, who will see the show, and will they really be able to see and hear it?*

The closing event, naturally, takes place near the end of the season, but as with all outdoor affairs, alternative dates must be set because of the uncertainty of weather conditions. The early evening hours are probably the best, since at the close of the entertainment a twilight lantern parade can be held.

It is usually wise to center the activities as far from the gate of admission as possible, because there is usually some noise and confusion near the entrance. Often we can make use of natural stage settings, such as elevated ground and trees, or utilize steps, wading pools or junglegyms.

Of course the area for the performers must be clearly designated. This may be done by such crude methods as marking it off with white lines, or making a boundary with stones which have been whitewashed. The arrangement of seats can also help in indicating the performers' area, but seats, alas, are movable! For an evening entertainment overhead strings of electric lights are good, and a row of playground-made or kerosene lanterns can serve as footlights. The space may be roped off at a height of about two and a half feet and decorated with brightly colored crepe paper pennants attached to this rope.

We can safely assume that the greater part of the audience will be composed of the parents of the performers, their neighbors and children who

attend other playgrounds. In neighborhoods where there is a possibility that rowdy groups may prove a disturbing factor, we can take the precaution of using tickets of admission. These should be free of cost, but distributed in very limited numbers, such as two to each child, so that the recipients will feel that it is a special privilege to attend the affair. Some responsible men from the parents' committee can give very effective service at the gate.

It is often a good idea to invite some guests of honor, such as the mayor, the chairman of the playground association, the superintendent of schools, ministers in the playground neighborhood, newspaper men, policemen and firemen of the district and the storekeepers who may have cooperated with the playground program. A craft project, such as block printing or crayon decoration can easily be correlated with this preparation for the closing event.

Seating and lighting arrangements must be worked out with great care. It is a well-established fact that if spectators have difficulty in either seeing, hearing, or both, they tend to become very restless, to move seats or standing positions and to discuss the difficulties they are experiencing with those around them! Consequently even an audience of kindly disposed people may seem uncooperative under these circumstances.

Frequently it is advisable to arrange the seating in a complete circle, or in a very generous semicircle around the performers' area. The children can help in planning different seating arrangements, first on paper, then on the grounds, so that a maximum number of visitors can have favorable positions. Perhaps we can plan that two rows of children sit on the ground on playground-made newspaper seat pads, the next two rows might have low seats or benches. Outside these there can be a number of rows of higher chairs and benches behind which the additional visitors can stand.

If we need illumination at night, this can sometimes be successfully provided by having parked cars throw their lights from different angles. In this case it is essential that we have a rehearsal of these improvised lighting arrangements so that we can discover how best to avoid unwanted shadow effects.

We must remember that a child's voice does not carry well out of doors, so that if the group is large we would better avoid any solo speaking parts unless we can arrange for sound amplifiers. The master of ceremonies can be equipped with a megaphone.

The boy and girl ushers are important people. We can help them to secure some playground-made identifying insignia. They should be instructed to request people to be quiet; if this is done politely, it will probably be effective.

The Program

Now for some suggestions regarding the program itself. First of all, *Music*. Let us be sure to enlist the services of a local band, be it police, fire, lodge or nationality organization. We will need the band for the beginning and close of the entertainment. In addition to this we will, of course, have the outgrowth of the children's musical activities — their toy orchestras, kazoo, comb and mouth organ bands and their favorite songs. Such songs as "Soldier, Soldier, Will You Marry Me"

There must be gaiety and laughter at your neighborhood gathering, so steal a good idea from the circus and have mirth-provoking clowns!

Courtesy Detroit Recreation Department

and "There Was An Old Woman As I've Heard Tell" may well be sung by the entire group and dramatized at the same time by the necessary characters. Some songs in which the audience is invited to join will draw spectators and performers more closely together. For instance, it is quite fitting to open the program with the singing of the national anthem, also to sing well-known old folk songs or some of the better popular songs. Rounds such as "Row, Row, Row Your Boat," "Little Tom Tinker" or "Are You Sleeping, Brother John," will interest the audience, especially if they have actions.

Second: *Laughter.* Why not steal a good idea from the circus and have clowns? If clown suits are not available overalls make satisfactory costumes, with the addition of big neck frills of pleated crepe or unprinted newspaper. Of course, clown make-up will add greatly to such a costume. These clowns can work up their many short acts which should be interspersed throughout the program so as to keep up the level of gaiety. The clowns can give a tumbling act which can be either skillful or foolish or both. They can have a leap-frog relay race or a "skin the snake" contest between two teams. A balloon relay will provide much amusement. In this game the first clown on each team blows up his balloon until it bursts, which is a signal for the second player to begin to inflate his balloon. It is advisable to have a pair of sun goggles for each team, and the rule that a player may not begin to blow up the balloon until he has adjusted his goggles. This adds to the fun and provides protection for the eyes. Other clown acts may be a crazy tug-of-war or some very childish game such as "Did You Ever See a Lassie?"

Third: *Skill and Sportsmanship.* Why not ask the different groups of children to select their favorite games and then present these as their contribution to the playground closing event program? We should, however, guide this choice in terms of which games will have most interest for the spectators. Singing games, whether simple or complex, are very suitable; running games in a definite formation, such as two-deep, three-deep, broncho tag, are easily seen and understood. Jump the shot is excellent, also the beetle goes 'round. Line games are not as effective as circle games, with the exception of last couple out and relay races. The familiar potato race is always fun, so also are dress-up relays such as a rainy day race, where players on each team must put on galoshes, huge gloves, sweater or slicker and then open an umbrella in plain sight of the audience before running to the goal.

The girls and boys can demonstrate poor and good form in such games as mushball, volley ball, horseshoes and deck tennis with rope rings. Of course poor form must be very much exaggerated in order to make the comparison with the good form really funny. A very brief mushball game of boys dressed as girls will amuse the audience, so also will a volley ball game played first in the orthodox manner and then "slow-motion," using a balloon and making extremely slow movements.

Folk dances will be delightful additions to the program, whether in costume or not. A chorus of fifty or a hundred children's voices will provide a most attractive musical accompaniment.

Fourth: *Mass Effects.* Everyone enjoys a grand march in which large groups participate. We know, too, that very simple snake marching is usually just as effective as elaborate marching figures. Sometimes an entrance march will serve to introduce all the youngsters and permit them to reach their assigned places in an orderly manner. The wind-up of the program may well be a grand march. A lantern parade through the twilight will leave a striking picture with the audience. Another effective close is some organized cheering for special persons and for the spectators.

Fifth: *The Handcraft Exhibit.* This year we might help the children to work out original ways of dramatizing their handcraft exhibit rather than follow the usual custom of displaying individual pieces of work on carefully guarded tables. The neatly printed tag giving name and age cannot show the feeling of the young creator for his work, which, after all, is really far more interesting than the size of the stitches! If the juniors have made windmills, these can be shown to the public through a lively march of the children with their toys. A pantomime of a jewelry booth at a fair will serve to show off necklaces and metal work. A whole series of booths or counters, tended by children in appropriate costumes, can serve to display all the boats, airplanes, dolls, stuffed toys, pocketbooks, etc., that have been made. These booths might line the path from the entrance gate to the spectators' seats.

Finally: *Acknowledgments.* We must make sure that gracious acknowledgments are made to

(Continued on page 181)

A Civic-Minded Garden Club

Cleveland's Garden Club of a hundred members which serves over 25,000 people in one year.

From the *Christian Science Monitor* comes this interesting story of the accomplishments of a Garden Club which is making available authentic information on all kinds of garden problems.

When the Garden Club of Cleveland was organized, its express purpose was to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs. Anything that came under this heading was a worthwhile activity. So in February, 1930, the club voted to establish a Garden Center for the free dissemination of garden information.

One of the first problems was that of finances. A French Street Fair was held in June to raise the necessary funds. So successful did this fair prove to be that it was possible to rent for a very nominal fee from the city a two-story brick building beside the lake in Wade Park, formerly used to house rowboats. Extensive alterations were made and the following December it was opened to the public.

Located in the Fine Arts Garden (sponsored the previous year by the Garden Club) it is in the cultural center of Cleveland adjacent to the Art Museum, Western Reserve University, the Art School and Severance Music Hall. On the first floor is a long exhibition room, 15 by 50 feet, with French doors looking out upon the lake. Glass shelves have been fitted over these doors to permit of displays of growing plants. At each end portable shelves and bulletin boards hold various exhibits according to the season of the year. A small office, a flower room with running water, and a furnace, storage and cloak room also open off this exhibition room. Upstairs is the library, where a real horticultural library is being assembled. Six hundred volumes are already on hand, touching upon landscaping, horticulture, floriculture and ornithology. Some of these were obtained from the Garden Club's library, and others were donated by members. It is hoped to make this an extensive horticultural library such as is found in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. A verticle file has been started of clippings on subjects not in book form, and a large collection of seed catalogues and garden magazines is available.

Into the doors of the Garden Center flow a constant stream of people interested in improving their own environment — home owners, garden club members, apartment dwellers, professional gardeners, landscape architects, commercial florists, seedsmen, art school students, Boy and Girl Scouts, with their leaders, Girl Reserves, teachers and classes of elementary school children—a veritable cross-section of humanity. Out they come with practical garden information and a renewed vision of what can be accomplished by diligent effort.

The Director of the Center, Miss Carroll C. Griminger, is a practical-minded person with an extensive training in horticulture and several years' experience with one of the large eastern seed houses. Two graduate botany students from Western Reserve University give part time assistance to the Center, for which they receive a fellowship tuition.

Two committees from the Garden Club of Cleveland determine policies, pass on matters of expenditure, and plan exhibits and programs with the help of an advisory committee chosen from various city institutions.

Each month special exhibits and programs are planned and worked out in cooperation with the various garden clubs of Cleveland. One month will feature garden insects and plant diseases together with the accepted remedies. Another month will be devoted to rock gardens with an actual garden and pool worked out in one end of the room. Other programs have dealt with such subjects as design of small gardens, roadside improvement, conservation of wild flowers, early seed sowing, window boxes, roses, dahlias, gladiolus, chrysanthemums,

(Continued on page 181)

The Farm as a Camp Background

By FRANK and THERESA KAPLAN

TO TELL the story of Commune Farm we must go back to January, 1934, when the idea of a cooperative farm camp for children was being crystallized. At that time two people active in progressive education and for many years dissatisfied with present day camp programs set up plans for a camp built on the background of farm life. The original plans called for the organization of two counselors, one agriculturist and thirteen to fifteen boys and girls between the ages of ten and seventeen, into a corporation, each with an investment of $100, to share alike in the profits or losses of the cooperative farm. It called for group participation in work and play during the months of July and August pre-season week-end tours for the purpose of sowing a crop and making initial preparations for a comfortable home, as well as post-season trips for harvesting. Whatever crops were to be harvested would be sold in the open market and to parents of the children at the farm. With fifteen children and three counselors as the maximum number in the group, Commune Farm could come under the category of a large farmer's family subsisting on the products of the soil and also would be adequate for a special play activity program suited to its needs.

Our aims ever in mind, we proceeded to interest those whom we felt might provide us with material assistance and practical guidance from their past experiences. These interviews brought us in touch with a well seasoned agriculturist possessing a rich academic background, as well as a great love for nature's every mood and manifestation. Inasmuch as the "farmer," as the children affectionately called our agriculturist, was unemployed at the time, he gave all his time and efforts to the planning of a productive farm. Because of his special ability and the possession of a car, he was even more welcome to join the corporation, though unable to make a financial investment.

One thing led to another, and soon we were in the office of the real estate agent who proved more kindly and genuinely interested in our idea than we had dared hope. Our glowing picture of the proposed venture fascinated him and our pleas touched him, for he suggested that we visit a sixteen acre farm nestled most advantageously between two dairy farms two and a half miles outside of Pawling, New York. A bumpy ride on a dirt road took us to what we felt must be our summer setting. The house invited occupation for it was sturdy and spacious, though dirty, unpainted and cold. The foundation was very strong, and new casement windows had been set in throughout the house. We later discovered that an unfortunate incident had curtailed complete renovation of the aged house, which had an interesting history. We found we had much to be proud of in this dwelling with its fine old fireplaces, firm wooden pegged beams, many windows, and two airy porches.

The condition of the house and grounds was deplorable. Some filthy old clothes bespoke of a vagrant occupant, and we were soon to discover that energy would have to be expended in cleaning, scrubbing, painting and decorating the place. It boasted no plumbing, electricity, gas or running water, but we found the water from a cool mountain spring a few feet away from the house very refreshing. To safeguard the health of our residents, we had the water tested by a bacteriologist from New York. After a cursory survey of the grounds, our

Two camp directors provide a background for a summer vacation designed to "embody definite, cooperative responsibilities, new and vital experiences, and realistic, creative activities."

agriculturist made a favorable report, and we left singing odes of thankfulness to Lady Luck.

Immediately negotiations were begun for the use of the land, a ten acre artificial lake on the property, and the vacant house. After conferring for several weeks we arranged for the rental of the property at $50 and were given permission to use the lake and the rowboat.

And Then the Work-and-Fun Began!

With but $250 as the initial investment on the part of the two counselors, work was started on repairing the house and sowing the crops. Prospective members of the corporation, children above ten, were taken on week-end trips with us to assist in these initial preparations.

Soon after the snow was off the ground we all pitched in to remove the debris which was left on the grounds and in the house during a five year period of disuse. Leaves and overgrown brush were quickly gathered and burned. The front of the house, a veritable graveyard for farmers' unwanted machinery and useless cars, was soon cleared by means of a small truck and our united efforts to help tow them out of sight. The outhouse, a sore spot to everyone, was physically picked up and moved farther away from the house by children and counselors, given a coat of whitewash on the inside and painted green on the outside to harmonize with the surrounding trees. The renovated outside toilet, spread weekly with lye, served adequately throughout the summer. Fences erected and paths cleared about the place allowed for unhampered movement on the farm. One youngster put up our mail box, above which another proudly hung his "Commune Farm" sign. It was equivalent to "Welcome" and we felt well under way towards participating in an interesting and unusual camping experience.

With the grounds somewhat cleared off, we spent the following week-ends indoors scrubbing, whitewashing, painting, and in general making the house livable. Ugly holes in walls and ceilings were filled in with plaster of Paris and then whitewashed to save the cost of paint. Woodwork and window sills were painted a bright green to offset the whitewash. The basement was in the throes of late spring cleaning, one group having the unpleasant task of cleaning out an erstwhile chicken coop in the storeroom. Later we used this chamber to advantage in preserving our foodstuffs. One counselor, aided by two boys, fixed up a well equipped shop, cleaned away the dirt in the kitchen and converted a large outer porch into a dining room. Two long tables were made out of old wood doors, and benches and small tables were constructed for use in the library on the floor above. Later the porch was screened with green mosquito netting, and we had an ideal eating place with a beautiful natural setting ever before us. From odd and end pieces of wood found about the barn, pantry shelves were put up in the kitchen and book shelves were set up to hold a complete agricultural library, as well as books contributed by friends and some of our children. A generous relative donated an excellent stove, kitchen table, living room furniture and a barrel of dishes. From a camp we secured kerosene stoves for use in an emergency. In addition, interested friends lent us curtains, pictures, vases, beds, floor coverings and cooking utensils. Craft work in the form of masks, candle holders and wood work, made by some of our children at school and at their clubs, had both decorative and practical value. Everything found about the place was used to advantage. Empty tool boxes well covered with cretonne and then padded with felt served as seats about the fireplace in the library. On the whole, with a minimum of expense, a most attractive home was established. And a crackling fire on cool nights made it a veritable haven of peace and comfort after a day full of energizing activities.

Certain ingenious de-

"No period of the year is more opportune for the physical, character and intellectual growth of the child than the summer vacation. Free from the daily routine of the school program he lets loose with his youthful and pent-up energy. This freedom calls for a direction for more of the nature experiencing, inquiring and experimenting than a subjugation to skills and techniques. An environment in which a child takes over his own living and learning processes should be substituted for one in which all social and academic growth comes from direct dictative sources—the home and the school. The lack of restrictions placed upon the child's time allows for adventures which are real and continuous, rather than those which are obtained merely from books and interrupted time and again by reading, writing and arithmetic."

An old farm wagon may prove to be quite as satisfactory for country use as "orthodox" gymnasium equipment.

Copyright, Presse-Photo, Berlin

vices made the problem of personal cleanliness a simple matter. We built an outdoor shower house out of boards that had formerly closed in the porches. Unused pillars served as the foundation and three sides were boarded up. A siphon hose was purchased to which we attached shower equipment. A large pail contained our water supply, which we enjoyed cold or heated when so inclined. By degrees we were ironing out most inconveniences.

Another eventful purchase was a water pump which children and counselors set up, for the job of toting water to and from the house was a very tiring one. After the necessary pipes arrived, we attached the hand pump to a tree five steps away from the kitchen door and ran the pipe from the well to the tree. And so another time and effort saving device was installed in Commune Farm. From the outset we bought a first aid kit but had no need for any medical supplies other than iodine. With dangers from work and dirt more prevalent here than in any other possible situation, it seems almost miraculous that our health in toto of the group should prove so satisfactory.

And Next the Planting

The house attractively set and personal cleanliness insured, we commenced planting during week-ends in June. Mindful of the fact that late planting would bring a better price on the market and handicapped because counselors and children had to remain at school during week days, we could not plant until this late date. Two acres were plowed and manured, with manure given to us by an adjacent farmer. Our land was surveyed by the children, soil tested, diagrams of planting made, daily records kept, and on the whole scientific gardening was practiced. Considerable plots here and there were used for special plantings, such as cucumber, onion and turnip gardens and flower patches. A small experimental plot was roped off in front of the house for nurturing seedlings before transplanting them into larger gardens. Fifteen dollars worth of seeds was purchased and planted on a stagger system, a little each week, to insure successive harvests to meet the demands of the kitchen and to obtain high prices on the market. Some 250 tomato plants, 100 cabbage plants, 100 cauliflower, and 100 pepper and eggplants were bought for approximately one cent apiece and carefully transplanted. The use of a wheel hoe, jiffy wheel plow and wheel seeder enabled us to plant with precision and ease.

Most encouraging indeed were the benefits derived from our farming in cutting down expenditures for food and in affording our children daily contacts with true experiences on the soil. From the outset, troubled by roving deer and woodchucks, we lost almost all cabbage and cauliflower plants. Cucumber, bean, eggplant, pepper and pumpkin seedlings were

constantly attacked by woodchucks and other pests, thus stunting and affecting their yield. Rewired fences served to prevent straying cattle from devastating our crops. Extensive work had to be done with the seedlings—thinning, hoeing, cultivating and hilling. Poles had to be chopped for the lima beans. Twigs had to be secured for the telephone peas. Plants had to be sprayed regularly to prevent damage to the fruit. One or two storms broke many plants, but our crops were successful nevertheless. Never more conscious of the atmosphere, our children were constantly on the lookout for changes in the weather. Likewise, considerable interest was shown in the development of the flower into fruit and seed.

Harvesting the Crops

When at the end of the summer crops were finally harvested, its distribution and sale proved not so difficult as we had anticipated. A good deal was sold on open market to local grocery and vegetable stores and nearby camps. Other products were sold to friends, parents and neighbors who were glad to receive fresh vegetables at the market price. Of all the crops planted the best yields came from the sowing of tomatoes, beans and beets. Some of the crops were bartered for varied groceries at the local town chain store. It was only until the last four weeks that the crops played an all important part in our diet. The last month's diet consisted of our own vegetables, prepared and cooked in almost fifty-seven different ways. The use of vegetables resulted in a considerable saving on other food items. Some of the crops were preserved; other early fruits were made into wine and desserts.

We Become Our Own Cooks

Our cooking problems, troublesome at first, proved less burdensome as the summer went on. At the beginning we hired a cook but she left because the need to carry water to and fro, the clumsiness of the coal stove, and lack of gas proved too difficult for her. Faced with these problems, as well as with a sudden drop in registration, we decided to do all the cooking ourselves. One counselor took over the kitchen and the purchasing of supplies, and with the aid of the children was able to prepare carefully balanced and well cooked meals. The group assisted routinely in serving meals, clearing away and washing dishes, as well as with the cooking and baking. Pamphlets obtained from Cornell and the U. S. Department of Agriculture taught us how to serve each new vegetable as it became abundant. At first we churned our own butter and did a good deal of preserving, but towards the end of the summer we found it inadvisable because of the pressure of various work activities and the increased price of milk. Had we thought of bartering earlier, we might have been able to exchange our vegetables for milk.

Our limited funds made the purchase of food staples in wholesale quantities well nigh impossible, and buying in small lots greatly increased our total expenditure for groceries. Yet to our surprise we discovered at the end of the summer that the constant supply of vegetables gleaned from our own fields cut down our food bill to approximately $16.95 per person for the nine week season, or about $2.00 per person a week. Nor could one call our meals cut to the bone in any sense. Every meal was well planned and balanced so as to include a full quota of nutritious foods. The following table is a sample of the day's diet:

Breakfast

Fruit (orange, prunes, baked apple, etc.)
Dry cereal (corn flakes, puffed rice, wheaties, etc.)
Eggs (various styles or egg substitutes—French toast, pancakes, etc.)
Bread—butter
Milk (plain or chocolate)

Dinner

Entree (varied soups, salads)
Main dish (some form of meat and three vegetables or complete vegetable plate, etc.)
Bread—butter
Dessert (fresh or canned fruits, puddings, etc.)
Milk—cake—cookies

Supper

Main dish (some form of fish with cold vegetables or noodles with cheese or spaghetti, etc.)
Bread—butter
Dessert (chocolate pudding, rice or tapioca pudding, jello, etc.)
Milk

Our Members

From the outset the problem of membership was our greatest worry. Parents, unaccustomed to this sort of camp, sent their children with great hesitation because of the newness of the adventure and the crudeness of living conditions on the farm. Registration was a slow and tedious process. With the realization that even progressive parents tread lightly on untried paths, we were forced to sacrifice much in the way of rates, selection of age groups and simple camp preparations. After many

interviews and personal calls we were able to muster together a group which throughout the summer numbered ten.

Though small in number for a camp, there is much to learn from the Commune Farm's experience. Not all children came to us with the proper frame of mind. Some came avowing that they hated farming. One youngster, accustomed to many high priced camps and military academies, came on condition if he didn't like the place he would be at liberty to leave. Still others came bemoaning the fact that there were no children of their own age with whom to work and play. Facing this frame of group mind, we set about making life bearable.

With our initial capital on July 1st down to the last penny, we ourselves were put in the position of making the project pay for itself or giving it up. From the start we pointed out to the children that as members of the corporation we were bound together to make this a successful and profitable undertaking. The children joined wholeheartedly, partaking in gardening, cooking, cleaning their individual rooms, washing their clothes and seeking out the most economical solutions to problems that might arise. Some found joy in spreading manure, others in destroying devastating pests. On clear nights Commune Farm slept out-of-doors to keep destructive woodchucks from the seedlings. Part of the afternoon was spent looking for berries that could be used for desserts and picking cherries for wine from our own trees. "Why use coal for the stove?" one child exclaimed. "I'll chop some old wood around the barn." When it came to some dirty work which we felt might incur dangers if some of the children were to participate, we would hear arguments which would end with, "Aw shucks, why can't we do this—isn't this a commune farm?" One child wrote home saying she was having a grand time cooking and baking (her mother insisted on nothing less than perfection in her own kitchen at home). Another wrote asking that his parents extend his vacation so that he could find and kill the woodchuck which was eating up all the cucumber leaves. One older girl, who hesitated to come but finally came for one week to see if it was exciting, came back to spend the last two weeks with us. Before half the season was over, the children were with us wholeheartedly and assisted with an earnest and wilful cooperation.

Play Not Neglected

One parent asked us whether her child did nothing but work, cook and garden all day. "Don't they play?" True, most children found much play working in the garden and a good deal of recreation arose out of these work activities. Hunting for woodchucks led to tests in markmanship; chopping wood led to fireplace singing and games; working on tree pruning brought many to our agricultural library for further reading; picking berries, to exploring; spraying plants, to collecting bugs and butterflies; a dead chuck, to a study of the internals of an animal. Whenever the afternoons were too warm for work on the fields we set out to go swimming, boating and fishing. Arts and crafts played an ever important part in our set-up. An eagerness to decorate our rooms resulted in our dabbling with clay, papier-mache and plaster of Paris masks. In the numerous repairs that had to be done about the house there was no end of wood work of a creative and inventive nature. Over the dinner table a discussion on the churning of butter brought forth a serious study on the part of the children of the chemical formulas of foods. Trips to other farms and country fairs were always welcome. In the evening we all sat around the fire, singing, reading, telling stories, dancing or listening to the radio. Our program was never rigidly set up or standardized. Activities arose out of need and desire and were met with understanding. Commune Farm to children, counselors and parents was not a ready-made play venture but a real life experience, chock full of problems and live adventure.

Advantages of the Farm Project

Although Commune Farm should not be taken as finality in the private camp field (much remained undone because of limited experience, membership and funds), its possibilities and its obvious advantages should act as an encouragement to camp directors to undertake this type of cooperative enterprise. The farm as a camp offers an unrestricted field for healthful physical activities, situations which are suitable for active group participation, a program which is of tremendous and lasting interest and an emotional satisfaction which

leads to a greater understanding of the country, as well as a fuller and richer scholastic life. A rounded out experience with planting, harvesting, poultry raising, irrigation, marketing, etc., presents more than any artificial camp organization. The planning and management of a cooperative garden venture, the repairs and adjustments on farm property and equipment, the budgeting of farm income and expenditure, the sale of crops—all these bring about the spontaneous cooperation of the children. The inconveniences of the farm household, the biologic experimentation scientific farming requires, the flower garden — these and many others call for initiative and imagination on the part of the boys and girls.

From a health standpoint no better setting than the farm can be secured. The work on the grounds allows for a minimum of indoor activities and a maximum of sunlight and fresh air. The activities are such that a voluntary physical effort, which is so essential to the growing child, is employed. Work becomes play on the farm. The physical exhaustion that comes with the end of a day's work brings on a slumber which is highly beneficial. The satisfaction that comes from a garden venture encourages an appetite which is almost alarming! Experience has shown that the physical growth of the child on a farm is most amazing.

Since no definite economic requirements are set as a goal, a program including swimming, fishing, singing, arts and crafts and organized games can easily be interspersed during or after the day's work. The study of breeding and plant life, the farm shop and other tasks offer numerous opportunities for individual activities. The work on the farm is not so defined that the group cannot on sudden notice take a farmer's holiday and go off on the countryside for a two or three day tour. Organized recreation, the basis of most camps, becomes on the farm camp only one of the many tools that the counselor has for the rounding out of an interesting summer. Yet there are sufficient opportunities for free play on the farm in the execution of daily duties. A trip to town to purchase feed for livestock, raking and loading hay, pasturing the cows, picking fruits from the orchard for preserving, cleaning the barn, stocking the granary—all these entail activity which takes the place of organized recreation in the camp set-up and daily routine programs. Sufficient situations arise from natural causes and work towards that type of social behavior which we seek to inculcate in our children. Even singing around the fireside in the farmhouse proves to be more gratifying than the camp fire and its unduly prearranged novelties. Whatever play activities arise on the farm arise spontaneously and are closely correlated to the work that is to be done.

And, finally, one cannot estimate the advantages of the farm camp to the child's academic life. The experience of the summer on a farm becomes a "well of information" from which the child can draw material for his poetry, painting, clay work and other creative arts and academic studies. A well rounded out farm experience brings with it an emotional satisfaction which leads to a great love for the country. It reveals the difficulties the farmer must constantly face in his struggles for existence. Bringing a child out of his own limited environment and making him aware of his own problems as compared with those of other fellow beings, in the long run, makes him a more tolerant and sympathetic individual. Placing him in a background where he becomes an absolute factor in the workings of a small farm community makes him aware of his own capabilities, and lays the foundation for a more poised individual.

For camps run by institutions, such as neighborhood houses, social work agencies and community groups, the farm camp may offer a practical solution to many difficulties. These camps, often faced with tremendous food bills and forced to take different groups of children every two weeks, constantly resort to contributions from outside sources for continuance. With quantities of vegetables at their call, they can not only reduce their food budgets but also find an outlet for excess crops, either in bartering for necessary groceries or in a sale to their own city neighbors and parents who would welcome fresh vegetables at reasonable rates. This double purpose of carrying on a farm project might even make a rent free camp self-supporting.

There is no doubt that the need of interchanging camp groups every two weeks is not only disastrous to such a farm camp but to any sort of camp with a complete program. The farm camp, however, offers somewhat of a

(Continued on page 182)

WORLD AT PLAY

A New Municipal Walking Club

East Orange, New Jersey, has a municipal walking club organized in May, 1934, by the Board of Recreation Commissioners. Since its organization it has conducted a regular schedule of walks, averaging two a month. A special feature was the conducting of midweek evenings known as "about town hikes," and a number of half or full day Sunday trips. Except for the expense for postage and paper, only a part of which is now covered by the dues of 25 cents, the club is self-supporting. The program is planned by an executive committee, and each week is in charge of a leader who is a member of the club and a volunteer.

Cincinnati Adds to Play Space

On February 28, 1935, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, passed its fifth milestone on the road to the fulfillment of its well defined policy of establishing a district athletic field adjoining each high school in the city. In less than three years the City of Cincinnati has moved in on five of the city's six public high schools. "This policy of the Commission," states Tam Deering, Supervisor of Recreation, in his February report to the Commission, "is also the policy of the Board of Education. The aim is to pool the recreational resources of the municipal government and the schools. This joint effort is required to secure more play space at schools —a necessity because of the fact that education without play is impossible. It is necessary in order that the schools may train our people for the use of leisure and to bring about the extended use of school facilities and municipal facilities for recreational purposes." On February 10th the Commission dedicated the twelve acre "C. & O." Play Field and a $14,000 gymnasium building, thereby marking the completion of a million dollar play and recreational facility created through "circuses and gifts," unemployed labor, and vision.

Harmonica Playing in Los Angeles

Ninety-three thousand, two hundred and seventy-four children in the Los Angeles, California, public schools have been taught a repertoire of 200 selections in the nine years during which harmonica bands in the schools have been organized. From 178 schools in which 15,795 players are enrolled, 2,500 advanced harmonica players were selected to appear in a concert at the Hollywood Bowl March 25th.

Cooking Classes for Young Men

The supervisor of activities for unemployed youth in New Britain, Connecticut, reports that classes in cooking are very popular among the young men. Four classes have been organized, and the number of applications being received will in all probability make another class necessary. At first the purpose was to teach camp cookery, but then came a demand for short order work as done in restaurants, and now the serious study of bakery and the higher branches of the art is attracting attention.

Chicago Has New Type of Police Institute

One of the activities of the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission is the inauguration of the police institute through which lectures are being given at 36 police stations to 4,000 uniformed policemen. It is hoped that much good will result from this activity, designed as Mayor Kelly points out, "to help Chicago police officers in guiding boys and girls in the proper paths of recreation." Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, expressed her interest in the project, suggesting that if promotion and awards could be given the policemen whose districts are most orderly and contribute the fewest boys to the courts, it would afford a tremendous start.

Attention, Craftsworker!

Talens Crafts Instruction Book and Catalog of Materials

● Offers everything for the craftsworker and gives complete information concerning materials and instructions for their use.

Featuring . . .

Leatherwork	**Beadwork**
Metalwork	**Basketry**
Pottery	**Book Binding**
Block Printing	**Loom Weaving**

● This 32-page booklet will be sent free to institutions and heads of schools and camps. Price to individuals fifteen cents.

Talens School Products Inc.
Chicago **New York**
San Francisco

Training Courses for Camp Counselors — The Children's Welfare Federation, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, announces its eighth training course for camp counselors to be held at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, New Jersey, June 13th to 16th. Instruction and practice will be provided in specialized fields such as nature study, music, dramatics, athletics and games, crafts and hobbies. In addition, there will be round table discussions on social problems for children, camp government, health and first aid, waterfront safety, the spiritual values of camp life, and similar topics. There will be a special conference for directors on Sunday noon.

The Educational Alliance and Young Men's Hebrew Association will conduct at Surprise Lake Camp, Cold Spring, New York, a training course for camp counselors. The course, which will extend from June 30th until Labor Day, will cover information on camp administration, personal qualifications, abilities and skills, the evaluation of results of camping, projects and programs, and participation in all phases of camp programs. Information may be secured from Mr. Max Oppenheimer, Administrator, Surprise Lake Camp, Cold Spring, New York.

Playgrounds Wanted—Three hundred and thirty-nine mothers in tenement districts recently expressed their desires with reference to a number of features in housing development such as community laundries in the basement, laundries in the kitchens. Two hundred and twenty individuals reported that they wanted a playground for their small children and 213 wanted a playground for older children. Few other features received as many votes.

A Volley Ball Demonstration — The first large volley ball demonstration ever held in Cincinnati, Ohio, for girls and women was staged by the Amateur Athletic Union on Monday, February 18th. The program consisted of two demonstration volley ball games played under different rules, followed by a general demonstration covering coaching methods and rules. The first game was played according to the official rules for women established by the Women's Athletic Section of the A.P.E.A. The second game was played according to the rules of the United States Volley Ball Association, and the teams were made up of older women. Following the games there was a general discussion of various phases of volley ball led by Miss Helen Coops of the University of Cincinnati and A.A.U. Chairman of the Committee on Women's Sports.

As an outcome of this meeting two events have been planned, a game of mixed volley ball, three men and three women on one side, to be played for demonstration purposes, and a volley ball night, a meet in which teams from all over the city will come together and play. This will be under the supervision of the Women's Committee of the A.A.U.

A Recreation Conference in Massachusetts —On March 15th, 16th and 17th, outdoor enthusiasts gathered at Amherst, Massachusetts, for the second annual recreation conference held under the auspices of Massachusetts State College. One of the highlights of the sessions included an explanation of the recent development of game management problems, and it was shown how the golfer, the winter sportsman, the hiker, the camper, can all make a

C. J. Atkinson

On April 4, 1935, after a brief illness, C. J. Atkinson, former secretary of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., passed away at his home in Highland Mills, New York. For many years Mr. Atkinson cooperated closely with the work of the National Recreation Association. He gave himself without stint to the work for boys to which he had early dedicated all his powers.

definite contribution to game management. Golfers and golf maintenance officials were told that organized gambling in sports is the greatest danger which golf faces today. Speakers recommended immediate organization to combat these evils, which threaten to hinder seriously further development of the game in this country. Other subjects discussed included forestry, winter sports, archery, camping, hiking and community recreation.

Puppetry Popular — In February, the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission held a week's institute devoted exclusively to puppetry. Sixty-two people were enrolled in the class and nearly as many again sought admission. Great enthusiasm was displayed. During the week each student modeled a puppet head, painted it, assembled the body, dressed the marionette and attached the required string. At the end of the fifth day the students were given instruction in the proper operation of their puppets. The sixth day was devoted to the construction of a marionette theater for the Recreation Commission. The prices of the finished marionettes ranged from 15 cents to 95 cents, depending upon the style of construction.

To continue the interest aroused, the Recreation Commission plans to employ a special worker to take charge of the group and develop a "Littlest Theater." With the group which will be developed the plays will be taken to different schools and institutions to produce children's plays.

Character Training for Youth

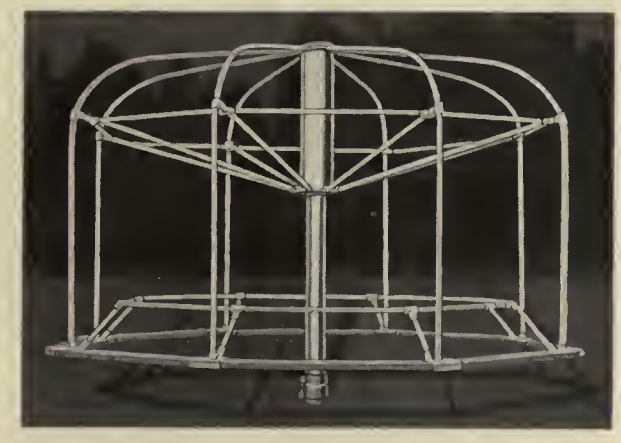
(Continued from page 142)

of school organization and instruction involves a degree of suppression that stimulates unguided and unruly activity as compensation beyond the school walls. It does not arouse tastes and desires that would be followed up in constructive ways outside the school. It leaves boys and girls, especially those more active by nature, an easy prey to mere excitement.

In short, as far as schools are concerned, the present interest in more effective character education may have two different results. If it is satisfied by merely adding on a special course for direct instruction in good behavior, I do not think it can accomplish much. If it leads public attention to the changes that are needed in the schools in order that they may do more to develop intelligent and sturdy character in the young, it may well be the beginning of a most important movement.

It seems to me especially important that organizations of business and professional men should exercise an influence along the lines mentioned. They have already done a great deal in promoting the growth of the playground movement. They can determine to a great extent the treatment of delinquents, with respect to both prevention and

LOUDEN RIGID WHIRL



THIS newest Louden Rigid Whirl is really a combination device. In addition to a Whirl Around it gives many "Junglegym" features. Its high carbon structural steel tubing framework is used as turning bars and a climbing structure. Designed and built for utmost safety . . . for years of strenuous service.

Get full particulars concerning this newest and most popular of all playground devices. Write today for the new free Louden book describing a complete, better line of playground, beach, pool and gym equipment . . . many items of exclusive Louden design. No obligation.

LOUDEN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

J.E.PORTER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY • OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

That Summer Playground Program!

● Have you secured your copy of "Planning Summer Playground Programs"?
Whether you are a beginner in playground leadership or a more experienced worker you will find this pamphlet valuable, so comprehensive is it in its discussion of the activities comprising the playground program and the principles involved in planning.
Sample daily, weekly and summer schedules help make this an unusually practical and useful publication.

Price $.25

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

cure. They are in a better position than any other one class to realize what slums and bad housing do to foster juvenile criminality. They can exercise a powerful influence upon the kind of movies that are shown in the community. Instead of throwing their powerful influence for so-called economy measures that eliminate provision for activity in lines of useful work in the schools, retaining only the driest and most formal subjects, they can effectively cooperate with school authorities to promote school subjects that give a healthy outlet to those impulses for activity that are so strong in the young. Through active parent associations they can bring more of the outside world into the school, breaking down that isolation of the school room from social life which is one of the chief reasons why schools do not do more effective work in the formation of character.

On the Summer Playgrounds of 1934

(Continued from page 150)

there were no organization. The meetings are short, but the projects that the club is interested in are discussed in order that each girl may know whether or not she is interested in them. Among the projects discussed at the last meeting were the

Is Reading Your Hobby?

Books by Abbie Graham

LADIES IN REVOLT

● A vivid account of the charming but disturbing people who played leading parts in the drama of woman's changing position in the nineteenth century.

$1.75

Other Favorites

Ceremonials of Common Days	**$1.00**
High Occasions	**1.00**
Grace Dodge: Merchant of Dreams	**1.50**

THE WOMANS PRESS ✣ 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

plays to be given, a watermelon party at the Bayshore, the renovation of the ladies' dressing rooms, the playground ball schedule, the contribution of an act in the playground circus, reading, approving and learning a playground song, and the promise that two members would read original plays to be entered in a national play contest of the Girl Scouts.

Committees are appointed which include girls who are genuinely interested; those who are unable to be active in any project for any reason do not hesitate to say so. Attendance is good because the girls who miss a meeting feel they are not having an important part in the formation of the program and are not having their say in the policies of the playground. They concentrate mainly on the activities which concern them directly, but when they vote to enter with any other group or project there is a unified effort the value of which is inestimable.

Sioux City's Honor Point System

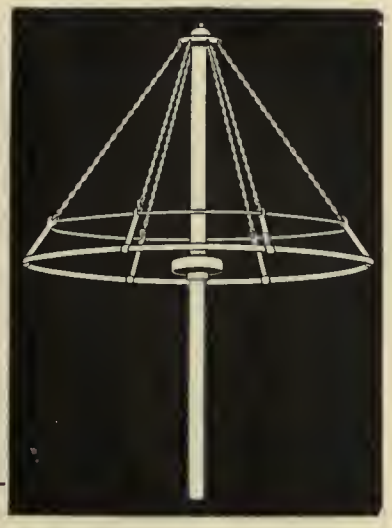
For the past three years the Department of Recreation of Sioux City, Iowa, has been conducting its program on the honor point system, including points for memorizing poems. This year the system is being revised and for the poems a "reading for fun" feature is being substituted. The Children's Department of the Public Library is selecting twenty books for each of the seven classes. In addition, a brief synopsis of each book is being prepared for use by playground leaders when children give their oral reports.

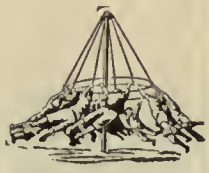
Playground Planning and Layout

(Continued from page 155)

Some Practical Considerations

The mechanics of keeping a playground tidy and in good repair should be as unobtrusive as possible. Some sort of a service court, yard, shed or at least a tool box is necessary. Without such equipment the caretaker is put to great inconvenience and collected refuse is a problem. To care for the custodian is a simple matter but it is often overlooked. His requirements are few: he needs shelter for tools, concealment for refuse and repair materials, and free access to all parts of the grounds. He should have a fence around his yard and some screening from public gaze. His shelter may be the field house or a simple shed. The important point is that the housekeeping facilities of the playground should not be overlooked and later set up by the maintenance department



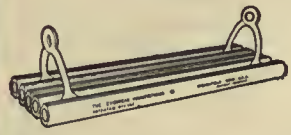


EverWear Offers the Safest Merry-Wave-Stride

Fully covered by patents which include the many exclusive safety features, this Merry-Wave-Stride insures complete safety to the children in your parks and recreation grounds. EverWear Merry-Wave-Stride gives more action and exercise than any piece of equipment ever made.

Before you make the selection of any new equipment, you owe it to your children to install the safest equipment . . . your choice can be no other than EverWear's Patented Stride. Ask us for complete details.

Use Spring Rubber Safety Seats For Your Swings



An ingenious arrangement of rubber and steel, patented by EverWear, which eliminates all the hazards of former type swing seats. This EverWear seat is soft, springy, resilient, has remarkable safety features, strength and durability. Priced low enough to meet your budgets. Write us for details.

Our complete new catalog is available without obligation. Ask for it.

The EverWear Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

The World's oldest and largest exclusive maker of playground, beach and pool apparatus; a complete line of the SAFEST and most DURABLE recreation apparatus made.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Leisure, May 1935
- The National Dance Festival, by Sydney Greenbie
- A School Party, by Ruth M. Luther
- The Camp As a Character Builder, by C. R. McKenney

Character, April-May 1935
- Eight Tests for Parents in Selecting a Summer Camp, by Hedley S. Dimock
- Character Education in the Summer Camp, by Charles E. Hendry

The American City, May 1935
- Natural Resources Used to Make an Attractive Recreation Center, Prescott, Arizona
- What County Parks Should Be, by C. L. Palmer
- Exceptional Opportunity to Enlarge Recreation Areas

Parks and Recreation, May 1935
- Outdoor Recreation Planning for America, by Conrad L. Wirth
- Claremont Park—The Problem and the Solution, by Edward Clark Whiting
- East Bay Regional Park, by Emerson Knight
- Esthetic Appeal of Union County Park System, by Arthur R. Wendell
- What Shall We Do With This Leisure? by V. K. Brown

Camping Magazine, May 1935
- What Educators Say Regarding the Educational Significance of Camping, by William G. Vinal
- The Enrichment of Spiritual Life in Camp, by Edwin M. Hoffman

Educational Screen, May 1935
- A Project in Puppet Production, by Naomi D. and George W. Wright

Safety Education, June 1935
- Boys and Girls Organize for a Safe Summer, by Elizabeth Brooke
- A Yardstick for Aquatic Safety, by Marie W. Bishop

The Library Journal, May 15, 1935
- Branch Library Housing for Little Theatres, by Clarence Arthur Perry

Camping World, May 1935
- Waterfront Protection, by Captain Charles B. Scully
- Masks—How to Make Them, by Viola Allen

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, May 1935
- Leisure-Time Activities for the Summer School, by E. M. Sanders
- Leisure, For What? by Jay B. Nash
- Rural Recreation in Florida Under the Emergency Relief Administration, by Lora M. Lock

Mind and Body, March 1935
- Scientific Foundation of Physical Education, by Jay B. Nash
- Recreation in Japan, by Dr. Seiichi Kishi
- How About LaCrosse for Girls? by Martha Gable

PAMPHLETS

Winter Report of Wheeling, West Virginia, Recreation Department, 1935

Official Report of the Convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, 1935. Price $1.00 per copy

Sixth Annual Report of the Recreation Commission of Amsterdam, New York. 1934

Annual Report of the Park Department for the Year Ending December 31, 1934, of Salem, Mass.

---

in some conspicuous spot. The cost of maintenance can be held low if time saving facilities are installed at the time of construction, as for example, the provision of ample water connections for lawn sprinkling and a simple, easily cleaned system of drainage. Sometimes simplicity of operation may justify the use of pipes and wires of a capacity greater than actually required. Certainly the underground utility equipment should be up to the standard of all improvements on the playground.

When the plan has been finished and the grounds constructed according to it, the designer need not remain long in doubt wondering whether he did a good job. There are four sure tests from the point of view of the boys and girls, the play leader, the taxpayers and the neighbors. To these may be added another: Is the average person who visits or uses the playground unconscious of the planning that has gone into it? Do the arrangement, the apportionment of space, the location of buildings, fences and even of trees appear so logical and simple that no studied design is apparent?

The nearer the plan approaches perfection, the more natural and inevitable it seems. This is the measure of a good playground plan.

The Swimming Pool on the Playground

(Continued from page 156)

fore the swimming program begins. The leaders should be trained in the technique of strokes and life saving work.

Groups may be organized such as swimming teams, competitive diving and life saving groups, master swimmers' clubs and clubs for stunt swimming. Water carnivals including all the pupils may be given at the end of the campaign. These exhibitions should be worked out to suit the local community. The program must not be too formal, and it is well to let the ideas come from the children allowing them to give their suggestions freely. Awards may be presented at this water program.

(Continued on page 180)

Among Our Folks

W. C. Batchelor, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Pittsburgh, has resigned. Louis C. Schroeder, formerly on the staff of the National Recreation Association, has been appointed as his successor.

When by a special action of the state legislature last year the Recreation Board of Parkersburg, West Virginia, was abolished together with all existing municipal boards throughout the state, D. D. Hicks, Superintendent of Recreation, became Recreation Director of the State ERA recreation program for West Virginia. The Parkersburg Community Chest has since appropriated $3,000 for reinstating the recreation program, and Fred Conaway has been employed as full time director.

Clearwater, Florida, has appointed a recreation board and has employed as its full time director Ralph D. Van Fleet who for the past two years has served as part time worker.

Recreation commissions have been appointed by ordinance in Lafayette and Winnsboro, Louisiana. Harry A. Wuelser has been employed as year round worker at Lafayette.

Don Griffin has been appointed Recreation Director of the Milwaukee County park system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, following a period of service on the staff of the city's Extension Department of the Public Schools.

Joseph F. Riley, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Elmira, New York, has become Director of Recreation of the Elmira Reformatory.

James F. McCrudden, formerly Director of Community Service, Yonkers, New York, has been made Superintendent of the Recreation Commission.

Arthur Nelson formerly in charge of activities of Yonkers Community Service, has become Assistant Superintendent of Recreation.

Announcement has just been made of the resignation of Dr. James H. McCurdy as Director of the Natural Science Division at Springfield College and the appointment of Professor George B. Affleck as his successor. For many years Dr. McCurdy has been a very loyal friend of the recreation movement, serving as a member of the Board of Directors and giving wholehearted service to the movement. Dr. McCurdy has given particular thought to research problems relating to physical education and recreation. Dr. McCurdy has a host of friends in the recreation movement.

NO DUST
to Endanger Health . . . or mar Pleasure

- Dust is unsanitary under any circumstances but is particularly objectionable where children play. Modern playgrounds use SOLVAY Calcium Chloride to eliminate dust positively and inexpensively and give children a firm, compact playing surface.

Furthermore, SOLVAY Calcium Chloride kills germs. Its effective germicidal action has won the unqualified endorsement of physicians and playground directors.

Solvay Calcium Chloride is positively harmless, does not track or stain. Easily applied. Just spread evenly over the surface. That's all. Nature does the rest.

100 conveniently located shipping points assure prompt delivery and minimum transportation charges. Write for full information and prices.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Calcium Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston	Indianapolis	Cleveland	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Kansas City	Detroit	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Houston	Syracuse

The Camping Magazine

If you are interested in

The leadership of youth.
The swiftly changing methods in organized camping.
The statements of leading thinkers on education through camping.
Leadership training—Counsellor's Education.
Camp Programming—Administration.
Outdoor Sports and Activities.
New Games, Land and Water.
Swimming—Canoeing—Sailing.
Riding—Archery—Riflery.
Woodcraft—Indian Lore—Nature.
Artscraft—Dancing—Stunts.
Council Fires—Story Telling.

Then read the Camping Magazine regularly

Send for a sample copy $2.00 a year.

LANE HALL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Dept. R

The Swimming Pool on the Playground

(Continued from page 178)

A Brief Bibliography

Recreative Athletics
National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

A.R.C. No. 1005
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Swimming Simplified, by Lyba and Nita Sheffield
A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York City

How to Teach Swimming and Diving, by T. K. Cureton
Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Recreational Swimming, by T. K. Cureton
Association Press, New York City

Swimming Badge Tests
National Recreation Association

Costume Balls in the Black Hills

(Continued from page 159)

the business angle. Yard goods that had been in stock for years was uncovered, and if anything proved salable the stores profited. Trimmings, outmoded many years ago, were "just the thing" to add a desired touch to a costume. Hair dressers were too busy to fill all appointments, and such fun they had planning pompadours, curls and fancy twists! The drug store sold lipstick, eyebrow pencil and rouge to women who ordinarily leave no place in their budgets for such vanities. The local photographer set up his camera in one corner of the dance hall, and through the lens caught the pictures of the evening. He finished these at reasonable cost, enlarged and tinted several, and took orders. Of course, the originals bought! Dressmakers took on helpers and transformed their homes into regular workshops. A few more dollars in the purses of persons who could well use them!

And when the excitement of the Spearfish ball had passed, a large delegation, including the Queen's party, attended a ball in Rapid City on February 22nd where they exchanged dances with couples from Custer, Hot Springs, Hermosa and Rapid City, and watched the crowning of the Queen who will preside over the Black Hills opening of the pageant.

If the play spirit, caught by Spearfish and other Black Hills communities, carries over into the summer months, there will be a release of the human spirit that will make the Black Hills playground a scene of incomparable jollity, with the touches of history to make vivid the incidents that have gone into the making of the American scene.

Start Your Planning Now for the Summer Closing Festival

(Continued from page 162)

There were singing and dancing acts, a boxing match, Indian songs and dances, and ukulele playing.

Last season 700 children from fourteen playgrounds in Vancouver appeared in a circus which the Elks financed at a cost of $200. The circus was such a success that it is to be an annual affair with the best of last season's acts incorporated each year. About forty acts were presented and at the end of the show prizes were presented for the best performers, taking into consideration general conduct on the playground during the season.

Folk Festivals

International folk festivals featuring the idea of good will furnish a flexible vehicle as each ground can select a nation and develop folk dances or a festival scene centering around a custom of the country. Such figures as History, Progress, Peace, etc., serve as narrators and introduce the groups of children. Since it is desirable to have as little speaking as possible, most of the pageants revolve around a few such symbolic figures. The

use of amplifiers is recommended whenever possible. When the festival tells a familiar story, the simple plot is usually carried forward by pantomime and a short description is sometimes included in the program.

If the playground supervisor wishes to use the closing festival as an opportunity to demonstrate the work of the summer, Drama Service recommends *The Gifts* * which was prepared for the National Recreation Association on its twenty-fifth anniversary. This pageant shows children, young people and adults in a community-wide recreation program. The adult groups may be omitted but if the city is carrying on a comprehensive program it may be appropriate to include these groups with the playground children. The pageant utilizes practically every playground activity. Seven characters — Community, Home, School, Church, Spirit of Childhood, Spirit of Youth, and Spirit of Leisure—carry the speaking parts and introduce the groups. This simple pageant presents a colorful and ever changing panorama of play which carries an irrefutable argument for play leadership and leisure time activities.

* Obtainable from the National Recreation Association. $.25.

When the Neighborhood Playground Ends Its Season

(Continued from page 165)

all who have contributed to the success of the summer playground season and the closing event. These can be included on the printed program, published in the newspapers and given personally by the master of ceremonies, or better still, by the chairman of the sponsoring committee, just before the closing number on the entertainment program.

And then, when we inventory and pack away our few remaining supplies, we might again turn the matter over in our minds. From this closing event, what impression did the visitors carry away with them? Was it really that the children were amazingly happy and spontaneous, knee deep in their big undertaking? And what of the youngsters themselves? Just "So long 'til next summer."

A Civic-Minded Garden Club

(Continued from page 166)

berried shrubs, compost piles, wardian cases, house plants, seed catalogues and Christmas greens.

Informal talks are given three or four times a month by people who are authorities in some particular garden subject. Folding chairs transform the exhibition room into a small lecture hall. Over 800 people attended these lectures last year.

The establishment of a garden center is a project all communities can attempt. It meets a definite civic need. The entire town is improved by educating the citizens to beautify the surroundings of each individual home. It helps to center all garden club groups for constructive work. It proves a center for such civic projects as elimination of ugly areas, reforestation and community gardening. It provides a place for assembling a horticultural library and enables the holding of such activities as flower shows and a surplus plant exchange. There is no limit to what can be accomplished among the children for they clamor for classes in growing flowers and vegetables. Early in life they thus learn the love of beauty as expressed in nature. Model gardens may be laid out nearby and a botanical garden started for the information of all ages. Who can measure the influence for good that such a garden center may exert?

PUT
DIAMONDS
ON YOUR
PLAYGROUND

Equip your playground with Diamond Pitching Horseshoes and accessories. The line is popular with amateurs and professionals alike. Diamond products nced little replacing. Shoes are drop forged steel—will neither chip nor break. Write for new catalog P. S. 1.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

The Farm As A Camp Background

(Continued from page 172)

solution to those organizations who carry on this two week system as its basis because of prohibitive cost of maintenance. With the food bill per child per nine week season cut down to $16.95, as at the Commune Farm, and even lower in other set-ups, children can spend longer periods at the same cost as their two week vacation. With longer periods of time at the disposal of the child, counselors no longer will serve as comedians for these two week periods (children acting passive roles) but will assume a new outlook and will provide the children with limitless opportunities for true participation in country life.

For those schools which have made progressive steps in their curriculum, the farm project offers much as an extension of work done in the city schools. In the farm community children have sufficient opportunities for leadership, active assumption of responsibilities, true planning and a real insight into new ways of living. From a character-educational set-up, this work calls for immediate cooperation on every child's part. From the purely academic standard, this extension would bring the child into direct contact with original fields of study. The study of biology, physics, chemistry, geology, dietetics, surveying, breeding and cooking becomes quite alive, substantial and spontaneous. The close contact with life in the raw gives vent to a good deal of painting, clay work, writing and other mediums of creative expression. The crudeness of the household calls for an immediate and practical use of any arts and crafts that may have played a part in the child's school curriculum. The knowledge of how to make candles may be of little use in a modern home, but the farm household can not do without it. Copper candle holders, wrought by hand, may have a decorative place in the city environment, but they have a practical use in the rehabilitation of an old farm.

It is the hope that this description of the experience in working out the camp project may pave the way for a better basis of camp work. More and more opportunities to get away from the unreal and artificial environment of the school must be offered to children if we are to seek well rounded personalities that must eventually accommodate themselves to a gigantic practical world.

A SPECIAL SAFETY PACKET FOR PLAYGROUND DIRECTORS

- A collection of materials to help the playground director promote safety is now available. It includes:

  Ten attractive safety posters
  A short play
  Crayon lessons for small children
  A program of activities for supervised playgrounds

Price $1.00

- SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE, the only publication devoted entirely to child safety problems, brings you each month posters, graded lesson outlines, informational articles, stories, and plays.

$1.00 a year **With the Safety Packet, $1.75**

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

Enclosed find.....for which please send SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE beginning with the.....issue.

Enclosed find $1.75 for SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE and the Special Playground Packet.

Name .....
Address .....
City and State .....

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Hours of Leisure

The Studio Limited, 44 Leicester Square, London.

FROM England comes a new and delightful series of hobbies and handcraft booklets known as *Hours of Leisure.* Profusely illustrated and attractively printed, they will be welcome additions to the library of the recreation worker. Those available include: *The Model Theatre,* by Victor Hembrow; *Puppet Making,* by Dana Saintsbury Green; *Sign-Writing,* by T. G. Birtles; *The Doll's House,* by J. A. Grant; *Cut Paper Decoration,* by Christopher St. John; *Fabric Printing,* by W. B. Adeney; *Cushion Making,* by Jeannetta Cochrane, and *Radio and Gramophone Cabinets,* by P. A. Wells. These publications are available from the Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City at 35 cents each.

Social Games For Recreation

By Bernard S. Mason, Ph.D. and Elmer D. Mitchell, A.M.

ARMED with this book, the recreation leader will never lack for an answer to the question, "What shall we play?" for the volume offers over 1,200 individual games for the use at home, school, club and playground. Furthermore the method of classification makes it easy to find the type of material desired. Classifications include social mixers; social dancing aids; party games; mystery games; dramatic party games; social relays and group contests; duel contests and combats; council ring activities; rotative party games; mental play; useful teaching games; clubroom and play room games; automobile games and contests; picnic activities; stalking and Scouting games; joke stunts; forfeits. There are many line drawings and photographs.

In using this book the leader should keep in mind the fact that in itself the book does not attempt to cover the entire field of games but is to be used in conjunction with its companion volume, *Active Games and Contests.*

Great Patriots' Days

By Nina B. Lamkin. Samuel French, New York. $.50.

THIS booklet, the most recent of the "All Through the Year Series," contains suggestions for honoring Columbus, Washington, Lincoln, Lee and Roosevelt. Information is given regarding these heroes, and there are appropriate quotations, playlets and suggestions for programs. Source material is offered.

101 Best Songs

Revised 35th Edition. Cable Company, Chicago, Illinois. 10¢ a copy, $1.00 a dozen, $7.00 a hundred.

THIS is the least expensive of all the collections of songs of community singing or other informal singing. It contains all the old familiar songs, most of them in four parts, and also a few choruses from the lighter operas, and a few hymns and rounds. It is very clearly printed and is of convenient size and weight. It would serve very well as a basic or central "text book" for any informal singing group, for which additional small collections or single songs could be added.

Everybody's Song Book

Obtainable from Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington Information Bureau, Washington, D. C. 20¢ a copy.

THIS book differs from the one mentioned above in that it contains 225 songs, including cowboy songs, sea chanteys, Negro spirituals, a larger number of hymns, Christmas carols and children's songs and several old songs which in their day were very widely known and deserve to be revived. There are a number of trivial songs which can be disregarded. A very useful, inexpensive book.

Modern Basketball For Girls

By Wilhelmine E. Meissner and Elizabeth Yeend Meyers. Scholastic Coach Bookshop, New York. $1.00.

THE material in this book is designed by the authors, who are members of the Committee on Women's Basketball of the A.P.E.A., for people who have a general basic understanding of basketball and who wish to make the game more interesting by incorporating tactics and techniques of various sorts. "Fast and well timed passes, clever dodges, quick accurate shots, well executed pivots and purposeful floor plays should be dominant in girls' basketball today," state the authors in their preface. The book is profusely illustrated with a large number of photographs and diagrams.

We Can Take It

American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. Paper 25¢; cloth 60¢.

IN this booklet of 128 pages, Ray Hoyt tells the story of the first two years of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He paints a vivid picture of thousands of young men at work and play, and gives us the objectives and scope of this program in which four Federal departments are cooperating. Mr. Hoyt has been in touch with thousands of men as they have served in the camps and his book reflects the spirit of the movement.

Swimming Analyzed

By Gertrude Goss. A. S. Barnes and Company. New York. $2.00.

THIS book presents in order a possible teaching progression in swimming, diving and stunts from the beginning through the advanced stages. It also contains chapters on the organization of swimming meets, formation swimming, modified water polo, and the care and sanitation of swimming pools.

Work Night Program.

Church Handcraft Service, St. Albans, New York. $.25.

A work night, according to this practical mimeographed booklet, is an evening given over to the making of simple, inexpensive but attractive and useful articles. It is a program designed to acquaint young people with the value and enjoyment of simple craft work. The booklet tells how to prepare for a work night and describes the articles which can be made—metal mascots, initialed writing paper, belts, articles of leather and oilcloth, decorated boxes and bottles. This is a helpful little book to have in your handcraft library.

Community Programs for Summer Play Schools.

By LeRoy E. Bowman. Edited by Benjamin C. Gruenberg. Child Study Association of America, 221 West 57th Street, New York. $.35.

Vacation projects in experimental education and creative recreation through the cooperation of schools and other community agencies are described in this pamphlet, and conclusions and suggestions from observations and field service in various cities are presented. The pamphlet is divided into three parts: The Need and the Opportunity; Origin and Development of the Program; The Program and Suggestions for Organization.

Behavior of the Preschool Child.

By Lois M. Jack, Ph.D. Iowa Studies in Child Welfare. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Paper bound $1.35; cloth bound $1.70.

The primary purpose of this study has been to determine and to study some of the factors in the social behavior of children of preschool age who maintained a position of ascendance in the free play of their preschool groups. The subjects selected were four year old children in the preschool laboratories of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. This book gives in detail the findings of the study.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual.

Hoffman-Harris, Inc., 404 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.00.

In 1935 the issue of the Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual, in addition to the Joint Committee Report of the Joint Bathing Place Committee of the State Sanitary Engineers and the American Public Health Association, contains a number of articles on swimming pool construction and administration. There is also a comprehensive article by Thomas K. Cureton on "Mechanics and Kinesiology of Swimming."

"Kit" 38.

Edited by Lynn and Katherine Rohrbough. Published by Lynn Rohrbough, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

An interesting feature of "Kit" 38, the latest of the Pocket Recreation "Kit," is the section on "Guide Posts to Leisure" with its analysis and interpretation of various phases of leisure-time problems and interests. There is also a section in which international games and a number of group games and stunts are described.

Group Activities for Mentally Retarded Children—A Symposium.

Bulletin, 1933, No. 7. Compiled by Elise H. Martens. Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.20.

In every school system the education of mentally handicapped children presents serious problems. The author of this bulletin has visited classes for exceptional children in a number of cities and states in which they are being successfully conducted, and with the help of a number of teachers, has collected a number of fully tested group activities. The activities selected are those related closely to the life of the communities in which the children live and in which they must eventually find a place economically and socially. One chapter tells of the organization of a toy orchestra; another of beautifying the schoolroom, while a third describes a study of trees, and still another the food market. Helpful bibliographies are included in the book.

A Health-Physical Education-Recreation Bulletin.

Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. $.25.

The February issue of *A Health-Physical Education-Recreation Bulletin* contains in addition to its section on health programs in the Y.W.C.A.'s, the recreation programs being conducted by local Y.W.C.A.'s throughout the country.

Biliography of School Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment—Part IV.

By Henry Lester Smith and Forest Ruby Noffsinger. Bureau of Cooperative Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. $.50.

Part IV of this bibliography is an extension of the bibliography, Part I of which was first published in January, 1928. Part IV includes references from April, 1932, to October, 1934. The four parts of the bibliography should be used together as there is no overlapping of references. The material is carefully classified under twenty-two subject headings, and there are a number of references to playgrounds, athletic fields, indoor play rooms, and similar recreational facilities.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
Wiliam Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittshurgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodhury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

Joseph Lee

IN JUNE 1910—twenty-five years ago—Joseph Lee accepted election as president of the Playground Association of America. For all but four years of the Association's history Joseph Lee has been its president and its leader.

Play and recreation in 1910 were no new interest to him. Before the Association was organized Joseph Lee had worked many years in this field. As a boy he had known what play meant in his own life and the life of his family. He had read and studied Froebel's books. He was interested in progressive education before there was any such thing. Not only had Joseph Lee paid for apparatus and equipment and the salaries of the play leaders for the Boston Columbus Avenue Playground in the early days. For years he had carefully observed the play of children of all ages. With a lively memory of his own play days he had recorded what he had observed.

At the time Joseph Lee graduated from Harvard every man was expected to go into business or enter a profession but he did not need to make money and he was not interested in doing so. In England a man could enter public service with entire self-respect. In America a man could go to live in the slums, but to devote the major part of one's time to play and recreation and to think of this not in terms of the poor alone but of every one, was then hard to understand. Courage was required forty years ago to devote oneself to play.

Joseph Lee was a courageous pioneer with vision to see a great need and with readiness to leave beaten paths. While Joseph Lee worked in Boston and New England others were working in other cities and many persons and many influences were united in the organization that later became the National Recreation Association. Many of these persons were professional workers, but Joseph Lee as a layman, a public-spirited citizen, an educator, a thinker, with many many fields open to him, has not only for the twenty-five years of his presidency but before, dedicated himself specially to the recreation movement. Year in and year out, in good seasons and in bad, in war and in peace, without thought for himself, Joseph Lee gave himself and his influence to the national recreation movement. No task was too little, or too big, or too demanding. No job, even that of money raising, was too disagreeable.

Fortunately Joseph Lee was in position to contribute his time, to pay his own expenses as he made trips in behalf of the movement, and of course with his interest went his own financial support. But most of all the Association and the movement are indebted to him for his philosophy, his understanding of fundamental principles, his readiness always to think in terms of quality rather than quantity, to stand resolutely for what he thought really mattered. His presidency these twenty-five years has been no casual attendance at occasional meetings, but a vital continuous leadership.

Few could know the extent to which his humor, his keen mind, his knowledge of human nature, his wise administrative judgments have helped mould the national movement day by day for a generation. There is a spirit and a tradition which he has had a large part in building up. The movement of course is the result of the work of many thousands of workers in more than a thousand communities throughout the county. Its strength has been in its cooperative spirit. What has happened—has happened, however, under Joseph Lee's leadership.

Had Joseph Lee served for eight years in ordinary times as president of the United States it is doubtful whether he would have had the opportunity he has had in his twenty-five years' service as leader in the recreation movement to leave the impress of his spirit upon the nation.

The end of the twenty-five year period of consecutive service is a fitting time in behalf of the thousands who serve with him to record what his leadership has meant, the affection it has inspired.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Of all man's works of art a cathedral is the greatest.
A vast and majestic tree is greater than that.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The New Leisure

By PAUL L. BENJAMIN
Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
Buffalo and Erie County, New York

IN A BOOK written about four hundred years ago I find these words: "For they . . . assign only six hours to work, those before noon, upon the which they go straight to dinner; and after dinner, when they have rested two hours, then they work three hours and upon that they go to supper."

That was Sir Thomas More's Utopia. It sounded fantastic when it was penned. But the machine is rapidly bringing about an Utopia in which there shall be time for men just to be idle or to devote their extra hours to fulfilling those creative desires and impulses which struggle within us.

This problem of leisure has become one of the baffling ones of our time. The machine has continually decreased man's hours of gainful labor. Much of the drudgery of life has been taken from the shoulders of men — the back-breaking family washing, the old carpet sweeper, the twelve hour day in the steel-mill. The machine should also liberate the spirits of men as well as their bodies. It will if we will only realize that perhaps the next great cycle in the world's history may be the providing of opportunities for all folk to live an abundant life. David Cushman Coyle says that the answer to technological unemployment is cultural employment.

This problem of the new leisure presses for solution whether we will or no. Certainly it demands that we find satisfying ways of using it. We must open up new vistas to men, help give them new desires, and offer them instruction in satisfying those desires. Not only does the leisure time on men's hands demand this, but the very nature of modern industry makes it imperative. More and more the worker finds himself a cog in a machine. He turns a bolt as the moving automobile belt moves monotonously by him. This regimented work gives him little opportunity for creative outlets. Consequently, he must find them in his leisure time. And society must afford him full opportunity for doing so or dam up latent, powerful powers and motives which can find an outlet largely through unsocial conduct.

This means that instead of curtailing budgets for libraries, science museums, art galleries, community centers, organized recreation, and adult education, we must increase them. It means that we are destined to see a great increase in the place and functions of these institutions.

Just as adults must be served, so youth cannot wait. It is the policemen's club or the boys' club. On one hand you have the corner gang, crap-shooting in the alley, the petty crime; on the other hand you have the "Scout Troop," the "Y," the play center.

Clifford R. Shaw, of the Chicago Institute of Juvenile Research, states that the hundreds of cases studied clearly show that "the unsupervised play group is the medium through which a large proportion of delinquents are initiated and through which delinquency is transmitted from older to younger generations." Frederick M. Thrasher, author of *The Gang* is also of the opinion that "the unwise use of leisure time of young men from sixteen years of age to the early twenties, is responsible for an important proportion of the serious crime in America." He declares, "It is better to spend $1500 in a local crime prevention program based on constructive use of leisure than to spend $750,000 to convict one public enemy."

In Cincinnati the experiment has been tried of releasing boys on probation from the Juvenile Court to the character-building agencies. Over 90 per cent of the boys so released never return to the Court.

A study being conducted by Buffalo by the statistician of the Health Department, Mr. Delmer Batcheller, shows a close correlation between anti-social attitudes and anti-social behavior.

What of the School, the Home, the Church?

What now is the relation of three great institutions—the school, the home and the Church, to this problem of the new leisure?

The school, of course, should educate for living and for the enrichment of life. Education should equip students to fulfill their capacities and desires. It should liberate the spirit instead of regimenting and dulling it. It should throb with the beat of life itself. Too often schools have ten commandments of which these are a part:

1. Thou shalt not permit students to become interested in their work.
2. Thou shalt not question the opinions of the teacher.
3. Thou shalt learn books—not life.
4. Thou shalt not permit students to confer among themselves.
5. Thou shalt not make education an exciting experience.
6. Thou shalt not bring beauty into the classroom.

Now and then you discover an educational institution which does violate those restrictions. For instance, the Arts Guild of New York City is an adult college in which the students are expected to conduct themselves like "socialized, exploring, creative adults."

Its philosophy is expressed in the words: "Individuals are required, in actual experience, to respond with whatever inner resources they possess to the complete, unassorted welter of life; it behooves them, then, to discover, by active exploration and creativeness, both what their inner resources are and how life may be handled as a whole rather than as a succession of isolated fragments." They have chosen the arts as an educational force for the following reasons: Through them an individual may discover his own latent powers in thinking; a complex and puzzling world may assume unity and form; the qualities drawn upon in creative performance may be carried over into other fields and help condition his life. The arts helps the student to win mastery over self.

Here you find self-discovery and self-revelation. In the words of James Stephens:

"I would think until I found
Something I can never find,
Something lying on the ground
In the bottom of my mind."

Students at the Arts Guild find themselves growing into more socialized attitudes and discover a new eagerness about life.

The marvelous development of the folk schools in Denmark hints at what the relation of recreation and education may really become. Here play, drama and singing have become an integral part of the folk education. It has become a singing

"I see here, Mopey, how a professor has written a book telling 800 ways to kill time under the New Deal. That must of been an awful lot of work."

Published by permission United Feature Syndicate

MOPEY DICK AND THE DUKE

MacMurray College Library

land. A meeting of the stockholders of a bankrupt farmer's bank was opened with song.

Coming near home we have the annual music festival in Westchester County, New York. A chorus of 500 children is chosen from the various high school glee clubs and another chorus of 2,500 children from the grades. These take part in the festival. For weeks, the music classes in the schools throughout the county rehearse for the grand event. The weaving of music into the lives of the children gives them a priceless heritage.

"With the heavy hand of dire necessity lifted, men and women may be lured into the marvelous world of cultural interests which has been a closed world to so many. . . . . Leisure should bring a new content into poverty stricken souls, with new appreciation of beauty and fineness and often the development of latent power."—*Gratia A. Countryman* in *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, July, 1934.

Education needs to become training for life. Games, music, drama, play, therefore become an essential part of the curriculum.

Modern life has twisted and moulded the institution of the home into a grotesque shape. As Professor William F. Ogburn has so well pointed out, all the ties which have held the family together in the past—education, employment, recreation and others—have become seriously weakened. When my great-grandfather and his young bride went by ox-cart in the wilds of Pennsylvania and carved out a homestead, it became largely a self-sustaining one. They made their own home-spun, dipped their own candles, for recreation had squirrel hunting and sugaring off; education was at the mother's knee; religious worship was family prayers and reading from the ponderous Bible with the brass clasps. Now all that is changed—the movie, the Scout Troop, the automobile, the golf foursome.

But, says Mr. Ogburn, affection still remains as a powerful strand to hold families together. This provides us a cue as to some of the technique for happy family life. The development of the affectional techniques resides in doing things together, in recreational interests and associations.

I have in mind one family which is a gathering place for friends and kin-folk on a Sunday evening. Here you will find mother at the piano, father with his fiddle, Mary with her violin, and Jimmy with his flute. The family concert has become a regular event in that family. Without their realizing it, they have drawn upon an affectional technique to bind them together. In our church we now have mixed bowling, preceded by a supper for husbands and wives.

Hobbies in which all the family can take part are an excellent device not only for developing a community of interest but also for having rare fun together. I know a family which is collecting fossils. Winter evenings you will find them gathering about the dining room table classifying their finds. On Saturday afternoons during the rest of the year they are tramping along streams pursuing their fascinating quest. There will be no divorce nor separation in that family.

The family provides a continuous medium for education. The notion that education is a treatment applied vigorously between the ages of five and sixteen is a curious one; that somehow, life begins where education stops. After all, perhaps life does really begin at forty. At least our modern adult education movement makes it possible. The family is a place to nourish hidden skills and talents—to grow beautiful roses, to make exquisite sculpture from a cake of soap, to dramatize stories. My two boys spent a happy Christmas week writing a play, in constructing puppets and stage, and in putting on the show. The evening performance before parents and friends was a creative experience for them.

Clarence E. Pickett tells the story of the coal miner who was retrained to make furniture. He always came home from the mines ill-tempered and unhappy to spend his leisure time in scolding the wife and in beating the children. He was now employed in making hand-fabricated chairs. He happened one day to find a life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and he found in it a description of the bed used by Mr. Longfellow. Finally he procured a picture of the bed. He decided to make a copy of it. By working at night, he completed it, a beautiful piece of furniture. The surly disposition vanished. He became affectionate in his family relationships. Something had become released within him.

Only one who has experience knows the joy which comes from common tasks with children and mate—of hiking a golden afternoon up hill and down dale, of old-fashioned croquet, of reading the Highwayman of Alfred Noyes aloud in the evening with its swinging lines:

(Continued on page 222)

When You're Making Tin Can Toys

Save those old tin cans. You will be surprised to find what attractive toys they will make

By CHARLES M. GRAVES
Acting Executive Secretary
Transient Bureau
Columbus, Georgia

BY USING a little ingenuity many attractive playthings can be made from tin cans of different sizes and shapes. In this article I have undertaken to describe the making, by simple methods of construction, a number of toys very attractive to children as playthings that anyone should be able to duplicate.

The tools needed, with a very few exceptions, will be found in any home workshop. The following are necessary:

A can opener which cuts out the top against the crimped edge, leaving a smooth top to the can instead of the jagged edge left by the ordinary old type can opener. There are several of these on the market. One called a "Gem" can be bought for twenty-five cents.

A pair of duck-bill tin snips

A block of hard wood about 1½" x 2" x 12" which should be planed smooth

A pair of pliers for cutting and bending wire used in handles

A small hammer (ball pene preferred) and a mallet

A small file

A punch made from a nail filed square on the end

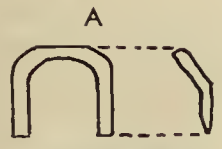
An alcohol lamp (one can be bought in the ten cent stores with a blow pipe attached)

A small quantity of self fluxing solder; rosin core solder is the most satisfactory, ordinary solder and soldering paste may be used.

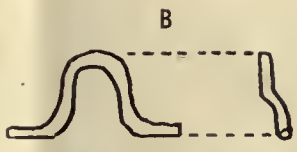
It is important that cans to be used shall be washed at once when opened and thoroughly dried. Old cans or those that have begun to rust should not be used. You should have a receptacle handy for scrap pieces of tin, as these should not be left lying around. All jagged or sharp edges on any pieces to be handled or used should be immediately removed with a file; a small three-cornered saw file will be found convenient for this purpose.

A Toy Sauce Pan

A toy sauce pan can be made from a small can by soldering on a straight handle and making a lid from the top cut from a larger can. The handle should be a little longer than the diameter of the can and should be tapered and have hemmed edges—that is, the edges should be folded back to make a smooth edge and also to stiffen the handle. "Hemming" the edge is a process used on all handles and in some other instances is easily done by holding the piece on the block of hard wood and bending the edge over this with a mallet or hammer. When the edge has been bent at a right angle to the main piece for its entire length, turn the piece over on the block and bend this edge down with a mallet or hammer. Both edges of the handle should of course be hemmed and a hole should be punched in the small end. To attach this handle to the pan, bend about one-fourth



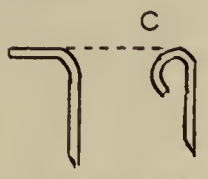
HANDLE FOR STEW PAN



LOOP TO RECEIVE HANDLE OF STEW KETTLE

inch of the large end of the handle to a suitable angle with the handle and curve this to fit neatly against the can. Hold this handle in place by a wire around the can, being sure the can and handle are clean where they join.

If you have a soldering iron available and are accustomed to using it, you will need no further instructions; but if you do not have a soldering iron, the simplest method of soldering is to use self fluxing solder which is also known as acid core solder or rosin core solder. Cut a piece of self fluxing solder about one-half inch long and lay it in the crevice where the handle joins the can. Apply heat under the handle by means of a small alcohol lamp. As soon as the solder melts or flows, remove the heat and a neat job of soldering should result. This same process of soldering can be used with a small piece of soft solder and soldering paste flux.



STEPS IN SHAPING ENDS OF HANDLE TO KETTLE AND BUCKET

A Toy Stew Pan

A toy stew pan can be easily made from a can the same size as the sauce pan or a trifle larger. Shape two handles of wire, as shown in detail A, using wire from a light coat hanger or the handle of a market basket. File these a little flat on the side that fits against the can and make the top of the handle flare away from the can. Hold these in place by a small wire or string around the can. Lay a small piece of solder against one end of the handle, holding the can so heat can be applied from the inside. Heat with an alcohol lamp until solder flows. Repeat this for each end of each handle. After a little trial it is easily and quickly done. By using the top cut from a larger size can and soldering on a handle made of wire or a small piece of tin, a very acceptable lid can be made for either of these pans.

A Toy Stew Kettle

To make a toy stew kettle with a bail, a can about 2½ inches high and the same diameter may be used. (One which contained Vienna sausage is a good size.) Shape two loops to receive the handles, as shown in detail B. These can be made from gem clips or wire or they can be cut from a piece of tin as the one shown in the illustration. Fit these loops to opposite sides of can so they extend slightly above the top. Secure them in place temporarily by a wire around the loops and the can. Now solder these to the can by the method previously described, using a small piece of self fluxing solder on each joint and applying the heat on the inside of the can by means of a small alcohol lamp.

To make the handle for the size can mentioned, cut a piece of wire 5½ or 6 inches long from a market basket handle or other wire about that diameter. To make the loops bend the ends first to a right angle and slip the handle in place before closing the loop as shown in detail C. To make a lid for the stew kettle secure the top from the next size larger can. This may need trimming off from the outside to make it fit between the handle loops.

SPOUT FOR COFFEE POT (BEND ON DOTTED LINE)

A Toy Coffee Pot

To make a toy coffee pot select a tall can of the desired size. The handle is made by the same method as the handle for the sauce pan except that it is shaped like the handle of a cup and soldered over the seam of the can both at the top and bottom of the handle.

The spout is approximately an equilateral triangle. (See sketch of spout marked D). Bend over the finger on the line from the middle of one side to the opposite apex. The edges of this should be filed to fit snugly against the side of the can in the proper position. Now punch or drill a number of holes so as to come under the spout; then bind the spout securely in place with a fine wire.

In RECREATION for July, 1933, Mr. Graves offered some suggestions for tin can craft. This month he gives us some additional articles suitable for the playground program.

(Continued on page 223)

Something About Marionettes and Their History

By
ELIZABETH HAINES

A MARIONETTE belongs to the great family of puppets, which is a general term applied to any specially constructed *articulated* figure, and refers both to marionettes and hand puppets. The main difference between *marionettes* and *hand puppets* is this: *Marionettes* are elaborately constructed figures worked by strings fastened to a wooden control, and manipulated from *above* the stage level; *hand puppets* are simply constructed figures, put on the hands like a mitten, and manipulated from *below* the stage level. Punch and Judy, brought to us from England, belongs to this latter class, as do the hand puppets of France, called "guignols." In the parks of Paris the French version of Punch and Judy is given, to the delight of children and their nurses.

Where Did They Come From?

No one person (at least in modern times) ever "invented" marionettes, as some people believe. Marionettes and puppets are so old that even today their origin has not been definitely established. Figures of marionettes have been found in Greek, Roman and Egyptian tombs, and references to them have been made in the writings of Aristotle, Plato and Horace. The ancient Greek name for marionettes means literally, "puppets suspended from strings or threads." In India, the name formerly given only to puppet showmen meaning "string-puller," has today come to be a term applied to any theatrical producer, a further proof that puppet plays must be more ancient than the theatre of human actors.

Marionettes were known in China, according to written record, as early as 630 A. D., where it is thought they were brought from Turkestan. Owing to the political and military expansion of the Mongols, Chinese traders carried the marionettes over Asia to Africa and Europe where they were developed into religious automata used in churches and church processions.

Their Popularity

The popularity of marionettes and hand puppets, like a great many other things, seems to go in cycles, and in the 17th Century hand puppets rose rapidly in favor and attained their greatest height in the early part of the 18th. Then Punch flourished in England. His broad burlesques appealed to the low state of the English folk humor of the period, and it was then, too, that his physical appearance of hooked nose, hump front and back, cap and ruff became standardized. In 1713 a permanent theatre was established for him in Covent Garden, but it was not until the end of the Century that he married Judy, who from that time on remained a permanent member of the troupe. Punch was so popular he had to appear in every performance, even Biblical dramas, to satisfy public demand, and as an actor he was seriously compared to the greatest living actors of the day—Edmund and Keene. In fact, not only in England but in nearly all Asiatic and European countries, Punch, in one form or another, is the national puppet hero, and in each country his characteristics—greedy braggart—are the same. Throughout its history we find the hand puppet theatre the voice of the common people, and Punch their greatest spokesman. Easy to transport, the hand puppet theatre quickly drew a crowd when set up on the street corner and was the newspaper of the times, for the puppets not

only reflected the life and customs of the period, but also influenced and shaped public opinion. Punch was in turn commentator as well as agitator on important religious and political questions of the day.

Although the mechanics of manipulating hand puppets seem to encourage slap-stick methods of expression, that is not true of all hand puppets. The French writer, George Sand, established a complete puppet theatre in her home. Her son carved the heads, and she costumed the figures. Over a period of 25 years they presented a series of parodies and satires on popular authors of the period. The puppets have been preserved and are occasionally placed on exhibition at Nohant, France.

Writers of other periods knew and like the puppets. Shakespeare mentioned them repeatedly, and on one occasion makes Hamlet wish to be the speaker on a marionette stage. Ben Johnson, Addison and Steele, Swift and Pepys refer to puppets and shows they saw. Maurice Materlinck wrote some beautiful marionette plays. Cyrano de Bergerac stabbed and killed a famous ape, "Fagotin" who appeared in a puppet show, because he thought the ape was making fun of his nose! Samuel Johnson thought the marionettes played much better than living actors, and coming to our modern writers, George Bernard Shaw declares himself a champion of the puppets.

Musical geniuses, too, have written for the miniature actors. Joseph Haydn had his own marionette theatre, and wrote a number of operettas for the puppets, as well as his familiar "Toy Symphony."

The greatest poem in the German language, which has since become a well-loved opera, was inspired by marionettes. As children, Goethe and his sister were given a marionette theatre for Christmas by their grandfather, and having written for and loved the puppets from childhood, Goethe drew his inspiration for "Faust" from seeing a marionette performance of an old German legend on which the plot was based.

The 18th Century might well be called the "Golden Age" of marionettes, for it was then that they reached their greatest popularity and played a considerable part in the public life of all civilized countries. At this time marionette showmen became so numerous as a class that they were formed into a guild, with their own special regulations and customs. One peculiar rule was that none of the play texts should be written, but everything, even the prompter's stage directions, had to be memorized. This custom, in part, has survived today, and most professional marionette companies memorize the lines of a play, and do not, as many people suppose, read the lines while working the puppets, which would be a task requiring the physical agility of an octopus and the mental agility of a Dorothy Parker. Some companies do have one group to manipulate the puppets, while another group reads the lines, but it is felt that this method is not as satisfactory as when the lines are memorized by the manipulator.

Strangely enough, at this time the church, especially in England and France, was very severe in its war against the legitimate theatre, but the puppets seem to have been in some way overlooked,

(Continued on page 224)

Si and his wife discuss the dairying situation in "Down on the Farm," created for New York State Milk Campaign.

Courtesy Frank and Elizabeth Haines

The Boy Scout and His Hobbies

"Get a hobby, acquire skill in its exercise, and ride it hard."

By

R. A. Barry

Probably there are few normal, wide-awake boys who are not hobbyists after their own fashion. A boy will collect anything and everything from snakes to postage stamps, dabble in anything or everything from whittling to soap sculpture, spend endless time and effort on whatever the craze of the moment is, whether it is making devious jig-saw puzzles, daubing with paint or fabricating gliders. So long as the appeal holds he will ride any hobby horse tirelessly and enthusiastically until it is supplanted by a new interest.

Scouting, recognizing this universal boy proclivity, utilizes it and directs it to constructive ends, offers a wide range of possible hobbies from which individual Scouts or group of Scouts may choose the project which fits their tastes capacity and natural aptitudes. Such hobbies are suggested or encouraged as will have more than a transient value and offer ever increasing depth and breadth of interest, will lead on and on, instead of coming to a dead end, and will become a permanent enrichment of the boy's life, instead of a passing fancy.

As everybody knows a new hobby may get you under its spell at any hour or day. There is no closed season for hobbies. But for the Boy Scout perhaps the happiest hunting ground in this field is his summer camp. In camp hobbies are both literally and figuratively in the air and under foot.

Bugs or butterflies may catch and hold the embryo naturalist-collector's interest. A talk on leaf shape and veining may set more than one youngster to experimenting with leaf moulds in plaster or blue prints, both of which lead to engrossing new kinds of craft, aside from the heightened powers of observation of nature's laboratory and design. A wild flower hike may turn attention happily and instructively toward pressed flower collections and on to botany, including a new zeal for conservation of natural beauty. The romance of star study by flashlight may go not only to the production of constellation maps, but farther still, to the science and fascination of astronomy itself. Magnifying glasses and telescopes have their enduring magic for many a boy who has hitherto been more interested in sling shots and jack-knives.

A Patrol on a hike with a leader who "knows his stuff" may find, if not actually "sermons" in stones, a tremendous new interest in the history of this old world which may take the boys to libraries when vacation is over to find out more of what lies behind an apparently insignificant boulder, start the habit of mineral or rock collection.

Hobbies are quite frequently unexpectedly born on hikes. A bird hike may inspire more than one boy to the closer observation of feathered friends and that may start him on record keeping or more impressive still, to "stalking," that most intriguing and challenging form of hunting which is done with camera instead of gun, which leads to the dual hobby of photography, plus nature study. Often, too, it leads still farther to the advantage of both birds and boys. Interest in bird feeding stations conducted as a winter Good Turn is developed, and birdhouse building becomes a Patrol project or a hobby for an individual Scout who fancies carpentry with a purpose.

The winter camp or hike also offers priceless opportunity for the wild life hobbyist. It is a thrilling experience to come upon a clear, revealing imprint of shy creatures who have passed by in the night, going about their secret business while Boy Scouts slept snug and warm rolled in blankets. Observation and deduction are involved in this kind of trailing, and it is an exciting Sherlock Holmes sort of adventure to make a careful, precise plaster cast of the footprints of a fox or partridge, to be later moulded in plasteline for a permanent record placed in the Troop museum or used for useful and decorative purposes on book ends or paper weights.

Every boy loves to whittle and Scouts are no exception. Wood work of all sorts lends itself easily to hobby impetus. Boy Scouts carve everything from peach stone Patrol emblems to elaborate totem poles in which the Troop history and tradition may find permanent, significant form or deep delving into Indian lore in pursuit of suitable smybols may give rise to another study and hobby, whet an interest which the making of Indian war bonnets, designing bead work or fashioning mocassins and axe pouches may have already set in progress.

Whether it is a bird house or a "katchina," an art stone vase or a leather first aid kit, a raffia fish basket or a ship model which holds the young hobbyist's enthusiasm at the minute, he is encouraged to put into it his best efforts. The Scout is impressed with the fact that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well and that Scout workmanship should be at all times thorough, careful, sincere, "exact," done upon honor, Scout fashion, nothing slipshod or half-hearted about it, since the product is to be a permanent thing of use or beauty, or probably both. He is also encouraged to make his hobby project whatever it may happen to be, an expression of his own taste, inventiveness and personality. A hobby is a highly individual thing and even the arrangement of postage stamps in an album or the moulding of a cast may be an indication of character and potential abilities and bents.

No one who is a genuine devotee of any hobby will be content to be merely a dabbler in the subject. He wants to know what is behind it all, the theory as well as the practice of the art or craft involved, the story of what experts have done in the field of the interest which he is pursuing as a halting but eager amateur. In this connection the Boy Scouts of America has developed its "Merit Badge Library," a series of pamphlets dealing interestingly and accurately with each of the more than a hundred subjects offered as Scout electives, the Merit Badges for which they may qualify after hard work, intensive study and practice and rigorous tests by experts.

The Merit Badge Program gives Scouts a wide choice of worthwhile hobbies from which each may make his selection. In his Merit Badge work a boy not only delves rather deep into a number of arts, crafts, sports, sciences and interesting activity projects to his advantage. He also gets an opportunity to discover himself, find out what he can do best and is most interested in doing, not as a casual experiment but as a permanent interest and objective of study and practice.

The Merit Badge covers an enormous field, including as it does such diverse subjects as aviation and bee keeping, basketry, pottery, stamp collecting, archery, weather, printing, dramatics, pioneering, chemistry, forestry, wood carving, gardening, radio and so on. Here is plenty for any hobbyist, something to suit all tastes. A Scout training for a Merit Badge test may mean finding a life long interest, an avocation which will be valuable recreation for off hours as long as he lives. He may also, whether he knows it or not, be finding his life work or the open sesame to a great and unexpected adventure and opportunity.

It was as an all round trained Scout that Admiral Byrd selected young Paul Siple, Sea Scout and Eagle, among many candidates for his earlier polar expedition, and Paul and four other Eagle Scouts are with the Admiral now in Little America. Another Eagle Scout, Hugh S. Davis, had the luck to be chosen to accompany the Martin Johnsons recently to Africa, on a "Big Game Trek." Davis, who became a Scout the minute he was within the twelve year old minimum age limit, developed in the course of his years of Scout training two contrasting major hobbies, photography and zoology, and it was on the

(Continued on page 226)

"In the good life craftsmanship is the necessary complement of the fine arts. In the fine arts one learns to give form and limit to the world of dreams. In the practical arts, one learns to get rid of dreams in dealing with the physical stuff of life. One learns that a fine idea is nothing until with slow patience and experiment one has somehow bent the innate cussedness of metal, and fabric, and wood, and paper and paint to its realization."—*Marjorie Barstow Greenbie* in *The Arts of Leisure.*

Playing Indian With a Purpose

By JOHN H. KREHER
Albany, New York

EVERYONE is interested in the Indians who were the forerunners of modern civilization and roamed the forest and glen with silent tread and watchful eye long before the white man set foot on what is now called America. They are the fascinating enigmas from the dim and remote past. The pitiful remnant of red men herded into the reservations is no more representative of the original Americans than are the present-day nomadic peoples who occupy Egypt like the highly intelligent Pharaohs of centuries before. It is indeed ironic that so much more is known about the Egyptians, Babylonians, Sumerians and other ancient peoples than has been learned about the customs of our real Americans.

The early white settlers aroused bitter hostility on the part of the Indians by their unfair tactics, land grabbing, dishonest trading and other practices. What remained of the traditions of the Indian in the form of mounds, village cites and relics was promptly plundered and despoiled. Many boxes of priceless relics were stored in dusty attics with little or no hope of linking them to any historical significance. It is no wonder that under this treatment the Indians who survived remained mute, stoic, and reluctant to impart their lore to the white man. Indianology has died out with the decline of generations since the landing of Columbus.

New Interest Evidenced

Now at last, at the eleventh hour, the nation and states are determined to learn everything possible before it is too late. In Pennsylvania, for example, an organization has been launched for the purpose of arousing people to action in the study of Indian lore and in preserving from despoilers the last vestige of mounds, sites and burial places. Some systematic work is going on in North, South and Central America by Foundations which are at last bringing to life the hidden secrets of antiquity.

What can a local community do? In answering this question we refer to Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, where interest, research and action have been so ably exemplified by the children of this Ohio River steel town named after an Indian queen and located in a richly historic area. Here the schools cooperated splendidly. The children became intensely interested, with the grades studying various phases of Indian lore and adopting certain branches of crafts. Thus weaving, pottery, bead work, and the construction of Indian dwellings have been pursued with interest and satisfaction. The older boys laid the foundation for an historic museum in the fine local library building where glass show cases held the exhibits and displays all attractively labeled and offering explanations gleaned from information obtained from authoritative sources. A museum of this type will undoubtedly arouse the interest of older people and may result in stored, forgotten relics coming to light for study and display.

The material in this article has been taken from a book being prepared by Mr. Kreher. It is the author's hope that enough has been presented to arouse many workers with youth not only to play Indian but to play it with a purpose!

There Must Be a Purpose

"Playing Indian" too often consists of carelessly thrown-together programs lacking purpose, plan or objective. Many times they are planned so hurriedly as to border on the ludicrous, with children whooping, yelling, hopping around in a circle and getting nowhere.

In contrast let us set a purpose—an objective based upon study, educational values and genuine enthusiasm; let us have everything done in as nearly an authentic way as possible with well-made craft projects to supplement the rituals, ceremonials, dances and plays.

The Procedure. It is a fallacy to suppose that only real Indians can teach Indian lore. Anyone with imagination, the love and thrill of adventure and romance, may find a place for himself in the Indian lore program. The leader must necessarily read up on his subject, trying to look at the world through the eyes of the Indian and seeking to inspire his group with his own spirit of enthusiasm and delight in the subject. He should visit mu-

seums wherever possible and learn all he can, making the information available to the group, modifying it to meet their ability, considering such problems as the availability of materials, and at the same time arranging his program to cover a considerable period, always keeping at least one more trick "up his sleeve."

This is not as difficult as it may seem. While there are not many books available, there are nevertheless enough with which to proceed for a long time. With the increasing fascination of the hobby, the leader's imagination and initiative will do the rest, as time goes on, in supplying plenty of material and motives for group activities.

A FEW HINTS TO THE LEADER

Be well prepared. Be enthusiastic. Read up on the subject.

Set an objective. Don't hurry. Keep the children constantly striving to attain a higher degree of excellence.

Fit the program to the group.

Buy little, make much. Whatever is done should be well done, unhurried and an object of pride.

Inject into your work the idealism, reverence and moral values of the Indian.

Keep the group posted on research. Arrange visits to museums and historic sites. Learn all you can about Indians.

Arrange for an Indian camp during the summer for a week or more.

Adapting the Program

It is very important that the program shall not be too difficult or too far over the heads of the group. Fortunately Indian lore can be modified to suit the age group, from simple activities and crafts to the more intensive work for older boys and girls, up to the more skilled activities of the late adolescents and sometimes beyond that.

A good slogan in Indian lore is *Simplify, Clarify, Modify*. There is no harm in such modifications as one cares to make for the simple reason that initiative must supply what antiquity has failed to provide or what might be impossible to reproduce because of vagueness, uncertainty of interpretation and similar reasons. There is no harm in producing a mask by some modern and simpler method than that of the Indian which involved carving it on a living tree trunk and later felling it. After all it is the spirit with which a project is pursued that counts most.

Through study we learn of the many beautiful customs which were practiced by these primitive people and of their ideals — their courage patience, determination, endurance, skill, reverence for elders, tribal fidelity, and religion. Our own objectives cannot fail to be enhanced by the perpetuation of the Indian's best traditions.

We moderns so surrounded by every comfort and convenience that we are likely to accept them as a matter of course can find further inspiration from a study of this vanished race; how they adapted themselves to the terrific elements, hunted animals for food and clothing, raised their crops, wove clothing, fashioned tools and weapons, and made fire without matches. Their skill, patience and ability to carry on under every adverse circumstance are the marvel of the ages. Any one of us living in the present day would find himself in a sorry plight indeed if he were suddenly cast into a setting such as the Indian knew and made to shift for himself. The more we study, therefore, the Indian's way the more fascinated we become.

Playground and Camp Objectives

The introduction of the Indian lore into the playground and camp program will be worth all the time and energy expended, and the entire scheme of recreation will benefit from it. In the closing exercises of the playgrounds there might well be a colorful pageant of Indian lore prepared for during the summer.

The writer has trained groups during the year with several weeks in a summer camp as an objective. Here the children set up an Indian village with teepees and other paraphernalia made during the cool months preceding the opening of camp. Teepees up and council ring ready, they carried on not as they do in steam heated camps but in the ways of the Winnebago or Sioux Indian. And what thrills and satisfactions were involved!

Getting to Work

Some leaders spend a great deal of time on ground work with a program of story-telling, simple crafts, trips and hikes. Others have an orderly, methodical plan of progression with degrees, coups for achievement and awards at council fires. Much help may be obtained by studying the program of the Camp Fire Girls, Woodcraft League, Boy Rangers and other youth programs that feature some Indian lore.

Many leaders use classifications such as paleface, papoose, hunter, brave, warrior, sachem, grand sachem, minisino, etc. Other leaders have the children qualify as medicine men, chiefs, tom-

tom beaters, wampum keepers, fire tenders, and runners. Gradually the leader works out some sort of a set program, but the main idea is to get started and to have the group become "Indian-minded."

Projects

The list of projects is a long one, and it is possible here to suggest only a few.

History — maps showing location of tribes, drawings; trips to historic places, mounds, council places, etc.; study of local history, legends; Indian games, lacrosse, shinny, I-ou-tin, etc.; system of degrees, awards; dance steps, music; ceremonials, festivals, rituals; plays, pantomimes; council ring, totems; Indian village; tracking, trailing; sign and symbol language; pictographs; fire making, cookery; study of herbs, etc.; nature lore, folk lore, traditional tribal stories; trailing; all night lone fire vigil; smoke signals.

Variety of Craft Projects

Among handcraft articles appropriate to the program are the following:

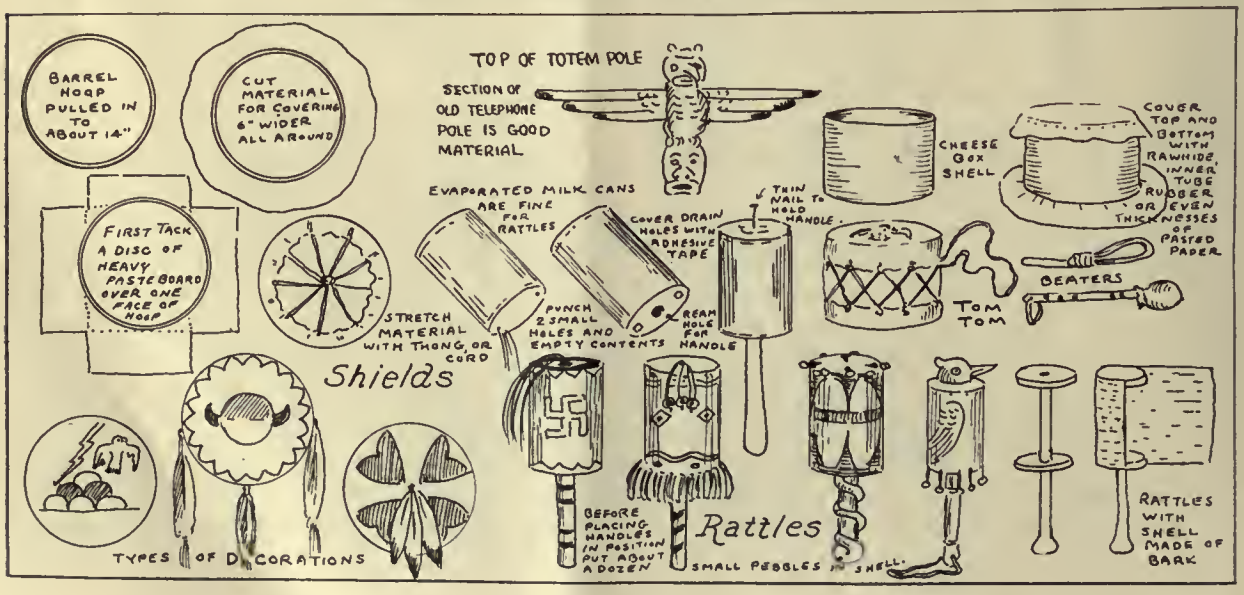
Shields	Teepees, shelters	Beads
Rattles	Model dwellings	Claws
Head ornaments	Wigs	Necklaces
Arm ornaments	Model canoes	Spears
Feather work	Paddles	Snow snakes
Coup stick	Prayer sticks	Pottery
Masks	Bows	Calumets
Clothing	Arrows	Dancing bells
Belts	Quiver	Council ring
Moccasins	Totems	Whittling
Beaded work	Tom-tom	Basketry
Medicine bags	War clubs	
Utility bags	Tomahawks	

There is an almost endless variety of projects to be made in the realm of Indian craftsmanship. Much salvaged material is to be had for the finding or asking, such as material found in nature — shells, vines, bark, grasses, flint, stones for clubs and natural paint. In fact, the Indian had to find everything; but cheese boxes or jelly tubs make good tom-tom shells in lieu of hollow basswood trees; evaporated milk or baking powder cans are splendid for rattles, as are barrel hoops for shields. Feathers may be procured from farmers or butchers. The five and ten cent stores have many trinkets that are wonderful additions to the craft projects—beads, small mirrors, narrow ribbon for headdress. Look about you and you cannot fail to discover something that can be salvaged for use in Indian crafts.

Making Buckskin. Real smoke-tanned buckskin is scarce and very expensive but substitutes are available. Here is the method of imitating real buck which the author has found most successful: Secure ten yards of outing flannel at 10 cents a yard in the five and ten cent store. Mix a pound of wallpaper paste in a tub full of water and add a little dry yellow ochre paint pigment, which is very cheap, to the solution. Thoroughly immerse the flannel. Hang it up saturated and allow it to dry, carefully scraping off excess paste that may clot here and there. If the paste is thoroughly dissolved in the water, you should have no difficulty. This material is useful for covering shields, making head bands and for use in many ways.

(Continued on page 227)

A few of the many Indian crafts which may be made on playgrounds and at summer camps


BARREL HOOP PULLED IN TO ABOUT 14"
CUT MATERIAL FOR COVERING 6" WIDER ALL AROUND
FIRST TACK A DISC OF HEAVY PASTE BOARD OVER ONE FACE OF HOOP
STRETCH MATERIAL WITH THONG, OR CORD
Shields
TYPES OF DECORATIONS
TOP OF TOTEM POLE
SECTION OF OLD TELEPHONE POLE IS GOOD MATERIAL
EVAPORATED MILK CANS ARE FINE FOR RATTLES
COVER DRAIN HOLES WITH ADHESIVE TAPE
PUNCH 2 SMALL HOLES AND EMPTY CONTENTS
REAM HOLE FOR HANDLE
THIN NAIL TO HOLD HANDLE
BEFORE PLACING HANDLES IN POSITION PUT ABOUT A DOZEN SMALL PEBBLES IN SHELL
Rattles
CHEESE BOX SHELL
COVER TOP AND BOTTOM WITH RAWHIDE, INNER TUBE RUBBER, OR EVEN THICKNESSES OF PASTED PAPER
BEATERS
TOM TOM
RATTLES WITH SHELL MADE OF BARK

"Boys and Girls Together"

By ELIZABETH KEMPER ADAMS

NOT ONLY on the sidewalks of New York but all over the country, boys and girls are playing together. Yet there is still an appalling dearth of satisfying and adequate recreation for the older group of young people from sixteen or eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

The depression has borne with particular hardship upon this group. Most of them are out of school or college and large numbers of them are unemployed—in fact, many have never been employed. With so many experienced workmen who are heads of families eager for jobs, it is no wonder that the single and inexperienced are passed over.

Recreation for Older Boys and Girls

Most of the organized recreation for boys and girls is designed for younger groups. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, the programs of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations (although these deal also with the ages in question), youth clubs of various kinds, and the schools all cater to boys and girls from ten or twelve to sixteen. And their task is much simpler, since these youngsters just emerging from childhood are at the stage when they naturally form gangs and clubs of their own sex and thirst for adventure and a chance to use their hands and brains in projects of their own devising.

Recreation for the older group is a much more difficult thing to organize and handle. These young people out of school look upon themselves as grown up; they often *are* grown up. They resent interference and supervision and prefer to choose their own amusements, too often socially and morally destructive. Many of them are casuals of the land, wandering about as transients, as Thomas Minehan has shown in his *Boy and Girl Tramps of America.*

The Civilian Conservation Corps camps perhaps point the way to a joint program of work, education, and recreation for these older young people. Government grants to college students and to junior colleges are designed for their benefit. But their plight is arousing widespread public concern and current magazines are full of articles dealing with them and their difficulties. The San Diego Exposition is dedicated to Youth and its outlook. Just now the Government is considering a large-scale program for them to be paid for from the new work relief funds.

"The Federal Department of Labor estimates that about 3,000,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 25 are out of school, unmarried, and unemployed. Sample studies in various states and cities indicate that the rate of unemployment in this group is markedly higher than in the population as a whole. In Massachusetts in 1934, 35 percent of those between 18 and 25 were unemployed against 25 percent of all ages; in Pennsylvania, 42 percent against 28 percent; in Springfield, Ohio, 39 percent against 22 percent. In Milwaukee, 75 percent of the high school graduates of 1933 were unemployed six months later."

Proposed Government Action

In response to a Congressional resolution offered by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts asking what is being done to aid young people of these years to secure employment, the Secretary of Labor issued a letter in April, 1935, supplying available information and outlining a work-education-recreation program calling for an expenditure of $96,000,000 and to be administered by a new Junior Work and Emergency Education Division in the Work Relief Authority, with a coordinating advisory agency representing the Children's Bureau and the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior, and other relevant agencies, public and private.

This ambitious plan calls for state and local administration and federal organization and supervision. It provides an allotment of $15 a month for six months to young people for employment in local projects involving work, training, and fruitful use of leisure time. It suggests the expansion of the Junior Employment Service in cooperation with school

and community placement offices, an extension of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, a further development of C. C.C. camps, with increased provision for education and guidance and closer relations with community agencies, and the setting up of one or two experimental camps on the model of the Fort Eustis Camp of the Transient Service. It favors the continuation of aid to college students and junior colleges and educational assistance to the extent of $2.00 a week to boys and girls of sixteen and seventeen.

Courtesy Girl Scouts, Incorporated

The problem of recreation for younger boys or girls is not a difficult one

The Federal Office of Education also issued on April 26, 1935, a similar plan for a nation-wide community youth program, whereby public schools would serve as local adjustment and guidance centers and local projects be worked out providing young men and young women with at least 42 hours a week of work, education, and recreation, with a maximum grant of $20 a month as wage or scholarship. This plan lists a wide range of possible jobs for young people as helpers or internes in public or quasi-public agencies, apprentices on farms, etc., and provides for a Federal Advisory Council for Youth, with representatives of the Government agencies concerned, the public, and young people themselves.

A Challenge to Organizations for Youth

Whether these large programs will be authorized and launched, and just how the two plans will be reconciled remain to be seen. But they show the scope and seriousness of the problem of older youth today and the necessity of concerted and national planning. To public and private agencies dealing with recreation and the maintenance of morale among young people they present a challenge to clearer and more far-flung thought and action. Above all, they bring home the fact that too discouraged or reckless young people, who feel beaten by life before they have had a chance to live, recreation must include far more than games, hikes, and parties; must, in fact, be an integrated scheme for putting them on their feet and giving them some sense of a fairly stable and meaningful existence.

Meanwhile, there is much to learn from recent studies of recreation, such as the "*Leisure of 5,000 People*," made by the National Recreation Association in 1933, and *Youth Today*, made by nine national youth organizations in 1934, and from the experiences of schools and organizations for young people, both in this country and abroad.

All the programs for younger boys and girls have been forced to consider those who have gone out from their membership or who have lingered along after they became sixteen, seventeen, even eighteen or older. Such young people often cling to a juvenile program from a sheer sense of inadequacy for the plunge into the grown up world and a hesitation in entering upon social relations with the other sex. The organizations which vaunt the hold they keep upon their older members need to ask themselves seriously whether they are not abetting a permanent prolongation of adolescence.

What Is Being Done?

Most organizations, however, are facing the problem of the older boy and girl and striving to meet it. In England, where folk dancing is almost a national institution and where the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides are under a single head, although separate in administration, folk dancing among the two groups is a popular and growing practice. Week-end parties for this purpose have been successfully carried out. In this country, the Girl Scouts, with whom the writer is especially familiar, have been encouraging boy-and-girl activities among their older members, as well as

many undertakings for parents and other older people and for the community as a whole.

A recent publication of the Girl Scouts (April, 1935) deals with the *Interests and Activities of Older Girl Scouts*. Replies from a questionnaire sent to 349 older girls in the organization show that although nearly all of them liked informal parties and "dates" with boys, only sixty-one said that their troop activities included parties and other forms of recreation in which boys participated. Reports from Girl Scout Local Councils (sponsoring groups of adults) make a somewhat better showing. Of 128 Councils, 71 reported that they had boy and girl activities. Of 75 Local Councils in small communities, 27 reported such activities.

Instances are cited: Orlando, Florida, has a folk dance club of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, which meets twice a month in the American Legion Hall and is very popular. In Milwaukee, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts had a party and exchanged gifts. In Los Angeles, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts served as ushers at the Twelfth Annual Extemporaneous Oratory Contest sponsored by the *Evening Herald and Express*. In Elizabeth, New Jersey, Girl Scouts helped Boy Scouts to recondition toys for Christmas, repainting and dressing dolls. The Elizabeth Garden Club is sponsoring a contest in tent caterpillar extermination among Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. In Evanston, Illinois, Girl Scouts have been asked to share in a Boy Scout project of planting berry-bearing shrubs in the parks and along roadsides. These Scouts lend the girls their camp for a month every summer. In Canton, Illinois, where a husband is scoutmaster and his wife the Girl Scout troop leader, joint skating parties have been much enjoyed. Girl Scouts often usher at Boy Scout entertainments and vice versa. In this country, the two organizations are entirely independent, but there is considerable local friendliness.

At the annual Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts, boys and girls of various organizations—Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Junior Achievement Clubs—put on demonstrations of carding, spinning, and weaving wool, hammering silver, dipping bayberry candles, and carrying on other pioneer processes. They also act as guides and furnish music.

Modern high schools are doing much to encourage friendly intercourse among boys and girls and to provide wholesome interests for leisure time that will prove a lifelong resource. Chief among these are school dramatics, choruses, and orchestras.

Providing leisure time activities for older boys and girls together is a harder problem

Courtesy Westchester Workshop

Both schools and youth organizations have had a large part in promoting an interest in outdoor life, nature, hiking and camping. In many places, boys and girls have shared in the construction and maintenance of a hiking shelter and carry on together many delightful outings and excursions. Progressive coeducational camps for younger boys and girls also lay a foundation for outdoor skills and pleasures and wholesome cooperation that will last into adolescence and maturity.

The widespread interest in winter sports is also bringing older young people together for week-end and holiday skiing, tobogganning, and skating. Here, the new development of youth hostels — long familiar in Europe—is playing a leading part. The American Youth Hostel Association, with headquarters in East Northfield, Massachusetts, is establishing an experimental chain of hostels located at intervals throughout New Hampshire and Vermont, with others in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mount Holyoke College is opening the Mary E. Woolley Youth Hostel. At the pioneer hostel in East Northfield, opened on December 27, 1934, 1,100 boys and girls, high school and college students, have stayed from one to three nights. Much interest has been reported in this experiment designed to help meet the desire of youth for new sights and new experiences. Educators, youth leaders and others are watching the development of this "facility for travel," as those sponsoring the movement term it.

Courtesy Girl Scouts, Incorporated

Expenses are being kept at a minimum at these informal hostels. While rules are not burdensome certain requirements are, of course, made. Some of them, as stated, are that nobody may stay over three nights, and travelers must bring their own sleeping equipment and cook their own food, all of the simplest. Hostels must be chartered and travelers must provide themselves with a hostel pass at a cost of twenty-five cents a night.

Interest in sailing a boat is something that also draws boys and girls together. The Girl Scouts have recently worked out a Mariner Program for older girls who live near the sea or other large body of water. A party of older Girl Scouts from Springfield, Massachusetts, has chartered for a summer cruise the schooner Yankee, just returned from a trip around the world. There is no reason why Sea Scouts and Mariners should not plan sailing trips together.

The activities of the E. R. A. in promoting group music and dramatics have incalculable possibilities. Young people will flock to a chorus or orchestra and work with absorption together in getting up a play, constructing scenery and costumes, devising lighting effects, and so on. A common interest in any art — playing an instrument, designing and sketching, photography, will draw many a boy and girl together.

A project that needs to be tried out more fully is that of community workshops for young people, especially in smaller places. The experience of a Girl Scout camp in Rhode Island shows what may be done. An old craftsman, a man of many skills, was in charge of the camp workshop, and the girls under his direction, visited old houses and made reproductions of old latches, hinges, and so on in wrought iron and reflector lamps, candlesticks, and other articles of tin, as well as working on other traditional crafts. In almost any village—at least in the older parts of the country —there are these old workmen and workwomen, who are able to teach not only a craft but also the history and traditions of the local past. And what a boon for them to be employed. With such resources, there is no need for boys and girls to waste their time on gift shop trumpery.

(Continued on page 228)

Chicago Makes Her Preparations for the Recreation Congress

By V. K. Brown
Chief of the Recreation Division
Chicago Park District

Wide World Photos, Inc.

Chicago's Recreation Mayor

The second Recreation Congress to be held in Chicago will convene on the 30th of next September. Proud of its new field houses, the city invited the National Recreation Association to hold the 1907 Congress in the city, at the beginning of the municipal recreation program in the park systems. The community small park was a new idea at that time; its service to the people of the city was just getting under way; local enthusiasm over the innovation was at its height, and representatives of other cities were interested in studying the outcome of Chicago's experiments. The fieldhouses at that time numbered ten in the South Park System, and under the direction of E. B. DeGroot they had established themselves as new factors in the life of their neighboring communities. There were playgrounds for old and young, swimming pools and skating areas, athletic fields and gymnasiums — indoors and out — surrounded by landscaped borders, proving that places for vigorous activity might still be kept sightly and constitute adornment to the city and a suitable part of a beautiful park system.

The Old and the New

Speaking for Chicago, Mayor Edward J. Kelly invited the 1935 Recreation Congress to the city, because changes have taken place quite as new in their way as were those presented to the inspection of the earlier convention. The original ten fieldhouses, in the now unified metropolitan park system have come to number 90 buildings, operating in the service of the people of the city, in the Park District alone. Adjoining public schools, and serving both the school children and the neighborhoods where they are located, the Board of Education now maintains 61 school playgrounds, many equipped with their own special shelter buildings. Under the city government proper, operated through the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds, Bathing Beaches and Airports, are 39 neighborhood play centers, ranging from small playgrounds in densely populated districts to large sized athletic fields. Circling the city there are close to 60 square miles of natural forest preserve, operated by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, as a woodland place of resort, inviting the people of the city to visit and enjoy not only the native landscape of the region but also prepared pleasure grounds—camp sites, picnic groves, swimming pools, and golf courses.

The Mayor invited the Congress to come back and see the growth of thirty years in a city made conscious of the value of an adequate recreation plant and equipment. The Congress was invited also to bring its selected group of specialist counselors into the center of this physical set of properties, to consider, together with the local planners of Chicago's services to leisure, the means of adapting both plant and program to the new needs which are emerging, and require new adaptations of the service.

Mayor Kelly was himself President of the Board of South Park Commissioners during thirteen critical years of expansion in that system before consolidation. He saw through to at least its initial stages of completion the filling in of the lake front, the increasing of park acreage opposite the heart of the city, and the provision of a publicly owned strip of shore land from Jackson Park for six miles northward to the center of Chicago. The Stadium—since christened Soldier Field—was built as a modern metropolitan town hall during his presidency of the Park Board. The Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium were donated by private citizens to the newly developing civic center in Grant Park, and the Buckingham Memorial Fountain, electrically illuminated, was presented to the Park Board while he held that chair. A bond issue was approved by the voters restoring in stone the temporary structure which housed the Fine Arts Exhibit of the World's Fair of 1893, to take permanent place among the great institutions of the city as the Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry—the gift of Julius Rosenwald to Chicago in its museum features and in part as to the building itself, supplementing by private philanthropy the public contribution to the building restoration proper.

In all of this development the thought of service to the recreational and cultural needs of the city had been dominant, and paralleling these major improvements the continuing development of new small parks went forward with additional fieldhouses built and put into service, as affording more intimate benefits to the masses of the people. Mayor Kelly had seen changes take place in the type of program operated in the parks and on the playgrounds of the system—the introduction of more of democracy among self-taught and self-sustaining groups, with less emphasis upon teaching, and more of emphasis on independent experimenting among the group members, and now that universal leisure presents itself in terms not of the idle hour, but rather of the idle half day, and our recreational institutions must serve not casual visitors, but whole communities, he voiced not only his own experience and deep interest in the recreational welfare of his city, but he expressed also the feeling of the entire city over which he now presides as Mayor, when he invited a Congress of the nation's thinkers and students to come this Autumn to Chicago, look over with us the facilities which we have, and advise with us in our pioneering in the new service to the spare-time life of our city.

In 1907 Chicago was host to the first Recreation Congress to be held—one of the history-making events in the recreation movement. And now Chicago invites the Twenty-first Recreation Congress to enjoy its hospitality and see the changes which have taken place in twenty-eight years. V. K. Brown, who for years was associated with the Chicago South Park System, tells us of some of the changes and innovations.

Chicago Offers Many Advantages

Chicago is, we think, a fortunate choice for holding a review and stock-taking convention. It is a representative industrial city, with the faults, the advantages and the possibilities implied by that fact. It is a city which has lately been galvanized into a progressive outlook by the fact that its Century of Progress Exposition was successfully carried through in the darkest days of the depression. Dramatizing man's triumph over difficulty, featuring the application of thoughtful study to immediate problems, reflecting the accomplishment of the scientific approach, the Exposition could not but be stimulating.

In its second year the Exposition management approached the municipal governments of Chicago, asking that they contribute exhibits. The Park Board at the moment was in the process of taking over and re-organizing the park services. The exhibit which the new Board installed was of a demonstration sort, featuring some of the newer types of recreational hobbies. There were exhibits of boys working on model airplanes, bird houses and metal engines; of girls making their own dolls, masks, and puppets; of women quilting, tooling leather, and engaged in fabric decoration in various arts-crafts. There was very little space given to athletics and sports, but considerable space devoted to weaving and to some of the old and new

One of the beautiful sights delegates to the Recreation Congress will see—the Japanese Garden in Jackson Park, the gift of the Japanese government

table games. With consolidation of the parks impending, visitors were asked to register their names, if interested residents of Chicago, at any of the booths which attracted them, in order that they might be advised later when club groups should be formed to undertake such activities in the parks near their homes.

The tremendous registration which resulted evidenced the public's readiness to undertake a new sort of recreational program. It proved to our satisfaction that locally, at least, there was a need of thinking in new terms if we were to meet the requirements of the new leisure, and when consolidation of the parks became a fact, under a restricted budget—since consolidation had been approved by the voter as a means of economy in public expenditure — we were faced not with a mere demand that we scale down our costs; we were confronted, rather, with the absolute necessity of building from the ground up a new organization, developing a new and much more comprehensive program than in the past, on a basis of expenditure below any point of economy which the major systems, at least, had ever in the past approximated.

This did not merely tend toward a gradual revision of program and organization; it demanded an entirely new program and organization, as a matter of absolute necessity. That program and organization has now had almost a year in which to prove or disprove itself. It has shattered all previous attendance records. Under the stimulus of doing a new and experimental work, the personnel of the organization has experienced a vitalizing of morale. Communities have reacted to the newer type of service in a fresh spirit of adventure, and if it was true that Chicago had, in 1907, something new in its fieldhouses to present to the Recreation Congress of that year, the various recreation systems of the present have also something new to present to the Congress in 1935. For Chicago, we believe, has passed through in a brief period of time something of a revolution in re-adapting its recreation service to the needs and to the conditions of the present.

The major part of the program of thirty years ago was physical action— the dance, and the spirit of play. No one need apologize for that fact; working long hours, communities of that day stood in desperate need of the spirit of play. People from various lands, newly arrived in America, found a deep spiritual significance in presenting to the American audiences at that time the characteristic dances of their former home land. Sport, game, and physical action, now as then, continues

(Continued on page 228)

Schlegel Park—A Gift to Reading

A city receives as a gift land and an old homestead where aged residents once played as little children

This fine old home with all its traditions will soon be serving the needs of a new era

In 1861 Solomon and Mary Schlegel purchased from the Peter Strohecker Estate a 51 acre farm. More than seventy years later their sons Edmund and Ordmon Schlegel, with their wives presented to the city for park, playground and recreational purposes a part of this tract amounting to over 23 acres as a memorial to their parents.

The property was originally bounded on the east by the Schuylkill River. A beautiful stream abounding with fish flowed through the center of it. The original homestead was a mecca for many citizens who walked or rode to the farm to drink the cool limestone waters and the fresh milk, and to eat home-made ice cream. Many of the older residents of the city are happy that this garden spot known to them in their childhood is now to be a public park.

The City of Reading in 1916 annexed the territory to the west of the Schuylkill River, now the Eighteenth Ward, and this tract was included in the area, thereby making it possible to become a park within the city limits.

The park, which is only a five minute ride from the main business section, will include a spring-fed pond of about two acres in which children will be able to sail small boats and which can be used for skating in winter. Adjacent to the pond there will be the children's play areas equipped with play apparatus.

Near the center of the park stands the old homestead and a fine large stone barn. These will be converted for use as an administration and storage building and possibly a field house or recreation center where meetings and social gatherings can be held.

For Outdoor Recreation

A gentle hillside at one side of the homestead will lend itself admirably for development as an outdoor theatre. The other side of the homestead, which runs up to and includes a knoll, the high point in the park, will be planted and set aside as a rest park and for small family picnic purposes. A high flat area at the extreme north end of the park will serve adult active recreation needs. Here a running track, baseball diamond, football gridiron and a battery of four tennis courts will eventually be provided. Automobile parking accommodations will be established in connection with these facilities and additional parking space will be available at the park center buildings.

The Reading park authorities are considering starting the construction work in the near future so that some of the new facilities will be available for use during the current year.

How One City Acquired Play Areas

Proving that there are more ways than one of solving the problem of more play space!

By RUTH SHERBURNE
Superintendent of Recreation
Glens Falls, New York

EIGHT YEARS AGO the City of Glens Falls did not own a single square foot of land dedicated to play purposes. Four of our six playgrounds, to be sure, were in school yards, always a satisfactory arrangement if space is adequate and friendly cooperation exists between the school and recreation departments, as fortunately is the case here. But the other two centers in the east section of town where no school sites were available, were simply unsightly vacant lots upon which we had merely squatter's rights. Unfortunately, as is frequently the case, this was the section of the community where need of play facilities and leadership was the greatest.

The Land Is Found

So we set about remedying the situation, and in our survey we found a beautiful twenty acre tract admirably situated to serve a neighborhood that seemed to be building up rapidly. The natural contours were excellent for our purposes and on the lower end was a large quarry pond, which, though exceedingly dangerous because of its depth and precipitous sides, nevertheless added beauty to the landscape and would be safe for skating. Quarrying had long since proved unprofitable, the Board of Health had prohibited the use of ice cut there, and the division of the property into building lots was not feasible because of the cost of blasting out cellars in a rock ledge lying only two or three feet below the surface. Nevertheless the elderly owner of the tract insisted upon the exhorbitant price of $11,500.

It was a glorious site for a playground and a number of attempts were made, but without success, to get options at a reasonable figure. Finally in 1929 the owner died and the City Planning Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, whose chairman happened to be the Superintendent of Recreation, decided the time had come to buy it. The land was appraised and the figure given by the bank was $6,500. Accordingly the committee met in executive session with the City Council, and a gentlemen's agreement was made that if the committee could get title to the property the Council would place a referendum on the ballot in November, 1929 for the purchase of the land. While this referendum was not legally necessary, everyone agreed that it would furnish excellent publicity and would tend to build up public sentiment for the playground work.

A Plan for Payment Is Devised

Immediately one of the members of the committee borrowed $6,500 at the bank and the note was signed by sixteen of the most prominent business men of the city. Armed with a check for this amount, the committee member in charge visited the attorney of the estate and offered him $6,500 for the entire tract. The transaction was closed immediately. The endorsers of the note then had an agreement drawn up by their attorney that they would hold this property until such time as the city took it over at exactly what they had paid for it plus taxes and carrying charges. Before the time for the referendum came, moreover, they bought another two acre playground the same way for $6,000, and on election day the voters determined, two to one, to acquire both tracts.

The people in the neighborhood of the larger area, which

Several city planners have urged that there is really just as much basis for requiring the setting aside of land for parks and playgrounds and open spaces as there is for setting aside land for streets when we plan the newer parts of our cities. Joseph Lee, commenting on these statements, has said: "In other words, it is just as important to live as it is to be able to go from place to place."

we call East Playground, were most enthusiastic over the acquisition of their playground, and from the very beginning they have done everything possible to cooperate with the Commission. During the winter of 1930 the Commission got rid of the unsightly old ice houses, stone crusher and other buildings used in the quarry and ice business by selling them for salvage. But this was not sufficient and early the next spring the people of the neighborhood planned a great work day and eighty men and older boys spent not only that entire day but many succeeding Saturday afternoons picking up, rooting out stumps, grading, seeding and planting shrubbery they brought from their own homes. As time has gone on the city has each year been able to do more and more toward the development of the place. A splendid regulation diamond and two softball diamonds have been laid out. An attractive little field house has grown out of the ruins of an old blacksmith's shop. A brook that was scarcely more than an open storm sewer running the entire width of the property has been directed into a pipe. A high fence was erected last year to protect the dangerous pond. Important grading has be accomplished through relief projects.

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

Fortunate indeed is the city which has within its limits, or near at hand, picnic places

In the meantime the people of the neighborhood have formed the East Neighborhood Association which now numbers more than two hundred men and women. Through field days, card parties and dances they have raised money for a number of different purposes in connection with the playground—equipping a men's baseball team, paying play leaders for a month when the Commission's funds were low, building on a little kitchen, and this last fall furnishing the materials for a beautiful chimney and fireplace in the field house constructed of stone quarried on the place.

More Land Secured

The only unfortunate feature about this beautiful area has been the fact that we have needed a strip of land 150 feet wide, extending 750 feet along our eastern boundary line, which cut us off from access to an important thoroughfare. Owning this land would not only give us the needed right of way and broaden out our field, but would prevent the possibility of our having, in time, a row of unsightly garages or sheds bordering our beautiful play area. From time to time efforts were made to buy these lots in the same way the original property had been purchased, but the owner, realizing we needed them, had held out on a price so high that no one would dream of paying it. Just before Christmas, however, we heard the property was for sale; the owner was hard up and willing to sell at a reasonable price. already there were other bidders. A friendly real estate man tipped us off to the situation.

The Superintendent of Recreation immediately signed an option personally and then went to the Neighborhood Association with the information. The people in this district are all working men and women, owners of their little homes and self-respecting citizens, but many are out of work at the present time. The $890.00 asked for the property seemed a large amount to raise, but without hesitation they shouldered the responsibility. Immediately one member offered to buy the property outright and let the Association buy it on a three years contract from him. This arrangement made it possible for the Association to get better terms than from the original owner. The Association has already paid $100.00 and the taxes, and by a series of parties has raised, in the

(Continued on page 229)

Music in a Public Recreation Department

By HARRY G. GLORE
Supervisor of Community Music
Public Recreation Commission
Cincinnati, Ohio

In connection with its work relief program for unemployed musicians, Cincinnati, Ohio, recently conducted a survey in an effort to get as complete a picture as possible of the city's organized group music activities. We present here some of the findings of the study as they relate to the program offered by the Public Recreation Commission through its Department of Community Music.

LAST FALL a survey of the city's music activities was conducted in Cincinnati, Ohio, as one part of Work Relief Project No. 31-F5-300 set up by the Hamilton County Emergency Relief Administration under the supervision of the Music Department of the Public Recreation Commission. The project was designed to give work of a constructive nature to unemployed professional musicians in Hamilton County. Other phases of the project were rehearsals for concerts, free public concerts, concerts in tax-exempt or tax-supported institutions, the organization and teaching of leisure-time classes for free group music instruction of underprivileged citizens, the organization and direction of recreational music activities, and the arranging and copying of music.

That there was a real need for such a fact-finding study and that it was of value to the community are self-evident. As an example, the Public Recreation Commission more than once during the past few years has felt the need for such information in the development of its program of permanent music activities. With the program definitely committed by the very set-up of the department to include cultural activities, and with a constantly shrinking budget during the past three years, at least, with which to meet ever increasing demands for service, a number of questions were constantly arising. "Are we spending what money we have to the best advantage?" "Are we duplicating the work, if not the function, of some other agency or group?" Questions such as these must surely have confronted other public and private agencies in our city. They could be answered only by a knowledge of what is being done and who is doing it. Hand in hand with these questions went the inquiries: "What music activities interest our citizens?" "How many such activities are there and where?" "How many people participate in the activities at least fairly regularly?"

We felt, too, that whether or not any conclusions we might attempt to draw from our facts and statistics were sound, the mere accumulation and publishing of the facts would be of real value to those in our community interested in music. Finally, granting that the study would prove of value, something would have been added to the sum and total of the knowledge of our city which would be tangible evidence of the worth of the work relief project, long after the free concerts have become pleasant memories, valuable as they have proved in adding to the pleasure of our citizens and in helping to make life for thousands a little more worth while.

Activities Conducted

In discussing the findings of the study in relation to the activities of the Public Recreation Commission, it is important to remember that a great many of the musical activities organized and supervised by the Department of Community Music are made possible by the assignment of musicians and music teachers to the department by the Emergency Relief Administration and the Ohio Emergency Schools Administration. In fact, more than one-half of the regular weekly music activities of the Commission are being conducted with leaders paid by these two relief agencies. The centralization of these activities under one head makes coordination possible and eliminates friction and duplication in a way which would be out of the question if each agency were proceeding separately. Moreover it reduces to a minimum the expense of operation for the relief agencies and takes advantage of the facilities of a regular branch of the city government with specialists trained for the work.

The entire personnel of the department is as follows:

- 1 supervisor of community music
- 16 part-time seasonal directors and accompanists
- 6 teachers paid by Ohio Emergency Schools Administration

57 musicians on FERA project No. 31-F5-300 (2 orchestras and leaders of community groups)
7 auxiliary organizations
74 volunteers

The regular program is set up with a view to permanency, with definite long-time policies and objectives back of it, and before it was augmented by the relief agencies called for permanent district orchestras and choruses in each high school district, meeting in the public high school buildings. These were to serve not only the high school graduate in adult life but also other members of the community as well. In addition, there is the Civic Orchestral Society, a non-professional symphonic orchestra to draw from the best amateurs in all parts of the city. The Cincinnati Choiristers is a mixed chorus meeting downtown. Then there are the choruses in the West End as well as choruses in Sayler Park, Cumminsville, Walnut Hills and Madisonville. This permanent set-up comprises at present ten adult choruses and nine adult orchestras meeting from October to April. Seven orchestras are white and two colored, while eight choruses are colored and two white.

In his Annual Report for 1934 Mr. Glore gives some supplementary figures and information. In 1933 there were 33 groups meeting regularly once a week. In 1934 there were 77 such groups. In March and April 1935 the number of weekly activities reached a peak of 108 classes and groups. Mr. Glore lays great stress on the fact that whatever success has been achieved in the rapid expansion of the music program in the past two years has, in his opinion, been due to the cooperation of local relief agencies in relating F. E. R. A. music projects so closely to the municipal recreation program and in placing them under the same supervision.

Summer orchestras are conducted along with the playground program not only for recreation but to give the children an opportunity to continue orchestra playing during the summer months when school is closed.

Community singing is handled by volunteer song leaders with the music department serving as a clearing house and supplying song sheets at cost. The department also serves as a consulting agency giving assistance wherever possible to other groups.

Of the auxiliary groups listed, the Cincinnati Municipal Music Advisory Council is the most important. It consists of the director of music in the public schools, the managing director of the May Festival Association, the director of education of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the head of the Theory Department of the College of Music, the dean of the College of Education of the University of Cincinnati a representative of the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations' Music Committee and the supervisor of community music who serves as secretary. This group meets with the supervisor and advises the department on all matters of important policy involving both the development of the program and the relations with other music agencies and organizations. It has one annual meeting in October, with such other meetings from time to time as are deemed necessary. The members are appointd by the Public Recreation Commission for two year terms.

Another important auxiliary of the Commission whose music committee renders valuable assistance in the promotion of the program among colored people, is the Citizens' Recreation Council.

The leadership supplied by the Ohio Emergency Schools Administration has been used to develop classes in history of music, voice, piano, harmony, sight singing, orchestra, chorus. These are in the direction of adult education but in the larger sense also recreation. They not only are leisure-time activities now; they are preparing several hundreds of people for a richer and fuller use of leisure. Again, who can say where education stops and recreation begins?

The classes conducted by musicians on work relief project No. 31-F5-300 are more varied than those set up under the Emergency Schools Administration. They include classes for underprivileged children as well as adults. Where the Emergency Schools classes are confined by the rules of the administration to adult education, project No. 31-F5-300 was organized and approved to allow activities of a recreational nature and work with children as well as adults.

"This year," states the Annual Report, "saw the most extensive program of free entertainment yet offered. The 89 programs the two F.E.R.A. orchestras played were given in 63 different places, and definite and careful thought was given the planning of programs so that they would be of the utmost value as well as good entertainment. They were of the following types: (1) Free dances for unemployed or people on relief; (2) Concerts for shut-ins and inmates of institutions for aged and orphans; (3) Concerts in schools correlated with the regular school program so as to have educational as well as entertainment values, and (4) Outdoor and indoor free public concerts."

(Continued on page 230)

The Place of Drama in Recreation

An answer to the question—"What type of drama belongs in the recreation program?"

By MABEL FOOTE HOBBS
National Recreation Association

THE REASON why community drama has been so very successful—and I do not know of a single community where, under proper organization, it has failed—is, perhaps, because it is not a new and startling idea but a very old one. The strolling players, the mummers, the Guilds of the early Renaissance are all the spiritual ancestors of the modern drama of the people. Drama has always been the most democratic of the arts so it is no wonder that it fits into the recreation program like an old shoe. Together with dancing and music it has always belonged to the people.

Over and over again I have found individuals both among group members and leaders who have been fairly antagonistic toward drama and who were completely won over to it when confronted with the argument of a well-directed community production. It has been amazing to watch the change that has come about in the last fifteen years. Perhaps nothing gives you quite such bird's-eye view of the country as a whole as a correspondence service. Our consultation service which is offered free of charge brings us letters from people in all parts of the country conducting every type of drama activity. Fifteen years ago we urged groups to include drama in their program; now we spend days and weeks reading plays and getting out lists to answer the question—"can you tell me a good play for my group to give?" Short plays, long plays, royalty plays, non-royalty plays, plays for the P.T.A. meeting, plays for the family to put on in the home to entertain the neighbors, children's plays, senior class plays and plays for women's clubs and men's clubs are all in demand today. People know what they want. The standards are high and today we check the best authors on the list and only regret that there aren't more of them.

Another inquiry which we frequently receive is: "how can I go about directing a play?" Workers without much experience but with a willingness to learn are constantly asking for guidance and we have succeeded in putting on paper a method of production which enables them to take the group through the first necessary steps toward a successful production. The little handful of letters that we received fifteen years ago has grown to six or seven thousand a year.

From Puppet Show to Little Theatre

In our contacts with recreation executives the question we are most frequently called upon to answer is—"what type of drama should a recreation department sponsor." There seems to be a strange idea that it should be very elementary drama; in fact the drama that belongs to the recreation department is generally called *dramatics*. The recreation department, it seems to me, should sponsor any phase which its finances and time permit—from the puppet show to the peak of amateur achievement—the Little Theatre. In the complete amateur drama program the Little Theatre is the goal toward which all drama effort is directed. When every phase of drama is under the same department, the child who takes part in a little playlet on the playground may look forward to belonging to the Little Theatre group if he can develop into a sufficiently skillful player. The Little Theatres represent the ultimate in non-professional drama and in a good many communities they are the only means of bringing the drama of the professional stage to the people.

To perform these difficult plays it is necessary to cultivate a group of experienced actors. And there is nothing undemocratic in the fact that these groups are rather small and exclusive.

Mrs. Hobbs discussed the question of drama in the recreation program before the members of the Municipal Training School for City and Village Officials which was held at Rochester, April 17th and 18th.

When the Little Theatre is under the sponsorship of the recreation department, however, the door is constantly kept open to new talent. Try-outs are held from time to time and the only requisite for membership is ability. It works out very satisfactorily on this basis because anyone will agree that it is no fun to play any game out of your class. A poor bridge player or tennis player doesn't enjoy playing with experts and the game is spoiled for everyone when he is admitted. It is just the same with drama. I recently talked with a young man who had studied for the professional theatre and played a few small parts. He was perfectly willing to work with an amateur group but when he tried it he found that he simply didn't fit in. Helen Ford Stafford has a little group of professional actors who play together constantly under her direction, just to "keep their hand in." Because they are all in the same class they are able to get something out of the work. Playing with actors who were less experienced would spoil the purpose of their work. So, in the Little Theatre the best of the community's talent is brought together, but under recreation leadership there is always an opportunity for the actor who has developed beyond his little club group to step over into the group of more experienced and talented players.

Where Plans Have Become Realities

This pleasant panorama of community drama is not just a fanciful idea. Miss Dorothy Enderis, recreation executive in Milwaukee, has proved beyond question that such a plan can work out. In eight years she has organized a splendid drama department from a few scattered groups of players. In 1928 a drama specialist was brought in and the work of organizing drama through the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools was started. There were only six groups at that time; now there are twenty-eight active drama organizations. A tournament is held each year and as many groups as care to may enter their plays. No try-out is necessary for membership in these organizations. An interest in drama is the only requirement. In addition to the small groups throughout the city a little theatre group known as the Milwaukee Players has been formed. This represents the cream of amateur talent and membership in this group is the goal of all members of the smaller groups. For a number of years one outstanding player from each tournament production was chosen for membership in the Milwaukee Players, but since this seemed too limiting a new plan has been adopted this year. Any member of other various smaller groups who has attended 75 per cent of his group meetings may try out for membership. The candidates meet the judges at a given time and are handed three short excerpts which they interpret. A finished production of "King Lear" by the Milwaukee Players last year represents the outgrowth of the movement begun six years ago.

During the same year that Miss Enderis was launching her program I met with a group in Glens Falls, New York, who were planning to start a community drama project under the leadership of Miss Ruth Sherburne, the recreation executive. Up until that time there were a number of independent groups producing plays in the various clubs and churches. But these plays were usually given for money making purposes and that fact interfered greatly with the type of play selected. The new drama organization has raised the standard of the productions and opened membership to anyone in the town who can qualify. After a trial of four years a permanent director, a local person, was employed. In a recent production the leading lady had never set foot on a stage before her try out. The Outing Club Players have given such excellent plays as *Little Father of the Wilderness, Mr. Pim Passes By* and *The Dover Road.* They have just closed their eighth season with a delightful performance of *Candlelight,* a play in which Leslie Howard and Gertrude Lawrence appeared on Broadway.

The York, Pennsylvania, Little Theatre is another interesting example of a recreation department project. In this case a paid director was brought in. This group has a good many members who are not interested in acting but who enjoy building scenery, making costumes and other back stage jobs so important to the success of the production. Under the management of Mr. Carl Glick, who is directing the group, a series of lectures is also conducted.

The Play Tournament

But in many communities it will not be feasible for the recreation department to suddenly assume the responsibility for a Little Theatre. There are, however, any number of opportunities to promote drama in your city. Since it is difficult to find a community where there are no drama groups, there is always the interesting possibility of bringing the groups already organized together in a

tournament which the department manages. The drama tournament has never been more successful than when under such a sponsor. This year the Rock Island, Illinois, Recreation Department will sponsor the eighth drama tournament. In Plainfield, New Jersey, the department will present the eleventh play contest. Lansing, Michigan, will hold its fifth. And in any number of other cities an annual one-act play tourney under the management of recreation commissions will be an important community event this spring.

Last November we received a request from a drama director who had just been assigned to the Recreation Department of Pontiac, Michigan. She wished to know how the department could contribute to a drama movement in her city. We suggested the tournament among other things and we just recently received a letter from her with a program of the first drama tournament sponsored by the Recreation Department. It had been a great success and was followed by a delightful banquet for the players. The tournament paid all expenses and the profits are to be used to establish a play library. The letter also stated that for the first time the Pontiac Civic Players, a fine group of actors, had affiliated itself with the Department.

Other Projects

The play library is an excellent by-product of the community drama movement and is a worth while undertaking for a recreation department. A few state university extension departments offer this service, but there is a great need for it in every community that has a drama program. The costume bureau and work shop are other projects that develop along with play production and that might well be sponsored by the department. An outstanding example of such a costume bureau is the one maintained by the San Francisco Recreation Commission.

Besides the tournament there is the civic pageant or the playground festival or circus that the recreation department may sponsor. New York's beautiful May Day celebration in Central Park is conducted every year by the Board of Education. Hundreds of school children take part in this charming festival. The play circuit is another excellent project. Neighboring communities exchange plays or a group may take its play to several towns within a county. The outdoor theatre functions successfully in several localities during the summer months under recreation department management.

Children's Drama

But if all these things seem impossible to you; if your deflated budget and small staff would not permit any of them, there is still a very logical and simple way to begin. I am referring to children's drama. It seems to me that the real secret of a successful amateur drama program lies in starting with the children and carrying them straight through until they form the nucleus of your Little Theatre group. Children of nine and ten are ready for drama but very little has been given them. They have taken part in simple dramatizations and festivals, but in only a few cities has the work of giving them formal drama been undertaken. We all know that for some years the high schools have been producing Broadway successes and I believe that these productions show a tremendous need for formal drama before the high school years are reached. Young people who have spent the elementary and intermediate grade years in informal drama find it difficult to assume the burden of a highly professional play. When formal drama is begun at the age of nine, competent players and directors naturally develop, and as the young people advance the community program becomes unified.

This idea has been carried out with notable success in Greater New York where the Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs are all conducting splendid children's drama programs. I have always felt this achievement a striking example of a city-wide children's drama program developed through a city department's own leaders—a method which I strongly favor. About five years ago playground directors of the Park Department attended special courses in children's drama and began the work on their own playgrounds. For two years these new drama directors were supervised. From time to time short supplementary courses were held in one borough or another.

Now they are carrying on the work independently. In checking up this spring I learned that a hundred plays were presented by twenty Brooklyn playgrounds during the last season. Since the first of February children from playgrounds of Manhattan have been producing six plays every Saturday morning to enthusiastic audiences at one of the recreation centers. In the Bronx four festivals in which all playgrounds took part were presented last season. One was given on the occasion of the opening of a new ground with a swimming

(Continued on page 230)

Blue Mound Banishes the Depression Blues

By CHARLES BRADLEY

The story of a rural community in central Illinois which lifted itself out of the despondency and gloom in which the nation as a whole and agricultural communities in particular had been living for five years, is told by Charles Bradley, hardware merchant. Mr. Bradley, director of the band, is one of the active leaders in this remarkable community project which was developed so successfully last summer and which is being continued this year.

THIS LITTLE community of 817 souls certainly never expected to entertain between 40,000 and 50,000 visitors during the sixteen consecutive Wednesday nights when we planned, in the winter months preceding, for our little open air theatre in the village park.

No one was more astonished at the amazing popularity of this venture, planned for the entertainment of the home folks by the home folks than those who sat around the old cannon stove in the back part of the hardware store in February of 1934 and discussed its possibilities.

This town of Blue Mound, Illinois, located in the heart of what is known as the country's greatest corn producing area, had passed through the period of 13 cent corn, eight cent oats and two dollar hogs. Even good crops did not yield enough money to pay the taxes, not to mention rent for the landlord or a decent living for the tenant who had put in a full year of work with no actual return for himself and his family. With the return of higher prices came the two worst years of drought that had struck this area in a half century.

Things had been pretty bad throughout that winter. We are a wholly agricultural community. There isn't an industry in the town—just the grain elevator, the bank and the usual stores and filling stations found in the rural village of the middle west. The surrounding country is one of rich black soil, usually prosperous in normal times, but when it took a load of corn to buy a pair of shoes, three bushels of oats to get into a movie and a 250 pound hog to buy a hat there wasn't much business. Then had followed the two dry years when crops had failed.

Spirits were low, very low, in our town during the winter of 1933-34. When Charles Worthan, once mayor of the village and a former professional showman who was then running a filling station, came into the hardware store that February afternoon and suggested that it was time to do something to get the village out of its mental dumps, nail kegs were upturned about the old stove and the subject talked over.

We had had concerts by the village band but interest in them had petered out. Free movies were tried, but the movies we could afford to get were not up to the taste of the community and that flopped.

The village has a fine little park with great towering trees in it. Why not, it was suggested, promote a project for the community to be staged under the trees in that park during the coming summer? And so the idea of the out-door theatre was born in that discussion around the old stove in the rear of the store. We would see if we could not do something to break the community of its five year habit of persistently looking down its nose.

A twenty-five piece band was organized, practice was faithfully carried on throughout the spring and programs, with the band as the continuity feature, were gradually developed. As the plan slowly took shape more and more members of the community became interested and more and more nail kegs were upturned for seats at the conferences which continued about the stove in the store.

A stage was built in the park by the men of the village. The simple properties to be used on it were constructed in the rear of the hardware store by men who worked far into the night. The Wabash railroad gave us old railroad ties which we used for uprights (by cutting them in half) for the few seats we set up for the fathers and mothers who might attend the entertainments we were planning to offer. The youngsters would probably run about the park anyway, and we estimated that the 200 seats we were providing would be ample.

The telephone company gave us the poles on which to mount the flood lights and a

In the band are eleven farmers, a grain dealer, a laborer, two school superintendents, a dentist, a Farm Bureau official, the rural mail carrier, an attendant at a filling station, a mule driver in a coal mine, a bank cashier and a plumber's helper

generous farmer told us we might have the steel tower of his unused windmill pump on which to set up our spot lighting equipment. This was placed about 100 feet in front of the stage. All the work was done by volunteers of the community and the stage was built in a grove of beautiful trees which overhang it with long swinging branches.

On only one thing did we spend money. We employed an expert lighting engineer to design and install the lighting equipment for the stage with the result that the illumination of the participants in the program was perfect, with floods, spots, plain and tinted, and with concealed lighting for the music racks of the band. With this exception every bit of the work was done by the men of the village, for the idea that we would not permit the depression to ruin us mentally and emotionally, whatever it may have done to us financially, had taken hold.

What we thought would be our major problem turned out to be the one most easily solved. We had no comprehension of the talent available in the town and its immediate environs. After it was thoroughly understood that this was a home idea to be carried through *by* home folks *for* home folks, talent, trained and untrained, was uncovered. This was to be a home entertainment with no charge for anyone who cared to attend and no pay for those who took part.

How completely this series of evenings became a community affair will be understood when it is realized that during the sixteen Wednesday nights on which programs were given more than 400 different members of the community took part in some of the features given. On only one night, "Neighborhood Night," when towns from which hundreds of visitors had been coming to Blue Mound each Wednesday, were invited to produce a stunt, were others asked to take part. For that night Decatur sent down its Municipal Players and other neighboring towns furnished skits or acts for a full night's program.

The program remains and will remain, if the present group has its way, strictly a home affair using home talent. We will improve it, we think, as we gain experience, but we do not expect ever again to have the great thrill which we had last summer when, expecting to entertain a few hundred of the village folk, we looked out over audiences which reached as many as 7,000 persons. The members of the local post, American Legion, acted as traffic control officers and with as high as 1,800 automobiles parked in the village at entertainments it is evident that this traffic control was very necessary.

(Continued on page 230)

Good Times at a Girls' Camp

By GENE GRUBB

WITH MUCH gayety and merriment stockings of all sorts, colors and sizes, are hung around the glowing fireplace in this spacious rustic hall. For this is Christmas eve in 1934; not celebrated on December twenty-fifth, but July twenty-fifth at the National Camp Fire Girls' Camp in the Ramapo Mountains near Arden, New York.

Christmas in July

All mystery and wonder surround this annual event. Girls scamper off to bed before taps, holding tightly to loose and dangling belts from bath robes and pajamas. Only the dull "Croak!" "Croak!" of the bullfrog breaks the stillness of the night as all the children quiet down ready for a sound sleep under heavy woolen blankets. Suddenly a beautiful harmony of voices is heard singing the Christmas carols. Now softly, then louder and louder, finally dying away in the distance. Camp "Akiwa" and "Talaulak" are sound asleep long before the last echo has been lost in the mountains.

In the morning everyone jumps out of bed and scampers to the spacious log hall to poke around in bulging stockings to see what Santa has bestowed on her. A sucker, nut cookies, juicy red apples, oranges, plums and other delicacies are brought forth. While munching an apple or a plum, the early risers, clothed in bathrobes and pajamas and chattering like blackbirds, gather on the open air breakfast porch.

Camp Chores

It is a cool but sunshiny morning and everyone has a keen appetite. No one hesitates to eat the cereal she dislikes at home. All eagerly drink the hot cocoa; warm toast and bacon follow.

After breakfast all hurry to dress, make their own beds and clean their cabins before time for camp chores. "What are camp chores?" asks a twelve year old Japanese girl, a new camper. A dark-eyed Jewess of her own age satisfies her curiosity by answering, "Cleaning lamps and lanterns, picking up paper and other litter about camp, scrubbing the wash house, gathering wood for the council fires and cleaning the guest lodge." Off they dash, each to her special duty.

When the chores are over the Camp Fire Girls are ready for their twenty minute swim. Of course the swimming counselor is quite the most popular person in camp. While the girls have the fun of splashing and playing games, they enjoy formal instruction in swimming, too, and many become excellent swimmers in a surprisingly short time. A shrill whistle calls everyone out; for now it is time to dress for the Christmas dinner, with a real turkey, plum pudding dinner with all the trimmings. A miniature tree stands in the center of each of the twelve tables with a star and a Santa shining and nodding from the top of the tree. Thus Christmas passes at Camp Akiwa.

Activities of All Kinds

Another event follows the Yuletide celebration which is enjoyed just as much—the treasure hunt by the pirates, an exciting event. Late in the afternoon these Camp Fire maidens are hunting through boxes, suit cases and wardrobes for costumes for pirates. In the meantime counselors are mysteriously and secretly scanning trails and marking lanes. After supper, when duties are over, each camper hastens to her cabin and very soon a great transformation takes place! Black eyes and lowering brows appear from under turbans and caps. Imitation swords and many a cutlass dangle from belts. The search begins and all the priates start from the same place. "Look under a flat rock at the flagpole," is the first clue. The pirates make a mad rush for the designated spot and after much scrambling a dark, crumbled note is uncovered. It reads, "Go to the south end of the bridge at the brook for further directions." A crudely drawn finger points to a secret passage way along the trail. The pirates are an excited group. Treasure unknown is at

"Youth craves adventure as the sparks fly upward; and this need, too, is fortunately met by the summer camp, while suppressing that element of risk and danger inseparable from the uncensored outings of the inexperienced."—From *A Summer at Camp* in *Child Welfare,* May, 1933.

the end of the trail. Sign after sign leads them on until, behold a peculiar string attracts their attention! They follow it, and down under a low overhanging rock—the treasure! A bag of candy bars, apples and oranges—enough for all.

The evening of the following day is warm and bright with moonlight when the Camp Fire maidens take to the boats. Each boat is filled with campers in care of two counselors. Slowly the boats glide towards the middle of the lake and soon the lake is spotted with black moving objects. Well-known camp songs come floating over the water, from different parts of the lake, to those gathered on the dock. As the stars come out one by one, the singing from the lake gradually dies away. To the listeners comes the sound of dipping oars and the bullfrogs resume their interrupted chorus.

Bradly Mountain towers above us gigantic and powerful, as if guarding the little lake at its foot. The great green mass of foliage that covers its slopes looks black in the bright moonlight. The dark and light shadows on the lake, the rhythm of the mountains, an occasional quiver from the lake, a flicker of light from a camp fire across the water add a repose to the scene which makes the end of the day one of peacefulness and rest. The campers leave their boats and climb the hillside to their cabins.

Tomorrow is Mary's birthday and a grand party is planned for her as well as the rest who have a birthday during this camping session. Miss Esther, the colored cook, makes the birthday cakes. Each of the twelve tables has place cards, a souvenir for everyone and a tiny doll. How lucky are the campers who have birthdays here, for never can they have so many and interesting guests at home! Some have come from foreign lands.

"Whether we live in the city or in the country, nothing so re-creates us as a return to the unspoiled variety of the hills and plains, the woods and waters."

Morning Assemblies and Cabin Suppers

Morning assemblies at nine-thirty are a treat. On warm sunshiny mornings, all campers assemble on the dock, but if it is cool they meet in the lodge before the crackling wood fire where the nature counselor tells them the story of the muskrat, the snake and the frog; the music counselor teaches them new songs that they will sing in camp and also back home in the city.

The cabin suppers are a delight. On Sunday afternoon, after an enjoyable hike along a mysterious shady trail, the campers return hungry, and ready for the many good things to eat which are waiting them. Egg, nut and raisin sandwiches, chocolate cookies, apples and oranges followed by hot cocoa, make a Sunday night supper one to be eagerly waited for from week to week. The lunches are taken to each cabin and after eating, the campers dressed for slumber, snuggle down in bed ready for the story the cabin counselor has selected for them.

This morning is "topsy-turvy" day. The day we have dinner in the morning and breakfast at night. Twelve-year-old Judith becomes the camp director; Helen is the swimming counselor, and she has a group of assistants. Similarly other transformations take place and new handcraft counselors appear from among the campers. The girls have become the counselors and the counselors the girls. Each plays her part to the enjoyment of all. All are installed in office and then the fun begins. A visitor arriving in camp to see the director is quite baffled at first by having to converse with many supposed counselors before reaching her, but she enjoys her trip much more because she has come to camp on the day so much fun was in progress.

Overnight Trips

Summer camping is not complete without an overnight trip. Late in the afternoon ten or twelve campers who wish to spend the night under the open sky carry their blankets and ponchos to the great open hall. Here they roll their sleeping necessities in their ponchos. The blankets are spread out on the floor and then smoothly and evenly rolled into a long roll which can be tied with a heavy string and thrown over the shoulders. Just before dusk a line of moving figures wind along the trail and arrive at the overnight camping site in time to select as comfortable a spot as possible for their beds before darkness sets in. A great pile of wood and brush is gathered ready for the morning fire. By dark the overnight hikers, warmly dressed, have crawled into their blankets and ponchos. A small stone or twig under a campers bed may require a little adjusting, but soon everyone is comfortably settled for the night. A little moving or turning of the sleepers, or perhaps the cry of a nightbird are the only sounds until the shrill "Jay!" "Jay!" at daybreak arouses everyone. With a little yawning, stretching and jumping about to relieve cramped muscles the sleepers come to life.

One group builds the fire, while others cut sticks for making toast, prepare the cocoa, set the table such as nature provides. How good this hot breakfast tastes, for the morning air on the mountain is thin and sharp! By nine o'clock all dishes are packed and ponchos are thrown over their shoulders ready to take the trail back down the mountain side.

Such incidents are a few of the daily and weekly events at the Camp Fire Girls Camp, where the girls are not preparing to live but are living.

The fourteen days of the camp session pass quickly, and packing for home begins for the one period camper. Suit cases and boxes are filled to overflowing with clothes, kodaks, flashlights and other camping necessities. But there must be found room for the new nature booklet, leather purse, bookends, whistlecord and many other things made in handcraft and nature classes.

The bus arrives to take the first session campers back to the city. It's a happy, tanned, husky group of little campers that clambers into the bus. After the baggage has been safely stowed away and noses counted to make sure that no one has been left behind, the bus starts down the long mountain side back to the city. Cheers and camp songs ring out as the bus speeds along the highway, telling of good times, good campers, and the hope that next summer they may return again to Bear Mountain.

"I would encourage every one of you to develop a new hobby, to cultivate hiking or gardening. Go camping if you get a chance, even if you have to put up a tent in your back yard. Hike every chance you get. Play a game out-of-doors, if your work is indoors. Watch people go camping, hiking, gardening; play traveling, if that makes you happy, but my advice is, 'Get out of the grandstand and into the game.' "—*Elbert K. Fretwell.*

A Community Camp

By J. M. GROVES
President
Inter-Service Clubs' Committee, Inc.
New Haven, Connecticut

White birches, hemlocks and cedars make a beautiful setting for the tents at Camp Cedarcrest

THE CITY of New Haven is attractive to visitors and residents not only because of its university atmosphere, historic interest and the charm of its parks and home sections, but also because in a fifteen-minute drive one can get out into regions of wild beauty suggestive of the mountains and wilderness.

In such a spot, only seven miles from the central Green, the service clubs of New Haven have maintained since 1925 a well-equipped camp for boys and girls who cannot afford to go to distant camps. Camp Cedarcrest is open without charge to any group of youngsters for a one to three nights' stay, on application from the group leader. Boys' and girls' weeks alternate throughout the season. Day campers or picnickers are also received in numbers, and outings of young people and adults are encouraged when these do not interfere with camping arrangements for the under-privileged children for whom the camp is primarily intended. The Civitan, Exchange, Kiwanis, Lions, Probus and Rotary clubs cooperate in support of the project, the property title being held by the Inter-Service Clubs' Committee, Inc.

The camp site of nine acres is in the township of Orange, a half-mile from the New Haven-Derby turnpike. Except for an entrance parking space and the sunny playfield, the area is heavily wooded with hemlock, gray birch and red cedar, and other forested tracts border it on two sides. Entering between rough stone pillars over-arched by unfinished cedar, one sees at first only the camp director's cabin under great trees beyond the open parking area. The winding Wepawaug River, rich in natural beauty and historic lore, tumbles over a dam beyond the cabin. The dam makes a good swimming pool and a sand beach has been created artificially. Upstream to the right are picnic areas with fireplaces in open woods. Below the dam the stream runs through a rocky ravine zigzagging picturesquely under big hemlocks.

Facilities

Crossing the Wepawaug on a rustic bridge built over the dam by Exchange Club members with their own hands, the visitor climbs a flight of steps up the steep wooded bank to the camping area on high and nearly level ground. If one arrives near meal time, groups of campers will be seen preparing their meal at army field kitchens set on permanent stone arches and protected from rain but open on all sides. The dining tables and benches nearby are also roofed over. An enormous ice box, donated by a Rotarian who had used it in employes' quarters at his brickyard, has room for all campers' supplies. Water taps are conveniently located. The tents are partly shaded, partly open to sunlight from the

adjoining playground. Permanent raised wood floors are used with sides of wood up to the screen wire. Pyramidal khaki tent roofs of army type are supported by a wood frame. Each tent holds eight cots. Six tents have so far been erected. Tents, as well as grounds, are electric lighted, a recent improvement all labor and materials for which were contributed by service club members.

The athletic field was graded and seeded by the Civitan Club which also donated a bubbler at one side. It is large enough for soft ball. Volley ball, quoits and "tether ball" spaces are provided near by. A massive flag staff and memorial tablet set in a boulder were dedicated recently as a memorial to Frank R. Lawrence, former principal of the Boardman Trade School, active member of the Lions' Club and a great worker for the camp. The staff is at the farther side of the play field in a setting of stately cedars.

A sizable recreation building provides a central hall with a large stone fireplace. At one end is a kitchen and at the other end are two good sized sleeping rooms used for winter camping and as overflow space during the summer season. This building was created by work-relief labor, the service clubs furnishing materials, transportation and hot lunches. It is used by campers for rainy day recreation and evening affairs, and occasionally by the service clubs and other adult groups.

The sanitary facilities are excellent, modern flush toilets in adequate number being provided in separate quarters for boys and girls, with septic tank disposal.

An attractive feature of the camp scene is a large outdoor stone fireplace built by the Exchange Club on a sightly point which juts out into the river. Nature trails follow the stream and by courtesy of adjoining property owners lead off through the woods in several directions. The Wepawaug has all the natural "makings" of a good brook trout stream and still affords sport to campers and an occasional adult angler.

Leadership

The camp has been in charge of a resident director under supervision of the New Haven Recreation Commission until this municipal bureau was discontinued, and is now under the City Parks Department. It thus becomes in a sense an extension of New Haven's excellent park system, affording the city's needy children a "breather" in the open country. Campers bring food and blankets. Everything else is supplied by the camp. If the children are unable to bring any food or to pay their two-token fare to camp, the need is met by the service clubs or a sponsoring social agency. Through the American Red Cross, 150 blankets have been given for use in cases where the home cannot spare any bedding.

Regular campers during the recent summer season, June 1st to September 3rd, numbered 1,327. In addition, attendance of picnickers and visitors was over 3,000 and the past fall and winter season was marked by an increased amount of winter camping.

During the past two seasons, an interesting extension of the camp's influence has come through the bringing to Cedarcrest of groups from the Connecticut School for Boys, the state disciplinary institution for younger boys, at Meriden. These brief vacations, rewards for good conduct, have been keenly enjoyed and the visitors have been exemplary camp citizens.

The camp director's salary and the other items of the camp budget are the direct responsibility of the service clubs' committee, financed by annual appropriations from the several clubs, supplemented by special gifts. The town of Orange abates taxes on the property, in appreciation of this courtesy Orange young people are welcome to swim at the camp each afternoon. In a similarly cooperative spirit, the Orange Water Company remits the water charge for showers and other outlets. An annual inspection trip and field day brings service club members out to see the project they are supporting and promotes inter-club acquaintance and good fellowship.

The close of Cedarcrest's sixth year as a developed camp site finds the facilities made available by the New Haven service club members on a higher plane than ever before. Bit by bit these clubs have added to the variety and completeness of the opportunities for enjoyment at the camp. Each year sees some needed addition to the equipment for the comfort, safety and health of the boys and girls who keep the woodlands echoing with their shouts and laughter.

The end result is not merely to provide a glorious vacation

(Continued on page 230)

A number of American cities have public vacation camps maintained by departments of recreation. In some cities an individual service club is responsible for a camp. New Haven, according to Mr. Groves, is the one city in which a number of service clubs have united to establish and support a camp for the city's youth. Here six different clubs are cooperating.

WORLD AT PLAY

Playground Clubs Serve Their Communities

THE Playground and Recreation Commission of Alton, Illinois, has found most helpful the activities of the playground dads' clubs, mothers' clubs, booster clubs, and young men's clubs associated with the playground. Here are a few of their activities during the year ending March 1, 1935, according to the Commission's annual report: Water Tower Dads improved floodlights, painted the shelter house, secured bricks and sand for sidewalks, purchased a slide, built a driveway and heated the building for the winter. Fathers at Hellrung put a furnace in their shelter house, heated the building, and are completing the structure. Milton Dads sponsored the entire summer playground program, while Horace Mann directed the backstop for their ball diamond; Salu Park fathers furnished transportation for the children, Johnson Street aided the directors on the ground; East End sponsored the Sunday program and helped build a storage building, and the young men's clubs at all of the centers helped in every way possible to improve conditions.

Instruction in Sports Meets Need

ONE of the activities of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission is the teaching of golf. During February, 1,190 different Cincinnatians took beginner's golf lessons. Of this number 420 were adults connected with commercial concerns and 770 were students in attendance at three public and three parochial high schools. Six hundred and five residents of the city had instruction in beginner's tennis.

A New Swimming Pool in Arizona

THE Safford, Arizona, municipal park and swimming pool project was initiated in November, 1933, as a CWA project, with a local American Legion Post sponsoring the construction. The four acre tract of land in connection with the pool and park was donated by the Graham County Board of Supervisors to the Swift-Murphy Post of the American Legion, and an allotment of $25,500 was approved by the CWA for the construction of the pool and park. On April 1, 1934, the pool was incomplete when orders were received to stop work under the CWA. Through the State ERA a sum of $2,688 for labor to complete the project was secured. The local American Legion Post raised $1,750 to buy necessary materials, and the pool was opened July 1, 1934. Located in a desert country, it was necessary to develop a water supply by underground pumping. Fortunately a never ending supply of water was encountered at the shallow depth of 40 feet directly in the location of the pool which is easily emptied by an underground passage to the park where the surplus water is used to water the lawn. As water is very scarce, it is necessary to conserve all the avail-

able supply. The pool measures 50 by 100 feet and ranges in depth from 3 to 11 feet. The only swimming pool available for approximately 10,000 people; during the past year it was patronized by 400 boys and girls each twenty-four hours.

A Pet and Hobby Show in Ann Arbor—On April 26th the Kiwanis Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan, sponsored a pet and hobby show at the Yost Field House. There were three departments—(a) collections; (b) crafts and arts, including handicraft and household arts; (c) pets. Special features included demonstrations of workmanship in arts and crafts held during the day and an exhibition of the stunts and tricks of the pets.

Public Forums in Springfield—A very interesting series of forums have been conducted in Springfield, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education. More than 1,000 people attend each of the discussions which have to do with social, political, economic and cultural conditions. A presentation of some of the phases of Russian life and literature filled the municipal auditorium.

Summer Schools in Detroit—This summer the Board of Education of Detroit, Michigan, is opening a number of summer schools as an expansion of non-credit, non-promotion or leisure-time activities. In this division there will be no set course of study, no program, no rigid entrance requirements, no grading or testing, and attendance will be left entirely to the pupil. Groups of twenty-five will be formed on a basis of grade age, for one, two or three periods per day, at a charge of $4.00 per period through eight weeks. There will be play schools for pupils from kindergarten through grade 8 with programs made up of music and dramatization, hikes, games, supervised play, hand work, art, nature study, trips, readings, penmanship and spelling, and story-telling.

Hobby and exploratory classes will be organized in schools listing grades 9 upwards where the summer school principal can obtain use of suitable rooms and facilities. Among the projects contemplated are art, dramatics, wood work, clothing, foods, chemistry, typewriting, gymnasium play or outdoor games. Music classes in band or orchestras and instruments of the orchestra including violins, will be formed in nine schools. The cost per subject will be $2.00.

Picnic Activities—A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation, Pontiac, Michigan, writes that the Department of Recreation has available additional copies of an eight page mimeographed statement on picnic organization and activities. He will be glad to send copies to anyone remitting six cents in stamps. Mr. Genter may be addressed care of the Department of Recreation, Pontiac.

A Splendid Legacy—The National Recreation Association congratulates the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain on the receipt of a £10,000 legacy from Lord Riddell.

A Visit from Seumas MacManus—The Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission with the Cincinnati Story League sponsored a visit from Seumas MacManus, the great Irish poet, humorist, story-teller and playwright. A lecture and story-telling hour was held for four nights—April 29th-May 2nd. In addition, Mr. MacManus spoke and told stories at four high schools and one of the literary clubs. "We were simply fascinated," writes Miss Mabel Madden, Supervisor of Community Activities, "by his stories and his manner of telling them."

The Hobby Round-Up—From May 1st to 11th, Commerce Hall, Port Authority Building, New York City, was the scene of an interesting Hobby Round-Up held under the auspices of the Leisure League of America of which James S. Stanley is president. There were hobbies of all kinds presented and a number of organizations had exhibits. One of the most interesting sections of the exhibit was that showing the hobbies of a number of outstanding citizens.

The New Leisure

(Continued from page 189)

"Tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot! Had they heard? The horse-hoofs ringing clear;
Tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot, in the distance? Were they deaf that they did not hear?
Down the ribbon of moonlight, over the brow of the hill,
The highway man came riding, riding, riding,
The red-coats looked to their priming! She stood up straight and still;"

can know the deep joy and fulfillment which life holds for a human being.

But it is through religion that the deepest aspirations of man are released. If recreation is a way of life, then religion is the acme of it.

Churches are the natural social centers. I dropped in one evening recently to see a Catholic priest who is a dear friend of mine. I found a crowd of men playing bridge with the priest, playing with the best of them. In contrast I recall the church of my boyhood, a place for long and solemn faces. I laughed once in Sunday-school and was severely rebuked by my teacher. Now we know that the church-house is a place for joy and happiness. I believe that an association should be established between wonder and reverence and joyousness. Such habits formed during formative years remain through life.

During the Christmas holidays the students at Park School dramatized the old story of the ringing of the chimes which epitomized for me the relationship between school, play and worship. During the last act the assembly room, almost by a miracle it seemed, was transformed into a cathedral with glowing windows, robed choir and resplendent altar. A little child stumbled toward the altar with her gift of pennies and then the chimes rang. Somehow, it caught up beauty and worship into a chalice.

The church is also much concerned with leisure because, as Rabbi Hillel Silver has pointed out, the church knows that there can be no culture, no civilization, hardly religion itself without leisure. Culture requires leisure. What people do with their leisure is important. Are they amusing themselves simply, or are they enriching lives. A deeper spiritual being comes from the creative use of leisure.

When You're Making Tin Can Toys

(Continued from page 191)

Drop small pieces of self fluxing solder on the inside of the spout where it meets the can, holding the can in a horizontal position. Apply heat from an alcohol lamp along the outside of the spout until the solder flows; turn the can over and repeat the operation along the other edge of the spout. It is possible to make a very neat joint by this method. A lid can easily be made by using the top of a larger can with a handle soldered to the top of this lid.

A Sand Bucket

A very acceptable sand bucket can be made from a No. 2½ can, or a larger size if desired, by soldering wire loops to receive the handle the same as described for the stew kettle, the handle to be made from a piece of wire from a coat hanger.

To accompany this bucket a scoop made from a smaller can is desirable. To make this scoop, sketch with a pencil on the outside of the can a line where you wish to cut away the tin. This should be an even flowing curved line. The best tool, and really the only tool, I have found to cut this curved line around the can is what I call a pair of duck-bill snips. (Those I have are branded Pexto.) After this cut has been made the sharp edge should be taken off with a file. Now make a handle of a proper size by the same method as that previously described and solder the handle to the end of this scoop or what was the bottom of the can.

A Toy Roaster

A very realistic toy roaster like the one in the illustration can be made from two small sardine cans. Make handles as described for the stew kettle and shown in detail A so that the handles on the top half of the roaster fit neatly inside the

DEVICES THAT ENDURE

ENDURING strength and utmost safety are designed and built into all Louden Equipment. Here, at modest cost, is a large and varied line of playground, beach, pool and gym equipment . . . many items of exclusive Louden design. Long experienced engineers will gladly give recommendations, specifications and estimates covering the requirements of your location. A new free book full of interesting and valuable information is just off the press. A copy is yours for asking. Write today.

LOUDEN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

J.E. PORTER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY • OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

You Will Enjoy
THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
A Journal of Community Religion
RICHARD E. SHIELDS, *Editor*

BUILDS COMMUNITY GOODWILL

Contributing Editors: Frederick B. Fisher, Burris Jenkins, Orvis F. Jordan, W. J. Lhamon, N. A. McCune, Joseph Myers,, E. Tallmadge Root, John R. Scotford, R. Carl Stoll, Alva W. Taylor, Carl S. Weist.

How to Unite Churches . . . The Community Church Movement . . . Vital News . . . Religious Digest
ILLUSTRATED
One Year $1.00 **Three Years $2.50**

Published by
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH WORKERS, U. S. A.
77 West Washington Street, Chicago

handles on the lower half. The top half may also have a handle such as shown in the illustration, which should be made in the same way as the handle to the lid of the stew kettle.

These toys when coated with enamel are very attractive. The inside should be either white or aluminum. As the so-called "tin" from which cans are made is nothing more than thin steel with a thin coating of tin they will rust where the tin is worn off or scratched, unless coated with some material. There are, however, three or more grades of tin, and the better cans such as are used by one concern in putting up pop corn have a very durable coating of tin.

Something About Marionettes and Their History

(Continued from page 193)

Their great vogue, together with this apparent leniency on the part of the Church, did not at all add to their popularity with the actors on the legitimate stage, who looked down on the puppets and called them "miseries, both dangerous and demoralizing." The legitimate stage actors were jealous of the puppets because they thought their proceeds were being reduced through competition, and their dislike finally became too strong for the puppets to combat, clever as the puppets were at defending themselves with biting satires at the expense of the actors. In England the company of Drury Lane demanded the puppet theatres be closed, while in France the actors succeeded in driving the puppet showmen to the markets in the Parisian suburbs. Due to the actors, puppet showmen were not permitted to produce plays with dialogue; only monologues were allowed, and even they could not be spoken in the natural voice, but had to be distorted by means of the "sifflet pratique." This is a small, flat whistle, held between the roof of the mouth and the tongue, and even today, some modern Punch and Judy showmen use this method to impart the squeaky falsetto voice associated with Punch. There is always the danger that this whistle may be swallowed in the excitement of a tense moment, even by the most proficient!

Among Our Folks

FRIENDS of Clark W. Hetherington will all rejoice to hear that on June 8th he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from the University of Southern California.

On June 10th Dorothy Enderis, Assistant to Superintendent in Charge of Extension Department, Milwaukee Public Schools, received an honorary M.A. degree from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. In conferring the degree Dr. Wriston said:

"Because you have brought to the increasingly significant problem of leisure activity profound sympathy, prophetic vision, administrative skill and great wisdom, we are glad to recognize your achievements, and by the authority vested in me I confer upon you the degree of *Master of Arts, honoris causa,* and admit you to all its rights and privileges."

In April, after twenty-five years of continuous service in the playground movement of Hamilton, Canada, Charles Peebles retired from active service. Members of the Recreation Commission presented him with an illuminated address thanking him on behalf of the mothers, fathers and children of the City of Hamilton for work well done. From 1911 to 1931 Mr. Peebles held office as secretary, as treasurer, as vice-president and as president of the Hamilton Playground Association and from that date to 1935 as chairman of the Playground Commission which replaced the Playground Association. Mr. Peebles was elected an honorary life member of the Commission.

Mrs. Chester G. Marsh, formerly director of the Westchester County Workshop maintained by the Westchester County Recreation Commission in the County Building at White Plains, New York, has resigned that position to serve as Director of Arts and Crafts for the Girl Scouts, beginning June first. Mrs. Marsh was connected with the Westchester County Recreation Commission for twelve years, being its first executive. For five years she directed the Workshop.

Seaman F. Northrup

Judge SEAMAN F. NORTHRUP, who died in May, for ten years served as a district representative of the National Recreation Association. Cheerful and courageous at all times, he gave himself unstintingly to his work. No one could persuade him to limit his hours or conserve his strength, and every power he had was completely dedicated to his tasks. He cared profoundly for the national recreation movement.

Oriental Marionettes

Oriental marionettes are so beautiful and so interesting that it is difficult to know just what to say about them. Perhaps one of the most interesting groups are the marionettes of Japan. This country had no theatre before the advent of the marionettes, about 1660 A. D., when the first puppet theatre in Japan was established. They did have the beautiful "NO" plays, but these were semi-historical-religious dramas, presented in the language of the court, and far above the understanding of the common people. After the advent of the puppet theatre, which was under the patronage of a powerful and wealthy Prince, the legitimate theatre in Japan was developed. Nationally famous poets wrote dramas for the puppets, and great painters decorated the stages and scenery. The costumes, make-up, dramatizations and stage conventions as created then by the marionettes were so perfect that they have been handed down intact and form the basis of the legitimate Japanese drama of today whose human actors adopted the perfection established by the puppets. The Japanese puppets are about one-third life-size and each figure is worked by three operators. The chief operator is dressed in very beautiful robes, and it is considered quite an honor to become one. He works the head and the right hand, while his two assistants, clothed in black, with black hoods over their faces, work the left hand and the feet. In his book, *While Rome Burns,* Alexander Wolcott tells of the dexterity of the Japanese puppet-manipulators, and in the Christmas issue of the *London Illustrated News* for 1931, there is an interesting and profusely illustrated article on marionettes in Japan.

NOTE: This is a copyrighted article.

NO DUST
to Endanger Health
. . . or mar Pleasure

- Dust is unsanitary under any circumstances but is particularly objectionable where children play. Modern playgrounds use SOLVAY Calcium Chloride to eliminate dust positively and inexpensively and give children a firm, compact playing surface.

Furthermore, SOLVAY Calcium Chloride kills germs. Its effective germicidal action has won the unqualified endorsement of physicians and playground directors.

Solvay Calcium Chloride is positively harmless, does not track or stain. Easily applied. Just spread evenly over the surface. That's all. Nature does the rest.

100 conveniently located shipping points assure prompt delivery and minimum transportation charges. Write for full information and prices.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Calcium Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston	Indianapolis	Cleveland	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Kansas City	Detroit	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Houston	Syracuse

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, June 1935
- Progress and Problems in Health and Physical Education Among Colored Americans, by Edwin B. Henderson
- The Influence of School Training on Leisure-Time Activities, by C. L. Brownell
- New Features in Gymnasium Planning, George A. Hagen
- How I Instruct My Tennis Classes, by Mary K. Browne

Parks and Recreation, June 1935
- Wyoming's George Washington Memorial Parks, by Harold L. Curtiss
- The Forestry Building at Portland

Leisure, June 1935
- New Hampshire Encourages Handicrafts, by Thelma Brackett
- Tips for Tennis Tyros, by Davis Humphrey
- New Light on An Old Craft, by Edward W. Frentz
- A Game for Children, by C. A. Byers

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, June 1935
- The President's Message—A Wise Use of Leisure, by Mary L. Langworthy
- Recreation on the Family Plan, by Marian Warren Moore

The Parents' Magazine, June 1935
- Leisure and Libraries, An Editorial by Beatrice Sawyer Rossell
- A New Angle on Camping by R. Alice Drought, Ph.D.
- Play in Your Backyard, by Grace E. Batchelder
- A Happy Vacation Spent at Home, by Florence Smith Vincent
- Let's Give a Party

American Childhood, June 1935
- What Shall We Play This Summer? by Nina B. Lamkin

The Sportswoman, May 1935
- Stunt and Formation Swimming, by Gertrude Goss
- Swimming and Waterfront Safety, by Marjorie Camp

PAMPHLETS

Picnic Bulletin, Department of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa.

Des Moines Playground and Recreation Commission Annual Report 1934

Construction and Maintenance of Baseball Fields, by Clarence F. Waltz
- Bulletin No. 7—The Athletic Institute, Inc., 1712 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill.

Famous Places in the United States
Swimming
Natural Scenes of the United States
- Obtainable from Frederic J. Haskin, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each

Biennial Report of the Milwaukee County Park Commission and Milwaukee County Regional Planning Dept. 1931-32. Court House, Milwaukee, Wis.

Annual Report of the Minnesota Emergency Relief Administration, Recreational and Leisure Time Department, 1934-35

Leisure in Our Time—A Survey of Recreational Opportunities in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 1934
- Prepared under the joint auspices of the Delaware County Park Board and the Delaware County Welfare Council.

Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1934

Municipal Recreation, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1934

Educational Activities Promoting the Worthy Use of Leisure Time.
- Los Angeles City School District. Special Bulletin No. 89

Report of the Boston Park Department Competitive Sports Program, 1934

Report of the Recreation Commission of Portland, Maine, 1934

First Annual Report of the Department of Public Recreation of Winston-Salem, N. C., 1934-1935

The Boy Scout and His Hobbies

(Continued from page 195)

strength of his skill, experience, study and intense interest in these two subjects that he won his chance at great adventure. Hobbies sometimes take one farther than one's dreams, pay better than one would ever fancy they could or would.

At the Jamboree

Next August some 30,000 or 40,000 Scouts will assemble in an immense encampment in Washington, living in tents almost in the shadow of the Monument. The occasion is the celebration of the Silver Anniversary Year of Scouting, marking the completion of twenty-five years' history in the making in America. These Scout delegates from all over the country will be selected for their outstanding qualifications and records in Scout experience.

Most of them will be Life, Star or Eagle Scouts, the higher ranks in Scouting, standing for arduous training in advanced Merit Badge subjects, hobbyists all.

Among the more spectacular and formal phases of the program which will be scheduled during this gigantic Jamboree it will be safe to say that innumerable unofficial confabs will be held. Who knows how much stimulating hobby chat will go on, what stimulating exchanges of views as to whys and hows of hobbies will accompany these tent flap conferences between individuals or groups? What a wealth of new ideas, healthy enthusiasm and fresh breath of life these representatives of Scouting will have to take back to their home Troops when it is all over! How the more-and-better-hobbies horse will rock!

These Boy Scouts of today will be the craftsmen and creators, the business and professional men of tomorrow. Even if these early interests of theirs do not chance to lead directly to their life work, there can be no doubt that they will pursue their chosen careers no less ably and profitably because in their youth they listened to the neigh of the hobby horse on the wind, and more than likely will go on listening in their maturer leisure hours, still follow the delightful lure of clattering hoofs, down many an intriguing bypath, leading to many a rich and green pasture of practically limitless expanse.

He who has once hugged a hobby to his heart, or better still, more than one, is never likely to know the irk of boredom. He has always at his command an inexhaustible source both of recreation and creation. He who learns young to pour more of himself into life, will find that life will reward him richly, prove a miraculous pitcher, "chock full" of health and happiness, a well earned increment of pleasure and profit.

Playing Indian With a Purpose

(Continued from page 198)

Rituals—Ceremonies—Plays—Pageants

There are endless possibilities in the program and every opportunity to present unusual pageants and rituals following the preliminary work. One need mention only a display of craftsmanship, decorated teepees, bizarre costumes, rhythmic dances, a corn festival dance, perhaps a game of lacrosse, a flaming arrow ceremony, a ritual when tribal names are given, and many other ceremonies. Opportunities without end are offered by the program to pageant the unusual, the interesting and the impressionable.

A Brief Bibliography

Omaha Tribal Games and Dances, Alice Fletcher

Rhythm of the Red Man, Seton

How of the Indian, Parker

Indian Book, Julian Harris Salamon

Indian Sign Language, William Tompkins

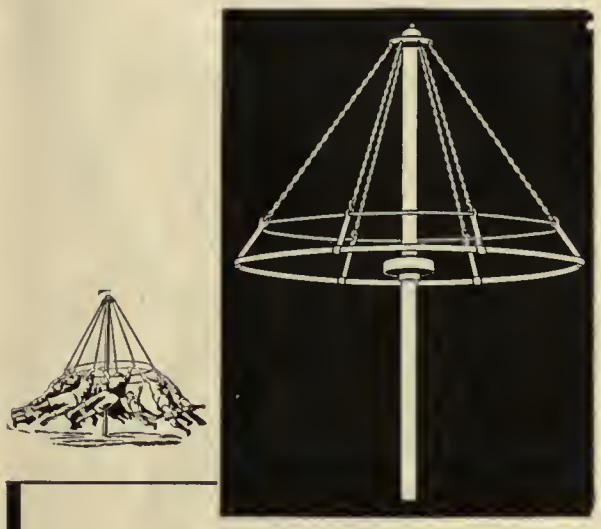
My Life With the Indians, Schultz

Indian Bead Work, American Museum of Natural History, New York City ($.35)

Indianlore (A pamphlet), Cheley, 600 Steele Street, Denver, Colorado

Books by Dr. Charles Eastman

Books by Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Charles Eastman (Several books and pamphlets of interest)

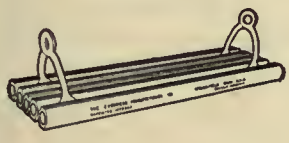


EverWear Offers the Safest Merry-Wave-Stride

Fully covered by patents which include the many exclusive safety features, this Merry-Wave-Stride insures complete safety to the children in your parks and recreation grounds. EverWear Merry-Wave-Stride gives more action and exercise than any piece of equipment ever made.

Before you make the selection of any new equipment, you owe it to your children to install the safest equipment . . . your choice can be no other than EverWear's Patented Stride. Ask us for complete details.

Use Spring Rubber Safety Seats For Your Swings



An ingenious arrangement of rubber and steel, patented by EverWear, which eliminates all the hazards of former type swing seats. This EverWear seat is soft, springy, resilient, has remarkable safety features, strength and durability. Priced low enough to meet your budgets. Write us for details.

Our complete new catalog is available without obligation. Ask for it.

The EverWear Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

The World's oldest and largest exclusive maker of playground, beach and pool apparatus; a complete line of the SAFEST and most DURABLE recreation apparatus made.

That Summer Playground Program!

● Have you secured your copy of "Planning Summer Playground Programs"?

Whether you are a beginner in playground leadership or a more experienced worker you will find this pamphlet valuable, so comprehensive is it in its discussion of the activities comprising the playground program and the principles involved in planning.

Sample daily, weekly and summer schedules help make this an unusually practical and useful publication.

Price $.25

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

"Boys and Girls Together"

(Continued from page 202)

What Boys and Girls Themselves Want

All these things, of course, are but straws in the wind, and we must make every effort to find out what boys and girls want themselves. They do not really know, but they love new experiences and they love to discuss and they are pathetically eager to find some clues out of the maze.

The Dean of Women of Syracuse University asked 203 freshman girls to name the problems they faced outside the classroom, for which they felt they had been inadequately prepared before entering college. Their replies, briefly summarized, were as follows:

Social experience	Boy friends
Taste in dress	Habits of neatness
How to converse	Making decisions
Living away from home	Use of money
Health and personal hygiene	Sex knowledge

The boys and girls of a Los Angeles high school decided that they lacked experience in social practices and procedures. So they built a guest house, in which they entertain each other and their friends. Many a Girl Scout "Little House," of which there are now hundreds throughout the country, furnishes a similar informal social training.

One of the things that boys and girls need cruelly to learn is to finish what they have begun. Too often they undertake something far beyond their skill and capacity and leave it half done when interest lags under unexpected difficulties. Here is where wise older people can be of the utmost help in tactfully supplying needed training and thus stiffening character.

It is not easy to know what can be done for boys and girls under the present hard and confused conditions of modern life. But somehow they must be helped toward adequate and adjusted living, socially, economically, and emotionally. Perhaps we shall come to what William James urged so long ago in his *Moral Equivalent of War,* a period of compulsory work service for all young people, like—and yet how unlike—what is now being so harshly carried on in Germany. If we ever do, it will be not merely a period of work but also a period of vocational direction, further education and true recreation.

NOTE: As this issue of the magazine goes to press announcement is made of the formation of the National Youth Administration, created by executive order of President Roosevelt for the following purposes: to find employment for jobless youth; to train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional employment opportunities; to provide work relief on projects designed to meet the needs of youth, and to provide for continuing attendance at high school and college. $50,000,000 has been allocated for the project.

Chicago Makes Her Preparations for the Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 205)

a basic element in any recreation program. But the youth of thirty years ago had not been reared to the constant hum of the machine; it was still the day of hand tools. There was no call for the exercise and development of patient application in the arts and crafts, for which there was little time after release from work. School playgrounds of that day were not the centers of youthful industry which they have since become under our Board of Education. The instructors of that time might well devote themselves to personal instruction of their charges individually, and give less of thought to affording opportunity for self-leadership and the organization of a functioning democracy in leagues and tournaments. Recreation was then a matter of relaxation after work. Now we are thinking of it the world over as the major business of living, when we are released from compulsion and freed to make an art of living.

Many Demonstrations Will Be Offered

The demonstrations planned for this year's

Congress will differ from those of 1907 as the program of today varies from that of thirty years ago. There will be demonstrations by hobbyists of the city of the processes by which they create their products, step by step. Boys will be there making planes; their mothers will be demonstrating weaving; their grandmothers will be engaged in needle point, embroidery, lace-making or quilting. Grandfather will be there demonstrating some of his special end-plays in chess, in the solving of puzzles in checkers. Perhaps he will outline the basic strategy of the game of Halma, or show how to take the defensive side of the game of fox and geese successfully. Sister will make a puppet, a doll or a Hallowe'en mask before the eyes of delegates, and her brother's young bride may well be there engaged in block-printing of drapes for her new home or in patterning Batiks for some article of wearing apparel or some domestic wall hanging. All of the fundamentals of a manual craft or hobby program will be demonstrated, not alone in production, but also in the processes of making those products from inexpensive material.

The National Recreation Association is planning also to intersperse with the program proper brief, thumb-nail sketches of community music numbers, of dramatics and presentation of the arts as elements of the newer sort of recreation activities.

Technically too, the plans call for consultation. Nearby systems as well as those of Chicago will bring to the Congress their planners, architects and technical experts in general. If a delegate wishes to consult with a technical man on the design, construction and filtration of a new swimming pool, he can make an appointment and before him he can lay his blue prints for advice. Field trips are planned rather than spectacular programs, in order that the delegates in attendance may see the programs going on in their community, with club groups in action. Buildings may be inspected and studied on the ground and plans and lay-outs examined not alone in the lay-out of the original ground of the turn of the century, but in the latest and most evolved development of the city.

Chicago will eagerly await its opportunity to display all that we have learned here in the city and will be on the alert for the critical observations or suggestions for improvement which we expect to receive from visitors, advising us as to ways in which still better results may be achieved.

PUT
DIAMONDS
ON YOUR
PLAYGROUND

Equip your playground with Diamond Pitching Horseshoes and accessories. The line is popular with amateurs and professionals alike. Diamond products need little replacing. Shoes are drop forged steel—will neither chip nor break. Write for new catalog P. S. 1.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

How One City Acquired Play Areas

(Continued from page 208)

last two months, a large part of the next payment, which is not due until summer.

Undoubtedly the group of men who bought the original tract would have purchased this land, as well, but we felt that it was far better strategy to have the people of the neighborhood buy their own playground than to have a few wealthy men do it. The effect on the city fathers would be quite different.

We hope that we can persuade the Council to include the whole amount in the budget this spring, but if the city does not buy the land this year we are confident that it will in the near future. In the meantime we shall have the use of the land and the Association has proved to the city at large that the people of the First Ward are solidly behind the recreation program.

NOTE: As a happy ending to this story word reaches us as this article goes to press, that the Council has purchased the fourteen greatly desired lots.

Music in a Public Recreation Department

(Continued from page 210)

The outstanding example of coordination of these different projects is the work being carried on at the National Catholic Community House. Here is being conducted what amounts to a settlement school of music using leaders from both the Emergency Schools and the Emergency Relief Administration. The activities include a community orchestra, piano classes for children and adults, classes for violin and guitar, a glee club, a minstrel group, classes in sight singing and voice instruction. Other such centers could be organized if the facilities were made as freely available.

The all important questions as to how effective is the program, how far a Public Recreation Commission should go in the field of music, to what level it should confine its efforts, the writer is constrained from answering. We will presume, however, to say quite frankly that we have faith in its basic soundness, while recognizing that others might differ with us in detail or approach to the problem.

The Place of Drama in Recreation

(Continued from page 213)

pool and probably centered around the pool. Aside from these big productions there is always a little play in rehearsal on every ground and drama is a well established activity.

One of the most delightful outdoor theatres in the east can be found in Bloomfield, New Jersey. This theatre was built on one of the playgrounds with relief funds and gave work to a group of the town's unemployed. In Bloomfield, Miss Ruby Oscarson has trained her own directors and will conduct the fifth playground tournament this summer. Material of high quality is used and it is not unusual to find the plays of such excellent authors as Stuart Walker, Rachel Field and Constance Mackay on the tournament programs.

In encouraging you to sponsor a drama program I can't over emphasize the fact that there is talent everywhere, especially among children. The schools haven't the time to take over the task of giving them well organized formal drama and a great opportunity is thus left for the recreation department. Leadership is the great need. But so many successful programs have been developed by training leaders within the department that I think it is safe to say that there is no community where it is not possible to develop leaders and that there is no community where drama cannot be successfully included in the program.

Blue Mound Banishes the Depression Blues

(Continued from page 215)

The Programs

Programs were developed through the help of the schools and other organizations. There was an operetta by the high school, athletic exhibitions under the direction of the high school athletic coach, tap dancing and music under the supervision of the music director of the schools, plays by the Community Players, a full sized minstrel show in black face with a cast of forty, every member a farmer from the neighborhood except the interlocutor who is a hardware merchant in the village, a German band, an Old Fiddlers' contest, folk dancing by trained groups, individual and glee club singing—all by local people. The master of ceremonies is the manager of an oil station. The leader of the band is a hardware merchant and the bandsmen are business and professional men and farmers of the community.

The social value of the project is incalculable. In spite of the continued bad economic conditions the habit of glooming about it has been cast off in Blue Mound.

The whole project was born in desperation and in the belief that the community was not serving itself when it sat about twiddling its thumbs, wearing sackcloth and ashes and moaning about the economic situation. Working for entertainment for each other, making one evening a week a genuine community holiday, with the occupation of preparing for it together, did the trick.

The community is proud of itself instead of being sorry for itself. Members of it know each other better than they have ever known each other before and they have shown that good wholesome fun, created by the community is not only good for them but extraordinarily attractive to others who came from all parts of central Illinois in thousands to attend the entertainments so freely offered and so well done.

A Community Camp

(Continued from page 220)

for thousands of needy youngsters. It is a genuine service for the business and professional men who make up the service clubs to identify themselves in this constructive way with the satisfying of a fundamental need of youth. They get a deeper thrill than the youngsters when they go out and see and hear groups of happy campers rollicking through these wild acres.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Finger Painting

By Ruth Faison Shaw. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.50.

FINGER PAINTING is the result of Miss Shaw's quest for improved methods of educating children at her private school in Rome. After long experimentation she discovered the formula of a firm, clayey paint which when mixed with water could be easily manipulated by a child's finger and was absolutely harmless. Finger paints are now in use in over 125 schools. Finger painting is a part of the curricula of summer camps. It is recognized as one of the most valuable modern developments in the training of children. The book contains some interesting reproductions of paintings done by children between the ages of two and a half and thirteen years.

Tap Dances for School and Recreation

By Anne Schley Duggan. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

THE USE of tap dancing in the school and recreation program is becoming increasingly popular and the routines offered in this book have been particularly designed for this purpose, varying from short, simple dances for the real beginner to full length, difficult routines for the more advanced enthusiast. The book also includes several rhythm buck routines, a type of dancing recently popularized. Through adaptation of the routines to well known melodies, as well as original compositions, the author has made her material doubly useful. It should be noted that this book is a supplement to the author's first book on the same subject.

The Curriculum in Sports (Physical Education)

By Seward C. Staley, Ph.D. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

INTENDED to serve two purposes—(1) for use as a textbook in classes studying the curriculum in sports and (2) for the use of teachers conducting sports curricula—this book is woven about one central idea, namely, that the curriculum in sports should be organized and conducted according to standardized educational theories and practices. Physical educators and recreation workers will be interested in Dr. Staley's conclusion that there is not and cannot be a separate and distinct physical education that the phase of education, now called physical education is sports education. He further suggests that it would be advantageous to abandon the title of physical education and adopt that of sports education. Whatever the title used, however, the practices and principles advanced in the book are equally applicable.

Let's Make a Book

By Harriet H. Shoen. The Macmillan Company, New York. $.75.

BOYS AND GIRLS are introduced in this small book to the fun of book making. First there are the easy books—scrap books, photograph albums, baby picture books and other ideas for rainy days at home. Then follow clear directions for making a real book, with suggestions for rebinding old favorite books.

Team Sports for Women

By Alice W. Frymir and Marjorie Hillas. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $3.00.

BASEBALL, basketball, field hockey, soccer, speedball and volley ball are the six sports selected for a thorough analysis of techniques and plays. Each sport is analyzed as follows: General statement of game; individual technique; offensive individual play; defensive individual play; offensive and defensive team tactics; and players and their positions. Sample examinations and selected references are given for each sport, and information on officiating and methods is included.

The Arts of Leisure

By Marjorie Barstow Greenbie. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

HERE IS a book for vacation reading when you can take time really to enjoy a delightful and stimulating philosophizing on the many arts which go into the supreme art of living. You will learn something of the charm and grace leisure hours may take on, and you will discover how life may be made more enjoyable through the arts of conversation, reading, loafing, going places, letter-writing, song, decoration, making things, growing things, and many other activities. You cannot afford to miss this book.

On Soap Sculpture

By Lester Gaba. Henry Holt and Company, New York. $1.00.

IF YOUR hobby is soap sculpture or if you want to learn how to go about it, this is a book you must have! It will give you complete instructions on means and methods; actual patterns and diagrams of objects to be carved; hints about subjects and how special results may be obtained, and directions for a soap carving party. There are photographs which range from the various stages of the actual carving of a Scottie to the finished groups which have been used for many national advertising campaigns.

Social Work Year Book 1935.

Edited by Fred S. Hall. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $4.00.

The *Social Work Year Book,* published biennially, embraces more than social work itself. The volume is therefore subtitled "A Description of Organized Activities in Social Work and in Related Fields." Activities and agencies are regarded as related if their executives or other staff members are significantly associated with social workers in performing the tasks for which either group is responsible. For information within its scope the Year Book is a concise encyclopedia, periodically revised. Nearly all articles in the present issue indicate briefly the effect of the current economic depression, but their chief purpose is to describe the included activities in the form in which they were organized at the end of 1934. Part I contains a large number of articles contributed by leading social workers and carefully classified. Part II is a directory of 413 national and international agencies, public and private, 526 public state agencies and 51 state-wide private agencies.

Leisure Time Directory—Chicago 1935.

Chicago Recreation Commission, 1634 Burnham Building.

The Chicago Recreation Commission as one of its first pieces of work has compiled a Leisure Time Directory of Public and Semi-Public Recreation and Auxiliary Agencies for the use of recreation and social workers, policemen, civic groups and neighborhood leaders. The directory first lists the city's parks and playgrounds under the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, the Board of Education and the Chicago Park District. Recreational facilities are then listed by communities and city-wide organizations are noted. The directory is an outstanding example of the effectiveness with which such listings and information can be given.

Demonstration Handbook of Olympia Through the Ages

By Harriet V. Fitchpatrick and Florence M. Chilson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.50.

Everyone attending the American Physical Education Association Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1934 was tremendously impressed by the pageant, "Olympia Through the Ages," depicting the history of physical education. Over 3,000 took part in what was felt to be a genuinely educational program. This book attempts to answer the many questions which have been asked about the pageant. With the descriptions given and the definite suggestions offered for costumes and music the pageant, it is believed, can be adapted to any community.

Willingly to School.

Prepared by the staff of the Fox Meadow School, with a foreword by William H. Kilpatrick. Round Table Press, New York. $3.00.

"The new type grade school has never had so artistically beautiful and humanly interesting and engaging a presentation as this," states the *New York Times Book Review* section for January 27, 1935, in commenting on this interesting book which is an account of what is being done and what success is being achieved at the Fox Meadow School in Scarsdale, New York. The presentation is made largely through pictures which are unusually fine examples of photography by Wendell MacRae. They show the children engaged in dozens of widely varied activities—one alone, a group of two or three or more, or a crowd of them with the outdoor and indoor backgrounds and environment afforded by the school and its gardens and play yards.

Federal Transient Program.

By Ellery F. Reed, Ph.D. The Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless. 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York.

This evaluative survey, the result of a study made under the auspices of the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless for the period covering May, June and July, 1934. contains a vast amount of information regarding this pioneer effort of the federal government. In addition to the findings on housing, physical and medical care, provision of work, administration and personnel, there is a section on Religion, Recreation and Education. "The importance of leisure time in the transient program," the report states, "was recognized early in its administration." The camps and shelters, the survey showed, nearly all had recreation halls or rooms, but these were lacking in adequate equipment, the different centers differing greatly in the extent to which recreational activities had been developed. Some had especially trained persons in charge of the program, and a good deal was being done in spite of severe limitations of funds. "It was clear that where the recreational program was strong it made a great difference in the attitudes and entire atmosphere of the transient bureau, and was a constructive force in the rehabilitation of the transients."

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Molire, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

"Enrichment of Life"

TIME is the raw material out of which life is carved. Leisure is our own time. We ourselves are the employers of leisure. The shape or pattern of life often becomes largely a matter of how we use what is loosely called "spare time."

As far as accomplishment is concerned for millions of people, the day is done when the whistle blows. "Nothing to do until tomorrow" is the slogan. Aimless recreation follows. Yet, most of these people have vague ambitions of one sort or another. The time when these ambitions might be set in motion is the leisure time. By ignoring this use of leisure the best in life is tossed aside like an old newspaper. Such waste of time might be more readily justified if it led to contentment. On the contrary, no one is more bored with himself or leads a duller existence than the person who has no program for his after-working hours.

Most people do not use time with a purpose. They drift with it. Instead of making life, they permit it to happen. Their conversation is of yesterday and their thoughts of tomorrow. Many of the ancients were wiser. *"Carpe diem,"* meaning "Seize the day," was the advice of Horace two thousand years ago. Make the most of today is the sense of this expression. Forget yesterday, for yesterday is gone. Dismiss tomorrow. Tomorrow is never here. Live today! Grasp the fleeting moment by the forelock and use it now. Let it slip by and it is out of your grasp forever.

Time is the element out of which life is carved. I am thinking of the marble out of which sculptors carve their works of art. In a sense each of us is a sculptor. Day by day we hammer away at the marble which is time. Chip by chip it falls at our feet. The outline of a statue first appears rough, almost formless. Indeed, it is never wholly finished. To the last hour we apply the chisel. At length the hand relaxes and life is done. The statue is our life's work. It is the result of what we have done with time. If we have lived beautifully, it is beautiful. If we have lived usefully, the marble figure has, at least, a semblance of beauty. If we have lived badly, aimlessly, carelessly, our handiwork reflects the misuse of the primal material given us—Time.

JAMES A. MOYER,

Division of University Extension
Massachusetts Department of Education.

OKLAHOMA CITY'S OUTDOOR THEATER AT LINCOLN PARK

(See page 236 for description of the theater.)

Courtesy Look Memorial Park Commission, Northampton

A Few of America's Outdoor Theaters

THERE IS NOTHING new about giving plays out-of-doors, but the increasing emphasis on outdoor production has resulted in wide interest in the construction of municipal and school outdoor theaters. In the past few years the allocation of funds for ERA and PWA projects which serve the cultural interest of the people has done much to increase the number of outdoor theaters. And so today from coast to coast there are to be found theaters ranging from the "Little Lattice Playhouse" in Oakland, a simple stage erected in an old olive orchard and embellished with lattice work, to the elaborate amphitheater in Oklahoma City, where, when the project is completed, 14,000 people will be accommodated.

Between these two extremes of planned and constructed theaters are to be found innumerable woodland and garden theaters created by nature. Most of these are beautifully located in county and municipal parks. The Griffiths Theater in Griffiths Park, Los Angeles, is recognized as one of the finest in the public parks of the country. Salt Lake City's theater in Nibley Park with the stage located on an island in the lake, the auditorium being on the opposite shore, is an example of an outdoor theater which is performing outstanding service in the musical and dramatic productions presented there each year.

The Sylvan Theater in Washington, D. C., located in Monument Grounds Park, is well known, as is Salem's theater in Willows Park and many others which might be mentioned.

A few details about some of the existing theaters will be of interest.

In Northampton, Massachusetts

One of the outstanding recreational projects developed under the Emergency Relief Administration in Massachusetts is the outdoor theatre in the Frank Newhall Look Memorial Park at Northampton, a community of 25,000 people located in a thickly populated section of New England. H. Foss Narum, Park Manager, sends a description of it.

In the original development plan for the park drawn by Robert Washburn Beal of Boston, a fan shaped area had been set aside for the future construction of an outdoor theatre. This area, surrounded by tall pine and elm trees, was utilized in planning the stage and auditorium when, shortly after the initiation of E.R.A. in Massachusetts, the local firm of Putnum and Stuart was authorized by the Park Board of Trustees to draw plans for the construction of the auditorium.

The plans as drawn were approved by the Trustees of the park and presented to the Commonwealth E.R.A. for their approval. In April 1934 the approved plans were returned to E.R.A. Administrator J. P. Boland and 50 men were assigned to the work. As all of the work was done by "wheelbarrow labor" the work progressed slowly during the following months. By November the project had been completed as far as was possible by unskilled labor, and the piping for water supply and drainage was then installed. During the eight months in which the men worked there were from 50 to 140 men working 18 to 24 hours a week. Over 7500 yards of material were moved from the front of the area to the rear to give an eight foot rise in the rear and a seven

foot drop at the front of the area. The E.R.A. allotted about $18,000 for this work.

The auditorium is 233′ wide at the rear, 130′ wide at the front and is 176′ from the rear to the pool in front of the stages. At the present time it is not planned to install seats or permanent benches. Loam and grass seed will be put on next spring after re-leveling the area, as may be necessary after settling and winter frost.

Separating the auditorium and the 46′ by 100′ pageant area is a water pool 130 feet long, eight feet wide and 24 inches deep. Piping at this pool will be arranged so as to permit the use of a water curtain to separate the stage from the auditorium.

The first stage level is known as the "pageant area" and will have a floor of grass. This area will be used as an orchestra pit as well as for pageants.

The second level is two and one-half feet higher than the pageant area and is 45′ deep by 123′ wide. This will be the main production stage for plays and concerts. Future plans for this area will necessitate an expenditure of about $10,000 to permit a stage of flagstone, stage lighting facilities, two twelve foot square pillars at each side of the stage to be used as control rooms, sound amplification, sound shell, and to provide beneath this stage the rest rooms and dressing rooms.

A large number of cities and towns are within a 25 mile radius of the park. Smith College in Northampton, Amherst College in Amherst and Mt. Holyoke College at South Hadley are all within a short distance. The possibilities for musical and dramatic activities in this new outdoor theatre are many.

Duluth's Outdoor Theater

In 1907 the Park Department of Duluth, Minnesota, wrote the first chapter of the history of its outdoor theater when it culverted a creek used as a storm sewer and started on the erection of an amphitheater. The towers and platforms completed in 1928 are of native semi-face stone, having considerable variation in color. The platform is of heavy slate of variegated colors. Underneath the platform are toilet facilities and dressing rooms. There is a sounding board for band concerts. The amphitheater will seat about 10,000 people without too much crowding, and the audience usually sit on the grass. The structure cost $13,600 and the culverting, grading and seeding about $4,500.

The outdoor theater in Duluth is unusually fortunate in its beautiful location on the lake

The Outdoor Amphitheater in Oklahoma City

Picture a sloping hillside field, fringed along its lower sides with young oaks, well located as to elevation so that fine vistas are seen to the east across the lake and beyond, and to the south where the rolling country spreads away into a scene worthy of an artist's recording.

This is the spot where Oklahoma City has located its largest outdoor amphitheater in Lincoln Park and an excellent choice of location it was, giving one the feeling of peaceful satisfaction in its natural beauty. From the illustration on page 234 it is possible to see how the stage is located in the lower end to the south of the seats, a feature important in this particular because wind currents are from that direction and will carry the sound from the stage into the audience.

Generous accommodation is provided for the spacious seats which will accommodate 14,000 persons. Although the structure was only half completed last year, an entertainment program was held there which was attended by 14,000 children.

Hundreds of trees have been moved in order to landscape the surrounding areas and preserve

(Continued on page 272)

New Facilities for Recreation

THIS SUMMER many new recreational facilities will be available, a large number of them through the cooperation of PWA, city recreation departments, park departments and other municipal bodies. Private groups are also helping in the country-wide effort which is being made to provide projects from relief funds which will be permanent assets to cities throughout the country.

Here are a few of the recreational facilities which thousands of children and adults will enjoy during the summer of 1935.

A Museum On a Playground

Prescott, Arizona, has a new municipal playground of nine acres, the result of the cooperative effort of the city, the schools, the public, the Unemployment Committee of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, the RFC, the CWA and the ERA. The project represents an expenditure of approximately $120.000. The development is surrounded by rock walls made of native granite. There are stone bleachers along the east side. Other facilities include a concrete stadium, four concrete double tennis courts, and a separate stone building housing public toilets. A particularly interesting feature of the project is the Smoki Public Museum, erected on the playground from native stone to house prehistoric relics.

A Swimming Pool in Goldsboro

In January 1935 the Goldsboro, North Carolina, community building opened its indoor swimming pool built at a cost of $17,000. Of this amount approximately $11,200 was furnished by C.W.A. The pool is 70 feet long, 24 feet wide, and of a graduated depth from two feet nine inches to eight feet nine inches. It has a modern filtering system and a heating plant. Admission prices to the pool have been set at such a reasonable figure that no one need be excluded. Individual admission will be 10 and 20 cents; season tickets good for four months will be $2.50 and $5.00.

A New Community House in Memphis

On the spot where the old John Gaston Home once stood in South Memphis, Tennessee, has arisen a new landmark, the John Gaston Community House, erected at a cost of about $125,000 with funds provided by the CWA, TERA and the City of Memphis, with CWA labor. The building has been named for the late John B. Gaston, a pioneer developer of the section in which the building is located, and it is a tribute to the memory of this outstanding citizen and of his wife, who as Mrs. S. W. Mann left not only the property to the city but also a large fund for the erection of a hospital in honor of her first husband.

The exterior of the building is a modern design of brick and stone and on the entrance front are two stone tablets commemorating John B. Gaston. The tablets also mention the Civil Works Administration, city and county officials, members of the Gaston Memorial Board and of the Park Commission, and the architects. The building consists of a group of social or club rooms erected around a combination auditorium and gymnasium. It is provided with a large lobby at the principal

The new community building in Memphis, Tennessee, which has been dedicated to a richer life for all

entrance and two large stair halls at the opposite end. There is direct access from these halls and lobbies to the particular social room to be used without going through the auditorium.

The auditorium will seat 1,500 people. The stage is well equipped with lights, drops and everything needed to stage professional and amateur dramatic performances. There is a complete talking and moving picture apparatus with loud speakers for public meetings. Over the proscenium arch in the gymnasium is the inscription: "That everyone, young or old, shall have a chance to play; shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time."

The building and playground, which are under the supervision of the Park Commission, will be open to the public at all times. A resident manager with his staff will be in charge of activities. Members of the staff of the Recreation Department are serving in this connection.

At the dedication on January 16th, 2,000 people were present. This was the first of a series of special events which continued during the week.

Memphis is proud of the progress it has made in the recreation movement since the dedication of Gaston Park in 1900 and the formation of the Park Commission in that year. Today there are 1,411.62 acres in the city's 39 parks, a parkway of 11 miles, a zoological department, an art gallery, and a museum of natural history. In 1920 when the Recreation Department of the Park Commission was organized, there were 7 playgrounds. Today there are 25 playgrounds, seven of which are lighted and open for night play, 39 tennis courts, 9 hard baseball diamonds, 28 soft ball diamonds, 3 swimming pools, 3 golf courses, 11 football fields, and 4 indoor community centers. Recreation Department activities are carried on after school hours in 27 public schools. Seven institutions are reached with a regular program of recreational activities during the year.

Other Buildings Erected

Through the generosity of Mr. C. S. Weston, Scranton, Pennsylvania is to have a new building at Weston Park which will include showers for men and women, three club rooms, and a large room which will serve as an auditorium or assembly room. Mr. Weston is supplying the material for the building in the construction of which CWA labor will be used. The approximate cost of the structure will be about $30,000.

With the assistance of the Gilman, Wisconsin, public schools the Taylor County ERA has erected with relief labor a Boy Scout cabin made of cobble stones. The high school students use this cabin for band practice and social meetings. The work was done under the supervision of E. A. Rowley, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Planning the Summer Vacation

By HENRY S. CURTIS, Ph.D.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

In this article Dr. Curtis gives us a brief account of a study of the summer activities of the children of Ann Arbor, Michigan. It was made with FERA help under the direction of the Department of Landscape Design of the University of Michigan. The study is not yet complete, and it will cover not merely the city of Ann Arbor but the county as a whole, including 140 rural schools and six other towns and villages ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. As far as the study has gone the results from other towns and rural schools are in line with the findings from Ann Arbor, but general conclusions will be more or less uncertain until similar studies are completed in other parts of the county.

THE STUDY of summer activities of children made in Ann Arbor was not an attempt to survey all summer activities. The four under consideration — camps, trips, farms and playgrounds—were selected because, looked at from a world point of view, they are in the process of becoming public undertakings. Camps are now being carried on by the government in Russia and Italy and are being organized on a wide scale in connection with the land retirement plan in this country. They are being maintained by many schools in Germany and by a few schools and some playground systems in this country. Trips have been a part of the program of the German schools for fifty years and have always been the classic European way of spending a vacation. The government of Denmark and certain provinces of Japan have for many years promoted the journeying of city children to farms during the summer. Playgrounds are becoming a public institution throughout the civilized world.

Ann Arbor is a city of approximately 30,000 inhabitants, having a few more than 5,000 children in its public and private schools. The professors from the University of Michigan and their families represent somewhere from a fifth to one-fourth of the population. There is also a considerable group with collegians to educate and others with large intellectual cravings who are living here because of the university, but this class does not furnish many of the school children. The majority of them come from middle class American homes such as would be found in any northern city.

Near the beginning of the school year last September a questionnaire was given out in all of the schools. In the lower grades it was sent home with a note for the parents to fill out. A regular class period was taken for it in the upper grades.

WASHTENAW COUNTY SURVEY

SUMMER PLAY

Name ..... Age .....
Grade ..... School .....
Did you go to any camp last summer?.....
Name of camp.....
Where situated?.....How far away?.....
How long did you stay?.....
How much did you pay per week?.....
Did you go on any long trip last summer?.....
How far? .....
Did you go by auto, train, bus or boat?.....
Where did you spend the night?.....
Did you stay on a farm for a time last summer?.....
How long? .....
Was it the farm of a relative? .....
Where is it? .....
Did you go regularly to any of the playgrounds of Ann Arbor last summer?.....Which one?.....
How often?.....How long did you usually stay?.....
What was your favorite game or activity?.....
Did you go regularly to city beaches, tennis courts, and golf courses? Underline which

(For children of the first four grades only)

Where do you play when you are at home?.....
How large is your play yard?.....
What do you play?.....
Which of the following outdoor play things do you have? (Check)

sand bin	wagon	bicycle	bars	junglegym
seesaw	tricycle	scooter	swing	automobile

Add others:

Four thousand seven hundred and eleven children sent back the questionnaires. Of this number 651 went to camp last summer for an average of 22.9 days, a little more than three weeks. This accounts for 25.4 per cent of the time given to the four activities.

Camps

There were three types of camps represented in the report—Scout camps, which were nearly all patrol camps of less than 25 children, semi-public and private camps. The Scouts either took their food or bought it as a troop, cooked it themselves and lived in their own tents. While they usually reported the expenses of the two weeks at from $1.25 to $2.50 a week, the food probably cost no more than it would at home, and the expense was really nothing. The Scout camp has the great advantage of being an integrated part of the year as it is discussed long beforehand and talked over afterwards. It is camping with friends, and is one of the best types of camp.

The semi-public camps maintained by the Y.M. C.A.'s and the Y.W.C.A.'s and the University Fresh Air Camp take a certain percentage of the children for nothing and charge the others $7.00 a week. The stay is usually for two or three weeks. This type of camp suffers from the lack of continuity. There is in most cases no preparation and no follow-up. The children are usually strangers to each other in the beginning, and the period is too short for forming friendships or for definite training.

The private camp usually takes its groups for eight or ten weeks. It charges from $15.00 to $50.00 a week, and as a rule has a fairly well-paid staff and a good program of physical activities. It is, however, essentially a class camp and may promote snobbery.

Most of the talk that one hears and the articles one reads about camping look at it from a negative or a physical point of view. It would thus appear that the purpose of the camp is to get the children out of the city and away from its temptations and heat, to build them up physically and to give them a good time and proficiency in sports.

Most camps offer swimming, canoeing, rowing, athletics, nature study, dramatics and crafts. To many this is the program, but the fundamental thing about the camp is that it is a demonstration in communal living. The best camps make "buddies" of the children. A friendly attitude and spirit are far more essential to its success and popularity than any amount of equipment or resources. To make a friendly world is the purpose of the moral law. The camp may be an important step in that direction. Sleeping, eating, working, singing and playing together all help. But such training requires a session of at least six weeks.

The camp offers the great opportunity to learn cooperation through its joint enterprises of work and play. One must become a citizen of the camp to enjoy it. Is not this a logical preparation for adult citizenship with its responsibilities later?

The camp also makes it possible for the dependent child to escape from the apron strings, for the spoiled child to be unspoiled, to learn to stand on his own feet and be responsible for his own acts.

These are higher values than a knowledge of arithmetic. It is the specific training in which the state and city are most interested. This opportunity should be furnished to all children.

Apparently we are at the beginning of an age of unprecedented leisure. There are two universal preparations for leisure time. They are many friends and a love of the open. Neither of them costs anything, but they mean far more to enjoyment than wealth. One of the best opportunities for both of these is offered through the camp.

Trips

There were reports of "long trips" from 2,238 children which account for 12.465 days of travel at 200 miles a day. These trips thus reached 47.5 per cent of the children and they account for 21.9 per cent of the time of the four activities. A detailed study of this item at one of the schools indicates that this time would be doubled if short trips of from 25 to 50 miles had been included. One eighth grade of 125 children covered 102,597 miles, the boys averaging 1,027 miles per individual. Something over 90 per cent of the long trips and close to 100 per cent of the short ones were by auto. As the average party on these trips was given as 6.8 for the boys and 5.9 for the girls, this undoubtedly represented in the aggregate more recreation than the other three items combined.

The classical method of spending a vacation in Europe has always been travel. There is no summer offering of America that seems

Dr. Curtis points out that the reader, in order to have a true picture of the situation, should keep constantly in mind the fact that Washtenaw County is a rural county, with many retired farmers living in its cities and towns. Ann Arbor, the largest city, has only 30,000 people. There are only two towns outside of Ann Arbor that maintain playgrounds. Conditions are entirely different from those existing in a metropolitan district but the findings of the study are very significant for all interested in rural work.

Courtesy Girl Scouts

The young people of America may well follow the example of the youth of other countries in devoting more vacation time to taking walking trips in the open country.

to me comparable to the walking trips of the youth movement of Europe. There are, according to the last figures I have seen, 3,600,000 members in the German Hostels Association and somewhere between five and six million members in Europe. The hostel is the youth hotel, the place for spending the night. Many of them are old castles or villas of the rich, and some are disused military camps. The regular charge for lodging is seven cents and ten to twenty cents for meals, though all offer opportunity for the walker to cook his own supper if he wishes. It probably costs a German youth no more to go on a two weeks' walking trip than it does to stay at home if he must pay for board and room in both places. The railroads offer third and fourth class fares and one-half rates to the walkers if they need to take the trains.

Our mountain areas offer opportunity for walking, but our country highways as a whole are too much infested with automobiles for the walker to feel safe or to enjoy his walk. There was only one walking trip reported from the 4,711 children. Some five states have passed laws within the year providing for pedestrian paths along certain highways. This will help, but walking is never likely to become popular in our agricultural communities.

There is a marvelous new possibility in the travel field at our doors at this time due to the new highways that have been developed during the depression which now cross and recross every part of the United States, while one to Mexico City is promised by June and its extension to Panama and even down the vast shore of South America is surveyed with indications that its reality lies not in a very distant future. Many new cruises have been developed to the Carribbean and the Pacific, while airplane flights across both oceans seem not unlikely during the year. It seems probable that there may soon be airplane resorts in Greenland and along the shore of the Arctic also.

Travel may show us nearly everything we read about in books or papers in a more vivid way, and it brings to our doors all other forms of recreation. Many people do not learn easily from the printed page but see and learn avidly from travel. Travel may make us acquainted with historical backgrounds, with economic and social conditions throughout the United States. It should develop a real appreciation of our great country and the enterprises carried on by the government. It should help one in choosing a profession and a place of residence. It offers an almost necessary basis for patriotism and intelligent voting. The government should be as much interested in having children know America as in their academic training. It might well afford to furnish from its

vast stores the oil and gas necessary for such trips.

The great handicap to any intelligent travel in this country is the lack of any rational directory to points of interest such as may be had for a penny almost anywhere in Europe. This survey has made out such a directory for this county which has just been printed. We have located 58 places, some of which are of international interest, but most of which are unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

4,711 children of Ann Arbor spend 56,970 twelve-hour days in four activities—trips, camps, farms and playgrounds. The aggregate time per pupil in these activities is 12.1 days.

Farms

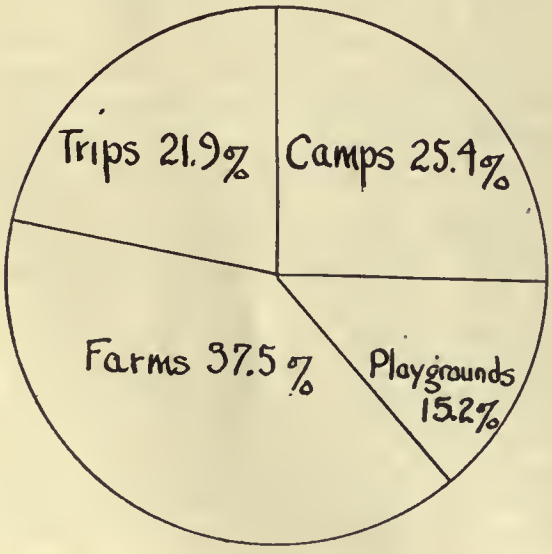
At first thought a farm may not appear to be much of a pleasure resort. It has always been thought of as a place for work rather than play, but an investigation carried on in two junior high schools as to preferences for farms or camps showed that a larger proportion of the children wished to return to the farm than to the camp.

Farm visits are apparently much the largest item in the summer program so far as the children are concerned, as 1,170 children went to the farms last summer for a period of 21,353 days with an average stay of 18.2 days per child. According to these figures, 24.8 per cent of the children, approximately one quarter, spent 37.5 per cent of the time of the four activities on the farms. This figure is, however, probably below the actual facts. In making up our tables, if a child said he spent the entire summer on the farm his time was thrown out on the supposition that he lived there and it was not a vacation to him. Later studies have shown that this was seldom the case. The child nearly always said he lived on a farm if that was the fact.

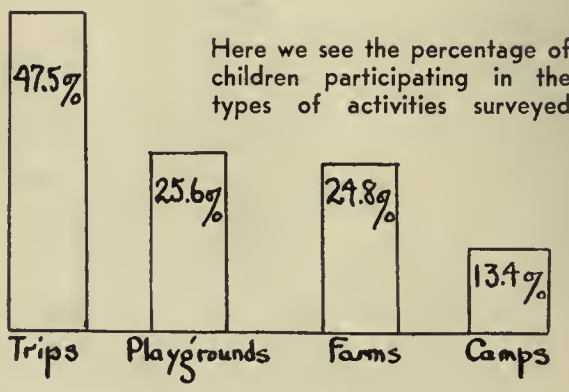
In an intensive study of one of the junior high schools it was found that 202 out of 326 children had spent 1,008 longer or shorter vacations on a farm and that practically all of them wished to go back every summer. Only seven of these children paid anything. Most of them stayed with grandparents, uncles, aunts or friends. They reported that they helped in the house, garden and on the farm, that they fed the pigs and chickens, gathered the eggs and picked the berries, that they went fishing, swimming and rode horseback. Nearly as many farm children came back to visit them in the city. One hundred and twenty-five of the children said that they had learned much of value on the farm and 43 said it had helped them in their social studies, science, mathematics and in writing themes in school.

The farm stay actually cost less than nothing as the parents saved their board and the children often came back with presents from relatives. They probably earned their way, judging from their accounts of the work they did. The city must buy its food at retail but the farm has it at a price that is below wholesale. Girls of even ten may help with the baby, the dishes, the sweeping, gathering the eggs and picking the berries, and there is a yet greater variety of things for the boys to do. The children who were most helpful were the ones who liked the farm best. Of the 326 children there were only ten who said they did not wish to go to the farm; of these six had never been there and three had merely loafed on the farm without taking an active part in the work.

In this graph is shown the percentage of time given each of the four activities



Here we see the percentage of children participating in the types of activities surveyed



One hundred and eighty-six of the children said they could go to the farm next summer if they wished. This is more than half of the entire number, but it is undoubtedly too small a number, as the question was asked whether they might visit anyone on a farm "not more than fifty miles away." In the study of the high school it was found that 47 out of 181 children who went to farms went to farms in other states which were scattered over the entire northern part of the country.

If the conditions in this school are typical, it is possible for the majority of the older children in this area to visit farms without expense during the summer. Such visits tend to hold families together and to keep country and city in sympathy. Without such an experience it is difficult for one to understand the conditions through which America grew up.

Playgrounds

The playgrounds were reported attended by 1,206 children more or less regularly. These represent 25.6 per cent of the children. On the basis of a twelve hour day their attendance amounted to 8,662 days. Converted into minutes and divided by 66, the number of days the playgrounds were open, it provides one hour and eighteen minutes a day for the 1,206 children who attended, or if the time is distributed over the 4,711 children who answered the questionnaire, it would provide 20 minutes a day for all the children. In two of the schools in the wealthier section of the city it amounted to less than two minutes a day, while in some it amounted to half an hour or more.

This is no reflection on the system of Ann Arbor. The city maintains six excellent playgrounds, a goodly number for a city of 30,000, and during the past summer it has had besides its regular staff the assistance of a number of FERA workers. The system of Ann Arbor is above the average. To get the attendance for the summer we must multiply the 8,662 twelve hour days by 9.2, the number of 78 minute days there are in a twelve hour day. This gives a total attendance of 79,790 which would be accepted anywhere as a good attendance for a city of the size of Ann Arbor.

But even a 20 per cent increase in this record would make no difference in the conclusion that the playgrounds alone cannot offer a program to the school population of a city as a whole during the twelve hour day of the summer. Playgrounds are very beneficial but they cannot minister to children who do not come, or greatly help those who only come occasionally. The influence of the playground is not limited to the time spent there, and perhaps its greatest service is in teaching better games and better methods of play to be used outside. Furthermore the child who has played baseball or tennis for one hour and eighteen minutes has had exercise enough for one day.

The Washtenaw County Directory which Dr. Curtis mentions bears the sub-title "Highways-Byways and Places of Interest Historical-Scenic-Educational-Recreational." It is most attractively printed in colors and is profusely illustrated. In addition to the directory listing 58 places of interest, twelve sightseeing drives, twelve golf courses and seven hikes, as well as bathing beaches and canoe trips, there is a map which motorists will find of great value. Copies may be secured at the Business Office of the University. Any group planning to issue a publication of this type will find the Washtenaw County Directory helpful.

Summary of Findings

If now we add together the number of days given to camps, trips, farms and playgrounds, and divide by the number of children, 4,711, it gives us 12.1 days as the average recreation time in these four activities for the children of the city. This time varies from only a little more than one day for the rural children attending the city schools to 24.6 days for the children of the university faculty. In different schools it varies from a little over seven days in one school to 21 days in the university high and junior high. For the city in general the average of the boys is nearly 30 per cent higher than that of the girls. The number attending camps and taking trips increases with financial status, while the playground attendance decreases. The percentage going to the farms varies but little in the different schools. All of these figures are lower than they should be as children never remember all that they have done. Putting these facts into graphic form we get the results shown on the accompanying graphs.

Possible Services of the School

It should be reasonably evident without comment that no city can think of providing a program for its school children through any one of the activities mentioned. The effective day of the child during the summer is not less than twelve

hours. On that basis a summer vacation of twelve weeks yields 1,008 hours as contrasted with 900 hours of a 36 week school year of five day weeks and five hour days. There are two kinds of education, one of which consists of the storing away of knowledge like grain in a bin. At its best it produces a savant. There is another kind which consists in learning to do things and to know people. This is the type of education that makes the skilled workman, the professional man and the politician.

Our opportunity of training in the active and social side of life comes in a large measure in the summer vacation, and in this development the four activities outlined play an important part. All the activities are educational and in their development the school may take a forward step.

It is possible that camps may be assigned to school systems if desired in the new areas now being acquired and developed by the National Park Service. Many school systems already take children to see points of interest that are near by and some that are distant. Why should we not put two weeks of travel into the program for each year from the sixth grade on?

Every school should own a bus. The Boy Scouts from Ann Arbor have taken three long trips this past summer running around 1,700 miles each and occupying two weeks. They carried their own tents and cooked their own meals, and it cost them between $5.00 and $6.00 a week for all expenses except the salary for the scoutmaster. General Motors states that a bus empty will make ten miles on a gallon of gas and loaded with 35 children it will make nine and a half, that it will cost less than a third of a cent a mile per child for them to see the country in this way. Now if the high school costs $75 per child for tuition and it costs practically about $3.00 for board and incidentals of a child at home, to spend $5.00 a week to see America would be about what it is now costing to keep them in school.

I should like to suggest seven trips for this program: One to historic New England with its colleges, mountains and return by Niagara Falls; a second to New York, the Atlantic shore of New Jersey, Philadelphia, Washington, historic Virginia and a return through the Tennessee Valley; a third to the gulf coast; a fourth along the Mississippi Valley, possibly as far as Mexico City, to include Santa Fe and Taos on return; a fifth to our national parks of the West; a sixth to the Columbia Valley, Washington and Oregon, and the seventh to California, Arizona and the Grand Canyon. One of my friends covered this western trip last summer with a Chevrolet, a caravan trailer and a party of seven. The entire cost was a little under $10.00 per week for each.

The travel of youth has been made cheap in Europe by the hostels. We have hundreds of CCC camps many of which must soon be abandoned, and the government is now building a vast series of camps on the land being retired from agriculture. The government should be willing to promote the seeing of America by school children in any way that is normally possible.

The choice of spending the summer on the farm is already here for vast numbers of children, but it may be that we need also farm boarding houses like the dude ranches in parts of the West. Farm people can afford to board children cheaper than anyone else if they have the room.

It would seem to me also that there is a place in America for the junior agricultural school similar to those in Denmark and in Russia, which might be the summer session of our rural consolidated schools. This would imply that the school should have a large farm in connection and either a dormitory or a place where the children could camp for the summer. A program of a half day in practical agriculture with a half day in scouting and sports should make an excellent summer program for city children at very slight expense.

Planning for Leisure

If the working week is to be reduced to thirty or thirty-five hours, our children are going to have a longer day at their studies than their parents at their jobs, also in all probability, quite as much anxiety. If one is to spend his work time in tending an automatic machine and putting bolts through holes, there is not much that the school can teach that will help. Henry Ford says there are 40,000 men in his factory that gain their full technical skill in one day. The art of living is not so simple. To prepare for this new leisure, the school should teach all children to swim and dance and sing and to play tennis and volley ball and softball, but still more, it should teach them to plan for their leisure time.

The schools may not be in a position to take over the camps, travel, and other activities enumerated, to administer, but they surely must hold it a part of their obligation to help children organize their summers. With this objective in

(Continued on page 272)

Chicago Pioneers on New Frontiers

By V. K. BROWN

THE RECREATION CONGRESS differs from many of the professional conventions in that it welcomes workers in the field of community recreation who have not yet reached the salary brackets which permit them to disregard expenses. The registration fee is nominal, the convention does not feature expensive banquets or social affairs, and arrangements are always made with the host hotel to provide rooms at minimum cost. The Congress management gives much thought to so planning the event that workers whose income is limited need not go beyond the limits of a modest income in order to enjoy the benefits of attendance, nor feel embarrassed by the fact that they must carefully watch expenses during the Congress itself.

When Chicago proposed bringing this year's Recrecreation Congress to the mid-west, Robert J. Dunham, President of the Chicago Park District, played an exceedingly vital part in the financial arrangements which have made the Congress possible. His calm and dispassionate faith in recreation is the sane and observant attitude of a man who expects progress to come through the plodding tread of the masses marching toward higher levels and not by the exertion of any tugging efforts applied to the boot straps of society. In all of our planning to serve the leisure of this city in our newly reorganized Park District his immediate perception of the goals toward which we have been striving has never failed.

Robert J. Dunham, President of the Chicago Park District, is a nationally known, successful business executive now retired and devoting his life to public service. Widely known also as the man who has administered the Illinois Emergency Relief organization for the past few years, President Dunham will not be an utter stranger to Congress delegates. Many will learn for the first time, however, of his keen interest in, and authoritative knowledge of, the broad subject of recreation in modern community life. No man knows better than does he that pioneering now must be on new frontiers, and that the rugged individualist no longer can take his axe and go beyond the last outpost to hew his cabin out of the old-time wilderness.

New Goals

They have been new goals. As I pointed out in an article in the July issue of RECREATION, the service of our recreation department thirty years ago was a service to the idle hour; we direct our present service to the idle half day. Our thought then was of an offset to the tensions and the monotony of hours, largely occupied by work or business. Now we are thinking of life as an aim in itself, preparation for, and enjoyment of it, to be pursued when released from the ordered economy of work and sleep, with only intervals of play, and plunged into the economy where we must ourselves organize half of our lives in leisure. Circumstances, and the job, thirty years ago, operated many of the controls which governed us; circumstances appear now, to be no longer making our decisions and hewing our character for us. We dealt with youth in our park and playground institutions thirty years ago; we deal with a new and different youth today. Play had meanings then; it now has different and added meanings. Sports, games, and dances, constituted then our major relaxations; now we have suddenly

In the July issue of RECREATION Mr. Brown, who is Chief of the Recreation Division, Chicago Park District, told of the holding of the first Recreation Congress in Chicago in 1907, and gave us the background of the recreation movement in that city. In this issue Mr. Brown outlines the new goals toward which Chicago is working, and describes the new techniques operating in an expanding and changing program.

awakened to the thought that while a gymnasium class, or a swim, a game of golf, or baseball, or softball, may be an adequate answer to the needs of the idle hour, they do not constitute an answer to the needs of a half day of leisure. The adult generation of that time exhausted its imagination in building the machine; the rising generation of today finds the machine already built, and ready to hand, and its imagination starts where the older generation's imagination is leaving off. My generation built the motor car. It took the mechanical genius of forty years to do it. My ten year old son, however, was cradled in the family automobile; he went to sleep to the hum of the vacuum sweeper, and he never saw an ice box. Appliances are meeting his needs, and his adventures differ from mine as do the devices of the home. I learned to pitch by trial and error; he goes to see the film "Play Ball" and the slow motion picture analyzes every element of the game for him. Yet he needs his personal problems with which to wrestle, just as he must have his individual accomplishments and masteries.

Two observations have seemed to us fundamental in planning our new program of service adapted to our present necessities. The first is that we think we may expect people to use this enlarged leisure in acquainting themselves with a larger variety of subjects. We think that the future will find people interested in many more things than did the past. We expect that people will seek variety by turning to a more varied set of subjects for attention. Our second thought is that finding things of especial interest, we shall have time now to carry our inquiries deeper into the subject of our particular attention—that we shall do more experimenting, more studying; that our hobbies will be carried to much greater degree of specialization, and that out of this larger devotion of time and attention there will come more complete mastery of the subject, so that the amateur photographer, for example, is not to be expected to content himself merely with a large number or variety of pictures. We think we can confidently expect of him that there will be more of art in his pictures, that he will go into composition and arrangement, into values of lights and shadows, into color photography, and make of his hobby an art.

Encouraging Recreational Self-Sufficiency

Conceiving, then, that public recreation must cover a much wider range of interests, and that it must encourage and understand advanced specialization, we were immediately confronted with the very practical necessities of a retrenchment budget. Manifestly, we could not multiply indefinitely our overhead of leadership and instruction. We could not provide, in the face of universal leisure, intimate personal attendance upon every individual, at public expense. And, if we should take advantage of the wealth of personnel available for the moment through Work Relief, we should only defeat our ultimate purpose by accustoming the public to a sort of valet service in recreation impossible of permanent maintenance. When personally conducted recreation service ends with the resumption of normal conditions, we should then discover that we have not contributed to recreational self-sufficiency in our communities, but rather to a sort of recreational dependency, making necessary a fresh start and a complete collapse of the program to which our public have become accustomed.

As President of the Board of Park Commissioners, Mr. Dunham has helped us in clearly seeing this danger, and while he supported, sometimes at sacrifice of other elements of the park system, an adequate budget, even a generous budget, for the Recreation Division, he insisted that the new services and the expansions of program be put on a permanent footing as to cost and personnel; and that the methods of promotion and organization emphasize club groups rather than classes, co-workers and consultants rather than individual teachers, adventure rather than instruction, and that self-help and cooperative group action be the keynote throughout.

One of the best illustrations of this new technique is the development of our photographic clubs. We have no paid instructor in photography. We do have one of our workers with boys' groups in our crafts program—a former member of a spontaneously developed photographic club of some years' standing in one of our parks, who has advised community groups interested in photog-

raphy on the experience of his own former club, and has assisted them to organize, to develop programs, to equip their own dark rooms and set up the machinery for independent existence. Without any cost to the taxpayer, a number of vigorous photography clubs have come into being. From their product in art photography a picture is selected monthly, representative of the best work done during the month among these various groups. One of the most interesting is the miniature camera club, developing enlargements from thumb-nail photographs. So vigorous is the life of these organizations and so enthusiastic their members that we feel they are an established feature of the city, certain to continue and develop.

For purposes of distinguishing the specialties of women and girls from those of men and boys, we have styled our boys' constructive enterprises "Crafts," our girls' and women's, "Art Crafts." With a limited group of specialized and expert co-workers, women's and girls' Art Crafts clubs are now engaged in projects such as weaving, pottery, fabric decoration, etc., numbering more than sixty separate and distinct types of activity, and the men's and boys' Crafts groups are engaged in an even larger number of distinct productive enterprises. There are kite clubs, model airplane clubs, boy mechanics making miniature metal engines — according to the last report of which activity more than 250 lads have built small engines since the first of this year, every one of which was successfully operated as an actually performing mechanism.

The dramatics director has made more use of relief personnel than any of our other specialists, setting up his scenery and costume producing shops with work relief operators, transcribing plays and music, developing troupes, and using some professional talent on relief to provide high class dramatic entertainment in the fieldhouses of the Park System. Here, too, however, the emphasis has been placed on the use of community talent and the encouragement of self-maintaining dramatic organizations.

The Choral Directors Guild of Chicago, an organization of thousands of superior musicians of the city, donated their services recently in producing for the first time in America Handel's great oratorio "Theodora." It was staged on the classic southern face of the great Field Museum structure in Grant Park, in the heart of the city, other volunteers dramatizing the action, while selected artists of the dance contributed their services as a magnificent ballet. If any proof were needed that people now having time to devote to their special enthusiasms will actually carry their hobbies into such refinement as to make arts of them, and that out of this movement toward higher

(Continued on page 273)

Chicago Junior Yachtsmen have their own shipbuilding industry in the Park District's Crafts program

Oklahoma City's Weekly Community Programs

Last year the Park and Recreation Department of Oklahoma City conducted a system of weekly community programs which were enjoyed by more than 300,000 people. Three hundred programs were presented in the parks last summer. This year's attendance is expected to exceed 500,000. In this article Grant W. Danielson, recreation director of the Department, tells of some of the methods which were found successful.

EIGHTEEN schools of dance, drama and music and seven concert bands are cooperating with the park and playground officials of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in making possible the varied programs which from week to week are attracting thousands of people to the parks to enjoy community nights. In addition, hundreds of singers, dancers and musicians representing no definite organizations are contributing their services.

The Procedure

In planning for the programs all available talent is listed in the recreation office under the direction of a playground program director. This director meets with the volunteer entertainers once a month to arrange and schedule programs for four weeks in advance. (These entertainers are referred to as "guest talent" because they go from park to park as guest performers. The term "local talent" includes the entertainers enlisted and trained by the playground supervisors at each park.)

The guest talent is scheduled by the program director for only part of each program every week, giving plenty of opportunity for local talent. For example, community singing will open a program followed by alternate numbers from a concert band and from dance and dramatic schools. Local talent, consisting of short plays, dances, songs, handcraft and first aid exhibitions, is introduced into the program at appropriate times. No program runs more than an hour. Community singing has become so popular that special nights have been set aside for it with the Recreation Department furnishing competent accompanists and song leaders.

Two special programs are now serving for their second year with the Park Department with repeated success. One is the girls' drill team of the Modern Woodmen of America which has won state and national championships. The other is a miniature circus arranged and conducted by the city zoo keeper, a former circus performer and animal trainer. Known as Uncle Leo to practically every child in Oklahoma by virtue of his weekly radio broadcasts for a number of years, the zoo keeper is one of the most popular characters in the State. His programs invariably draw overflow crowds. Besides clowns, magicians and acrobats, Uncle Leo brings to the park many smaller animals such as bear and lion cubs to show the children who have found it impossible to go to the zoo.

The system of handling these programs from the executive standpoint has been perfected by several years of experience. Twenty-one parks have programs at least once a week. These entertainments are scattered throughout the week, and care is taken to see that programs falling on the same night are distributed over the city and are not conducted in the same neighborhood.

Seven large amphitheaters with natural rock stages and beautiful terraced lawns which serve for seats are used in presenting some of the programs. Ranging in seating capacity from 2,500 to 14,000, these amphitheaters are located in various parks of the city. At other parks lighted tennis courts are used for stages with high terraces rising from the sides of the courts to supply the turf on which the audience sits. Still other parks which have none of the natural advantages offered drain their wading pools which are of variable depth and place park benches in rows in the pools. This gives the effect of a theater seating arrangement. A movable platform is placed on the edge of each pool in the deep end.

The Department has eliminated the responsibility of "props" for guest talent by asking the entertainers to furnish their own properties exclusive of pianos, platforms and public address systems. The platforms are of the movable type

(Contin ed on page 274)

Nation-Wide Recreation

By JACOB BAKER
Assistant Administrator
Works Progress Administration

TO FULFILL the function assigned to it under the Emergency Relief Act as passed by the Congress, it was necessary for the Federal Relief Administration to concern itself with the problem of recreation. Adequate relief, it was quickly realized, has become inextricably meshed in this problem. Millions of competent and willing workers, upstanding citizens, were jobless and unable to provide through their own efforts for their families, their children. But subsistence alone—food, clothing, shelter—was not enough.

Importance of Recreation

The loss of gainful employment was immediately reflected in every aspect of the life of the American worker and his dependents. No longer the necessary provider, he ceased to be the nucleus of family life, with the result that there was a marked breaking-down of the sanctions and structure of the American home. These functional changes in the orderly routine of family life, even apart from the major one of human want and destitution, threatened, and still threaten, profound psychological and physical dislocations in the lives of both the individual and the State.

While recreation was generally recognized as an efficient tool to combat the demoralizing effect of the depression, the recognition was at first more academic than factual. The Federal Government, governments of the several states, local, municipal and county governments, and school districts throughout the country, admitted their responsibility. Nevertheless, as the need grew greater and the numbers of unemployed increased, there was a decrease in recreational facilities offered by the sectional governments — a decrease not only in proportion to demand, but in the number of "plants" actually operating. This, of course, was the result of budgetary difficulties. As the depression threw men out of employment, it cut down on the various state and municipal budgets. And often the first to go under the cuts were the recreational programs.

Budget restrictions not only prohibited extension of recreational means demanded by the vastly increased unemployment but it clamped down on existing facilities. For example, in the county of Los Angeles were 268 playgrounds, only 64 of which were equipped and staffed to operate. Similar conditions existed in countless localities throughout the country.

It was not until the third year of the depression that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was created. It promptly realized the seriousness of the recreation problem and began organizing measures for its relief. Demands were being made upon it from all sections of the country. At first these demands came from thickly populated urban centers; later, and with equal urgency, came the volume of appeals from rural districts. In its responses to the earlier demands there is evidence that the Federal Government looked upon them as a means of giving immediate work-relief, rather than the first move toward assuming its share of responsibility for a nation-wide recreation program.

The primary purpose, therefore, of the FERA, in stepping into local recreation, was to give employment to needy persons. Then came recognition of their right to public recreation, recognition of the fact that all the people—not merely the select few with means, but all, all types and classes —have the right to use their leisure time advantageously through facilities and opportunities created by public agencies.

Readers of RECREATION who scanned even briefly the May issue of the magazine containing the Year Book, must have been impressed with the statistics given in the section of the report dealing with Emergency Relief Service, and with statements telling of the extent of the work being done through ERA. So significant have these developments been that we welcome the opportunity to present to our readers a first-hand report from the Government giving the background of the project and some of the achievements in terms of the human values involved.

Many New Recreation Facilities Provided

In its approach to recreation as a work-relief measure, the FERA advanced on two fronts: (1) the construction

Such swimming pools as this one at Charleston, South Carolina, have been built in all parts of the country

of plant, and (2) the development of recreational activities. The need for the first was obvious; and immediately a great number of work projects were got under way for the building of recreation facilities.

So intensive was the program carried on that today forty-seven states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, report permanent monuments to its progress.. A total of some twenty thousand construction projects are marked "complete" on the lists; running from the 131 stadiums, through the 532 new community service centers down to the last children's wading pool built, no facility necessary to public recreation has been overlooked. Nor has any section of the country been neglected. Spotting the map from coast to coast, the development has been uniform:

St. Augustine, Florida—a new community service center. Twenty-one states now report community service centers which are carrying on two or more recreational activities.

Salem, Massachusetts — Cat Cove Beach and swimming pool development, one of the five hundred odd beaches and pools that have been made available through work-relief projects.

New Hampshire — a series of hostels, trails, summer camp sites, throughout the State. Other states, stimulated by the Works Progress Administration and the new Youth Administration, are developing this facility for vacation-recreation at a minimum cost.

Bergen, New Jersey—a large stadium in Veteran's Park, one of the two hundred stadiums to the credit of work-relief projects.

Illinois—Pere Marquette State Park, one of the numerous state parks extended and improved.

Sioux City, Iowa—a beautiful Beaux-Arts prize design orchestra shell. New orchestra and band shells may be found from Washington, D. C. to San Diego, California, but the one in Sioux City is the masterpiece.

Safford, Arizona—a brand new municipal park complete in every detail and conforming to the latest approved ideas on park service. The tract used for this project had been a county poor farm —a social "wasteland" now made useful to humanity.

San Francisco, California — the old Ingleside Prison remodelled and the 13 acre site converted into a recreation center with swimming pools, a

theater, gymnasium, club rooms, and an athletic field.

And so on, through a great variety of projects, each one the work of relief labor, and a permanent contribution to the social well-being of the country.

Incidental to the main objective, a side excursion into public hygiene may be here noted. In many crowded cities play streets were cleaned up and vacant lots and dump heaps were cleared out. Chicago alone reports sixty vacant lots cleared of their litter and converted into temporary playgrounds. In each instance this served as an incentive to a general neighborhood clean-up.

This, of course, is by no means the end of the story. In following the lead of its predecessor, the WPA acknowledges that recreation plant construction meets the practical principles of emergency public employment stated by President Roosevelt in his message of January 4th, 1935 to the Congress of the United States: Recreational work-relief projects are flexible, and can offer employment where there is the greatest need; most of their expenditures go directly to local unemployed labor; they do not compete with private enterprise, and, most important of all, they make permanent contributions to better living conditions and increased opportunities for more abundant living.

In spite of the fact that the construction has been so vast, it still must be admitted that it has not met all needs. However, the rate of construction marks a tremendous speeding-up in this field; it is estimated that FERA has advanced the construction of recreation facilities in this country by at least twenty-five years.

Recreational Leadership Increased

While the construction work employed a vast array of engineers, draftsmen, mechanics and other labor in the building trades, it failed to provide proportional work-relief for the large army of unemployed white-collar workers. It was to fill in this void that the service recreation projects were developed. They were placed on equal footing with construction, on the ground that they were of equal permanent social value. Also, it was observed that recreational service paid for itself in the positive values created for society, and in the reduction which can be reasonably expected in tax costs for delinquency, ill health and accidents.

"The facilities most urgently needed at present are those facilities which pay for themselves, not in direct cash return, but in recognized social and citizenship values created, and in the reduction of other taxation costs."— *President Roosevelt* in a message to the Congress.

In its scope the recreational service program of the FERA went far beyond the construction of projects. It was not restricted to the physical plant. It went beyond that; it went out on the streets, and into the homes. It touched on every phase of human life — every age, type, and class of people living in this country. It took up the task of supplementing existing facilities and services in places where they already existed; it expanded old services and created new. Where there was an established program, it diversified the activities under it. Where there was no program, it supplied the stimulus and the initiating force for the inauguration of one. And it acted as a clearing house for information as to technique and methods, throughout the country.

These functions of the FERA on the recreation service side will now be taken over by the new Works Progress Administration, which can be expected to extend and broaden them, partly in cooperation with the new Youth Administration, but more intensively through its Professional and Service Projects Division.

The value of the recreation service projects to society in general is two-fold: it gives employment to thousands as playground directors, instructors in sports, leaders of groups, supervisors of camps, specialized teachers, museum workers, actors, musicians, and artists; and in turn, through their employment millions of others find occupation, education, and recreation.

Fundamental to the development of the recreation programs was the need for well-trained personnel. As an Arizona report points out, "The poorest camp from a physical standpoint, with the 'right' personnel can outdo an elaborately equipped one lacking in this respect." For the problem of leisure activities is one of human psychology, of handling people, not machines—it is a highly sensitive and subtle task. "Nothing is more difficult for man than to know what to do with his leisure," wrote Goethe. And he who would teach his fellows this difficult art must be particularly well endowed.

It speaks volumes for the quality of those on the relief rolls that so little difficulty was encountered in developing competent leadership. With a little schooling many high type leaders have been de-

veloped. The supply, of course, is not yet stepped up to the rapidly growing demand. But by means of training institutions, manuals of instruction and regional conferences, it is hoped that the deficiency will be shortly wiped out. In this connection it is noteworthy that various state Emergency Relief Administrations, in cooperation with organizations such as the National Recreation Association, have trained a fairly adequate body of leaders.

The greatest difficulty in this field lies in developing leadership in rural areas. A few of the states, notably North Dakota and Alabama, have what amounts to a traveling training school for recreation leaders; periodically it moves from county to county, giving a series of short but comprehensive courses in each.

The effect of the large inflow of non-academic personnel into the field of recreation, viewing it even from the purely professional angle, has been of great value. The new leaders have been singularly effective in extending recreational activities. They have brought vital blood, a fresh point of view. Coming more directly from the people, from the relief rolls, theirs is a first hand knowledge of the condition of their fellows, and of the needs of the moment. The new leaders, on the whole, have been quick to devise activities to meet the changing circumstances, the immediate demands.

The very young and the very old find a common interest in the Santa Claus toy repair project in San Francisco

Tied up as it is with work-relief allotments to a given locality, the personnel of a recreation service project in that locality is bound to be representative. It must, at least, know its neighborhood. Only a highly sensitive and responsive neighborliness could have devised many of the noteworthy recreation service activities.

It has been found, for example, that hobby clubs have a social emphasis which has made them more appealing than didactic classes. Put on the social and play basis of a hobby pastime, a group of people may be led to constructive and educational use of their leisure without realizing it. But the hobby must be devised to fit the neighborhood, the specific need. A number of the most successful handcraft developments have originated in this manner. Again, a neighborhood may have a peculiar sectarian slant, a foreign racial background, a limited educational standard, or a certain skilled type of workers may predominate; all these are factors which a competent personnel will understand and reflect. The play guidance of Negro youth in Mississippi varies from that of the Negroes in New York's Harlem. A "rugger" game organizer for Welsh tin-workers in a mill town in northwestern Pennsylvania offers them more recreation than would an expert baseball coach. The leader who proposed the peasant paper-cutting craft project so successfully in a section of Chicago had to know something of the aptitude of his Polish neighbors.

Studies of Juvenile Delinquency

Where the training and competence of leaders and play instructors becomes of first importance is in the field of juvenile delinquency. The play-schooling of youth is of vital concern in modern life, particularly during the present crisis. A number of states developed projects to survey the problem. One of them, New Jersey, reported that the records of Juvenile Courts showed that 90 percent of the delinquents got into trouble after 3 P. M.; the other ten percent were truants. A study of 733 paroled from Annadale Reformatory revealed that out of 136 who used their leisure time constructively only one failed on parole; while of the rest, one in five failed. An exhaustive survey in California practically repeats these figures. But there is noted a reduction of from 50 to 85 per cent in delinquency cases under active playground programs; the range being due to variations in competency of leadership, and cultural standards of home life.

A few of the surveys checked on the repercussion from children in directed recreation ac-

(Continued on page 275)

A State Recreation Project

The State Recreation Project in California is sponsored by the State Department of Education. Raymond Hoyt, formerly of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, until very recently was the Supervisor of the Project.

THAT RECREATION has in the last few years become a recognized public necessity is well shown in the report of the National Resource Board to the President. That report states, "The study of a particular problem may involve several other problems and the development of almost any sound project requires the study of uses of land—for agriculture and irrigation, industry and commerce, water storage, forestry, recreation and the conservation of wild life. The final test of the value of a proposed plan is not found in land, or water, or in dollars and cents alone, but in people. Hence it is that the committee lists recreation, not as a luxury but as a necessity."

To help communities provide wholesome recreation for children and adults and to meet the needs of the new day in a way which will make for citizenship and for community morale should be the purpose of all recreation projects.

The new day of more leisure time has seen the birth of a desire on the part of people for more of the good things of life, more opportunity for self-expression and participation in community activities which go toward making a more abundant life. This desire on the part of people must be squarely faced by government administrators as the very principle which democracy embodies, namely the establishment of governmental agencies which will provide the organization and administration of public necessities.

The trend toward the shorter working day and week, as it affects the adult, seems to be a permanent one. At the same time modern life provides infinite opportunity for choices both good and bad on the part of the average man. Our present government finds itself confronted with the problem of providing facilities which will enable the masses to live good lives as well as earn good livings. Only recently have people begun to realize that education which trains men for work and not for play is a job only half done. Turning people loose on the world with no skills or interest for the occupation of leisure time is one of the most serious problems facing civilization today. One need only to turn to our great crime problems and to realize that the average age of our most desperate criminals is twenty years.

It is plainly of immeasurable importance that this new leisure, as it is so often called, be directed wisely. Proper use of leisure demands proper places and opportunities for the utilization of this free time.

In our large metropolitan areas public recreation has been administered by governmental agencies. This has been possible because of the ability to finance a program through public taxation. Small communities and rural areas are less fortunate in that they do not have the necessary financial aid.

The ERA's Opportunity

Through the use of Federal and State Relief funds the establishment of community recreation in smaller communities and rural areas has been made possible. The purpose of this work in most instances has been to assist communities in the establishment and promotion of programs, the construction of facilities and the fostering of community culture and social life.

A most unusual opportunity for the development of the field of recreation throughout the country has appeared in the use of Federal Funds under the Federal government's relief programs. Many fine and outstanding things have been done. Facilities such as playgrounds, community centers, parks, golf courses, swimming pools, community theaters, gymnasiums and camps have been constructed. All of these are permanent and lasting improvements to communities and will benefit not only those who are at present able to use them but also those who will come later.

Another outstanding contribution to the recreation movement has been the development of the

leadership program for both children and adults. A great many states have organized state-wide emergency recreation projects which have developed in a number of different ways. In those municipalities and communities where recreation already exists as a public function, the program has been expanded to meet the needs of a vast increase in demand. In other places where no previous recreation existed, community recreation programs have been initiated. Such activities as sports and athletics, community dramatics, music, arts and crafts, have been carried on under this work.

During the last two years communities throughout California have benefited greatly from the use of Federal Funds. This work has been made possible through the work of the State Emergency Relief Administration. This work has consisted not only of the construction of facilities but also the use of workers who have been assigned to recreation projects and programs.

The work is carried on by a staff of recreation workers which consists of a state supervisor and two assistants, one located in the north and one in the south. When expansion is necessary area directors will be appointed who will keep the state project in closer touch with each local community. The administrators of the state recreation project work in an advisory capacity to the authorized agencies who desire to submit local recreation projects. This is for the purpose of coordinating the local emergency educational and recreational programs, as well as advising for the wisest program. After the project has been reviewed and is recommended by the state recreation project supervisor it is submitted by the authorized public agency to the local county Relief Administration where the established regular procedure for projects prevails.

The Procedure

Experience has shown that the most effective method in California of establishing emergency recreation has proved to be the establishment of civic commissions or recreation boards of from five to seven members in each local community which desires a project. This group includes representatives from the City Council, Board of Education and other municipal departments and civic organizations, including both men and women. The members of this commission are in most instances outstanding citizens of the community. The work of this group has been to outline a program for the community, to raise funds for equipment, to appoint a man to supervise the project and to promote the program of facilities and activities. The commission is the organization that makes application, sometimes through the City Council, the School Department or the County Board of Supervisors. This application is made through the local County SERA director and his staff. The project usually consists of the appointment of people who have had some experience in recreation work to such jobs as playground supervisors, games leaders, music leaders, drama organizers and leaders, leaders in hobbies and crafts such as leather craft and woodcraft, boys' and girls' club leaders, camp leaders and sports leaders. Other workers on these projects include caretakers, maintenance men, nurses, leather repair men and others.

When these people are assigned to a project they are given a training course, in most cases, under the supervision of the local project supervisor. At the conclusion of this training work they are assigned to the jobs that best suit their capabilities. Many of the larger counties have organized the recreation under a county-wide project sponsored by the County Board of Supervisors and supervised by a county recreation supervisor with an assistant supervisor over each large local program. The latter plan has proven quite successful as it provides a closer coordination between the SERA administrators and the project sponsors and also makes possible a more efficient method of supervision and training.

The outlook for the expansion of this work is very promising. It has been the purpose of those promoting this work to build for permanency.

Testimony to the value of ERA leadership comes from a newspaper in Ocean County, New Jersey. "Few Ocean Countians or even local relief people realize just what this leisure time movement means to many people. When men and women are willing to take oil stoves from great distances to heat up a hall; when the men are willing to cart a borrowed piano for each and every occasion; when men and women and boys and girls look forward from one month to another to these gatherings, you begin to see their true value and real meaning. It is quite impossible to measure the length, depth and breadth of the service rendered by the leisure time folks who kept every schedule, blizzard or no blizzard, during these demoralizing days of enforced or partial idleness."

The Dance in the Recreation Program

By
GEORGE SYME, JR.

"The dance is the rhythmic yearning of the whole body toward aspirations we cannot define."—*Emmanuel*

WHILE MUCH has been said and published about athletics, games, music, handcraft and similar activities, the dance as a part of the recreation program has not in the past been stressed as many feel its values merit. During the past few years, however, dancing has begun to receive an increasing amount of attention in the fields of physical education and recreation, though some difference of opinion has arisen regarding the educational and recreative values of dancing, the desirability of certain types of dancing, and the advisability of recreation departments assuming responsibility for giving instruction in dancing.

What place, then, shall dancing take in our recreation program?

Throughout the ages the dance has played an important part in the life of man. To every man, woman and child there comes at times an impulse to express his emotions in rhythm. This outlet of a man's feelings may be through one of two channels—singing or dancing. Singing is a verbal expression of these emotions. Dancing expresses these emotions in bodily movements. Sometimes these movements are meaningless; nevertheless they provide a definite satisfaction to the individual. Many dances often interpret an idea, and when done in a way that make them an inspiration to others, the performer becomes an artist and his work an art. "To express the noblest and most profound sentiments of the human soul—this is the function of the dance," said Isadora Duncan.

Dancing teachers the country over say that the majority of people attending their studios today have no professional aspirations but come purely for their own personal improvement. This may be for personal reasons alone such as health, mental relaxation, and figure building. Others derive a certain enjoyment from being able to execute a few movements in rhythm. Business and professional girls and women and housewives are filling many of our larger studios. They have no desire to go on the stage but are attending solely for the recreational and healthful exercise offered by the dance. Doctors for years have recommended dancing for children as one of the best and most enjoyable mediums for developing strength, health, and graceful bodies.

Mr. Syme, who has had experience both as a teacher of dancing and a director of recreation, will contribute to RECREATION a series of articles on dancing. He will suggest dance material suitable for use in the recreation program and will, throughout his articles, keep in mind the needs of the recreation director. Mr. Syme will be glad to answer, in the columns of the magazine, any questions our readers may wish to ask.

Outdoor Dancing

While many city recreation departments conduct dancing as part of their indoor community center programs, few cities make provision for summer out-of-door dancing. Here we have failed to utilize nature's offering—soft green grass to replace hard wooden dance floors, and the blue sky for a ceiling with trees and flowers as a background. In conducting classes in the open we must forget the routine of an indoor program and start off unfettered to make the most of our new settings. Our dances should be arranged in harmony with our new environment. They should be built around nature themes such as water studies, cloud dances, Indian and character dances. Folk dancing, acrobatic and social dances lend themselves to outdoor programs and in many sections of the country are extensively

(Continued on page 276)

A City Builds Teams from Gangs

By
RICHARD JAMES HURLEY

IN THE SECOND YEAR of our program in Little Falls, New York, we found our staff reduced from fifteen to seven and the play centers from seven to five. At the same time, we had an increase to 345 in the membership of the League and a program calling for a schedule of soft ball, volley ball, horseshoe pitching, track events, checkers, and paddle teams. There was the usual playground program, and there were hikes and other projects to be conducted at the same time.

The increase in activity plus a 50 percent decrease in staff demanded changes in our methods of dealing with the gangs and teams and called for a high degree of efficiency and organization, with greater control and more responsibility placed upon members of the League.

In June, before the closing of school, we gathered together a hundred or so team representatives to discuss League changes. The main results were a renewal of interest, a mutual spirit of loyalty and a change in team grading from the senior "A" and junior "B" to a four-way grouping of Senior, Intermediate, Junior and Midget. Age and ability were the deciding factors and the age limits were roughly 16-20, 14-16, 11-14 and 9-11. The team captains and managers met later to decide in what divisions the various teams would go. They did their work so well that it was not necessary to make any changes during the season. The Midget section developed like Topsy—it just "growed." The big boys realized that they could have their fun and yet give the little chaps a chance to be League members.

Another change was in the personnel of the League. We added six Midget teams that made their division a success, but our Senior group proved troublesome. Better working conditions, summer school and the unfavorable attitude of parents toward the playing of older boys, cut into both membership and efficiency. We decided to abandon the division unless it had at least the five teams which we felt necessary for healthful competition. The Seniors recruited and had a good season. We plan in the future, however, to advance each division, adding a new Midget group each year and dropping the Seniors who will be invited to act as aides. Under the new conditions twenty of the twenty-three teams finished their season instead of last year's eighteen of twenty-two, a tribute to the boys' interest under handicaps.

Our reduced personnel forced us to divide responsibility among all directors instead of following our ideal one-man, full-time system. League formation, scheduling, team standings and publicity were main activities with one director coordinating them. The results were spotty but these we felt to be due more to individual differences than to any fault in the idea itself. We had 300 inches for the eight weeks of play. True, there were misspelled names, wrong scores, good plays we had failed to note, but nothing serious occurred. The sport notes were literally memorized and corrections and comments were outstanding topics. The constructive tone aided greatly in building League morale.

Activities were both team and individual, for we felt that certain boys were "lone wolves" in spite of gang membership. We wished, too, to focus attention on individual effort, for team play

covered a multitude of sins. We increased our track meets, regulating events according to the various divisions, Midgets competing in the 50- and 75-yard dashes and Seniors in the 100- and 220-yard. Paddle tennis, introduced as a playground game, proved to have potentialities as a League activity. Horseshoes is another individual sport which has proved successful for two seasons. Checkers amazed us by its popularity, though the excellent playing of a few detracts from its effectiveness when team standings are at stake. Golf, adapted to restricted areas, deck tennis and similar games are being considered for next season. While we feel individual sports should be stressed there is dispute over the credit that should be given. Should each activity be given a distinct evaluation?

Tug-of-war was tried and found wanting as it was too strenuous for our growing boys. As they said it was "all brawn and no brains." Soft ball and volley ball proved the core of our program with no lessening in interest. There has been much debate over soccer for a summer activity, with no decision as yet. In our scheduling we tried to have the strenuous play in the cool mornings with the quiet, less active games in the hot afternoons and on rainy days.

In preparation for the grand Labor Day "bust-up" we again chose an all-star team but changed the method of play-off. We abandoned the choice of players on the basis of all-season play judged by the director, and had each boy register with his playground director for the position for which he wished to try out. This made it more of an individual proposition and gave a boy, if he had suffered a playing slump, another chance to shine. We likewise omitted the emblems of sportsmanship and prizes because of our financial difficulties, and found to our satisfaction that enthusiasm was as keen as in the past.

Conduct standards were decided upon and enforced this season. Smoking, crap shooting and swearing were taboo on the main playground, with similar rules on the other centers. For a few days we wondered what would happen. There were misunderstandings, but in a few days a spirit of cooperation developed and soon the boys became proud of their standard. Visiting teams obeyed the unwritten code as they learned about it via the boys' own system of grapevine news. Some boys even suggested methods of enforcing the code, but we left much of this to social pressure. A quiet talk to a visiting boy who smoked was usually all that was necessary. Spontaneous swearing did occur, but none of the deliberate kind. Moreover, this season no equipment was stolen in spite of the field house being open the full time. We required the boys to ask permission to enter the house for any equipment. At first this seemed strange to them, but soon it was still stranger not to ask permission. Often we locked the field house and left horseshoes and checkers and similar equipment in the possession of the players with one boy responsible for the "left outs." The response was 100%. Personal conduct rules made the boy first respect himself and then his playground.

As we reviewed the work of the two years we came to certain conclusions which will condition future policy.

In a League with over 300 boys, one man must give his full, undivided attention to its direction. Problems of team leadership, morale, team and inter-team friction, policies and schedules, require careful attention and must have unity of purpose and design. Again, a real League is inter-city, and someone must go into the byways where boy gangs flourish. A playground director is busy enough with his inter-playground system and does not locate distant groups. His playground may be dominated by certain elements that will keep desirable material from coming.

Any large playground requires two directors; one to maintain a constant schedule of activities and the other to handle League teams on and especially, away from the home lot. Hikes, trips and projects that serve to enrich the program demand individual attention on a full-time scale. Boys should not come to a playground to find it closed

Each team should have its own set of schedules; the group should have the means of knowing when, where and what teams they are to play. They may want to post this information in their shack or at some accessible spot. Both director and boy feel the strain of constant checking in this unnecessary way.

Games should be played in the morning during the first

(Continued on page 277)

The story of Little Falls' first year's experience in conducting playgrounds was told in the August 1934 issue of RECREATION. The story stressed the organization of the Junior League for boys. In this article Mr. Hurley gives us the results of the second year's program which proved to be a somewhat new experiment in forming neighborhood gangs into playground teams rather than merely the continuation of the Junior League as originally organized.

Westchester County's Recreation Camp

A camp community lacking in expensive equipment but rich in happy experiences

THE EXTENT to which a communal life, built around the complex relationship of adult to child, can be harmonious and beneficial to all those concerned is demonstrated in the camp community at Croton-on-Hudson, where the Westchester County Recreation Commission has just opened its summer camps. Forty councilors, 130 boys and 100 girls will constitute the population. About two-thirds of the younger section changes at intervals of two or four weeks, so that in all about 700 children will be campers there during the period of July 1st to August 26th.

The permanent nucleus, the staff, unobstrusively serving the children as parents, teachers and playmates, is the backbone of the whole project, according to Charles B. Cranford, camp administrator. Interest in the Croton camp as an example of the application of progressive educational methods, far removed from the confining school room, has brought together an outstanding group of teachers and camp leaders on the councilors' staff. They work and play with a common goal in sight for the campers: first, happiness; second, social adjustment; third, physical well-being.

Unlike privately owned summer camps for children, the county recreation camps are not elaborately equipped resorts. The tuition at the county camps amounts to scarcely more than the sum which would be spent on a child living at home. Since the county bears the brunt of the upkeep, the camps are operated on a skeleton budget. The material facilities are simple. There is an abundance of fresh air and sunshine; there are rolling fields of grass underfoot and tall oaks and maples shading them; a strip of beach bordering the shining waters of the Hudson on one side and the Croton inlet on the other. The little cabins scattered over the point are clean and airy, if plain, and the dining and recreation rooms, workshops and crafts studios are in the same style.

This lack of show has never been considered a limitation, Mr. Cranford points out, but has been a constructive factor in building up a program of activities patterned as nearly as possible after conditions that might surround any child in his daily living. The combined energies and talents of the councilors go into the program; hence their importance in organization, according to Mr. Cranford:

"Each leader has a twofold function: to take the part of the child's older brother or sister, sharing his or her experiences, guiding him in his social attitudes. The second duty of the

Courtesy Westchester County Recreation Commission

Courtesy Westchester County Recreation Commission

When the bugle sounds the call for meals the response is always most gratifying!

of whom attend this camp in preference to private camps because of the progressive character of the program.

A modicum of regimentation is practised in the daily life. True, a bugle blows to rouse the campers from their cots; there is a bedtime and a time for meals and for "community duties"—cleaning up for which "sanitation squads" volunteer. There are definite swimming periods, but even they are optional; the child can take his swim in the morning or afternoon or not at all, if he so pleases. But beyond this, a daily routine is non-existent. The campers choose the activity in which lies their greatest interest. They gather early in the day, learn where each councilor is going to be and what he or she plans to do.

Thus, the girls' dramatics councilor: "Mary Ann has been working on a play for the party next Friday. She needs a little help in the last

(Continued on page 277)

leaders is to take charge of special activities—nature study, art, crafts, land sports, water sports, dramatics. Some junior men and women on the staff are undergraduates in universities, but most of the councilors are teachers.

"After living with boys and girls twenty-four hours of the day for eight weeks, they return to their teaching posts with a clearer picture of children's needs and problems, and a practical knowledge of the best means of satisfying them. On the other hand, the campers return to their homes imbued with the idea of regard for the other fellow, of alignment with others for the general good."

A portion of the camp community is composed of children from boarding homes maintained by the county's Department of Child Welfare. No differentiation exists at camp between these less fortunate children and the sons and daughters of Westchester citizens, moderately well-off, many

Courtesy Westchester County Recreation Commission

Where is the boy to be found who wouldn't rank fishing above almost any other sport?

Sioux City's New Amphitheater

By
JOHN E. GRONSETH
Director of Recreation
Sioux City, Iowa

The people of Sioux City expect years of satisfaction from their own permanent concrete amphitheater in Grandview Park which was built as a work relief project. Other communities, in planning their PWA project, may well keep in mind the experience of Sioux City in erecting a structure designed to give enduring service to its cultural interests.

SIOUX CITY'S music, art and drama lovers may now enjoy these fine arts in comfort when they attend a concert or drama in Grandview Park. For there in a bowl, forming a natural amphitheater, has been erected a band shell, a structure of beauty befitting its setting, and on the slopes of the hills comfortable seats for spectators.

This glen in the wooded heights of Grandview Park is not a new meeting place for Sioux City music and drama enthusiasts. It has long been in use for band concerts, pageants and kindred recreational activities. Some years ago there was built there a wooden bandshell. The audience sat on the grassy bank in lieu of benches, neither an adequate nor comfortable arrangement. This, however, was wholly a makeshift awaiting the time a proper amphitheatre could be built.

This amphitheatre-to-be remained in the minds and imaginations of interested citizens until CWA work was introduced. While CWA was a project strictly for the relief of the unemployed and did not have as an end civil glorification, in this instance both ends were achieved.

Several converging interests meeting at this point brought reality to a dream. The location and the desire for an amphitheatre were both present in the community, the funds for the work might be obtained if the plan was approved, and a design for the building, which had already drawn favorable attention, was at hand. At an exhibition of architectural drawings, executed by Henry

Kamphoefner, Sioux City architect, held under the auspices of the Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, was shown a design for a monumental band stand. This design had received honorable mention in the first preliminary trial for the 1933 Paris Prize. It pleased the public and at the same time it exactly fulfilled requirements for the Sioux City project. With accommodation in the acoustical shell for three hundred vocalists or one hundred seated musicians, it was suitable for erection in a natural amphitheatre in which, by proper placement and structure of the shell, listeners at a distance would be able to hear the most delicate note.

Undoubtedly this was what Sioux City needed and wanted. Musical organizations, such as the Monahan Post Band, which had a large part in making the project a success, club women, business men, all who were interested in promoting better recreational facilities in their city, endorsed the project.

The architect, in conjunction with the city building contractor and the district engineer, prepared application forms which upon recommendation of the park commissioner were signed by the mayor and the county emergency relief committee. This application then went to the state and federal authorities. President Roosevelt expressed himself as deeply appreciative "of the very fine public spirit and vision manifested by those who are creating this valuable social and recreational asset." On February 26, 1934, the state engineer approved the application and within ten days the ground was broken and the dream started to be a tangible reality.

The total estimated cost of the project was $51,236 of which $47,436 was to be paid from CWA funds and the remainder $3,800 was to come from the city. This was according to general requirements that the city benefited pay a certain percantage of material costs on civil works projects. Materials were figured at slightly more than $14,000. Labor costs were to be about $34,500, and the costs of teams and trucks for grading about $2,500. With continuous labor the project would have been completed by May but owing to lulls in relief activities the last concrete was not poured until October 17.

The band shell is placed in a hollow deep enough to give ample seating space for 10,000 spectators although only 6,000 seats are at present provided. The seats are of wood with reinforced concrete understructure. From every seat is an adequate view of the stage below. Drama, pageantry, music may be enjoyed both in sight and sound by each spectator.

Some Construction Details

The spherical ellipse of seats finds itself intersected at its lowest point by a perpendicularly erected semicircle of smooth white concrete one foot high, actually the rim of the truncated right circular half cone which is partially sunk into a podium 102 feet along the front. From either side of this podium are returned staircases that debouch in front to either side of a pool fed from three fountains with aluminum caps, gracing the center of the structure. The staircases are equipped with aluminum hand rails and are accessible from the side and also from the back, so that processions of the most elaborate nature can reach the stage from any direction. The central aisle of the orchestra is on the main axis of the building and there are two secondary aisles on the axes of two great drums which lie on pedestals rising above the staircases and which also visibly terminate the thrusts of the great circular arch.

The shell and its base are one monolithic concrete structure. It is constructed of Portland cement, white cement and reenforcing steel bars. The fluted bands and scultpured plaques are applied ornaments and are made of pre-cast concrete.

The plaques depict the Faun, symbolizing pastoral music, and the Tragic Muse, the deeper subtleties of music. They are the work of Herschel Elarth. They were designed in clay at the Public Works Art Projects studio at Iowa City.

The lighting has been arranged to aid in dramatic production. Eighty-seven lights are concealed in the great arch and project the three primary colors. These may be mixed to produce any color desired. The pool has nine lights for coloring the jets of water.

At the back of the building are rooms: offices for the director, space for the band library, toilets and dressing rooms for the personnel of the band and accommodations for guest performers. An interior stair leads to the shell itself and from this doorway an electrician can control the lighting apparatus and amplify the sound if desirable for speaking purposes.

A movable platform has been provided that can be placed over the concrete tiers to change the permanent seating arrangement for musicians into

(Continued on page 277)

Some Indian Games

THE Indian games presented here through the courtesy of the Extension Department, Milwaukee Public Schools, were passed on to the boys of the Milwaukee playgrounds by Chief Wah-be-sko-ga-nah-be (White Feather), John Goslin, of Milwaukee. They are the games which he and his playmates enjoyed in their youth on the Hayward Reservation and at the Carlisle Indian School.

Ga - Gwe - Gee - Wass (Wrestle). Two contestants lie on the ground, flat on their stomachs, facing one another. The right elbow rests on the ground with the upper arm in a straight line with the body. Contestants grasp right hands. The left forearm is kept on the ground, parallel to the chest. The object of the game is to make the opponent's right forearm touch the ground by horizontal pushing.

NOTE: The Indians had grassy fields upon which to play Ga-Gwe-Gee-Wass. Since playing on the gravel playground surface will bruise the arms of the players, newspapers should be provided to protect them. This stunt may also be played sitting at a table.

Ab-Bo-Gee-Way-Baa (Push Over). Two contestants lie on their backs side by side, with hands in opposite directions; each contestant's head rests at a point just opposite his opponent's buttocks. Each contestant places his inside arm straight down by his side with his hand on his opponent's shoulder. Outside hands are on hips. At a signal each contestant lifts his inside leg (knee stiff) to a point just beyond the vertical, hooks ankles with his opponent and attempts to roll his opponent over backward. Either contestant rolled backward loses the bout. Five bouts constitute a match; best three out of five wins the match.

Che-Che-Sock-a-Way (Hop on one leg). Two contestants stand facing each other at a distance of five feet. Each stands on the right foot, clasps his left foot with left hand, and places the right arm across the front, clasping the biceps of the left arm. At a signal, each contestant hops forward and attempts by bucking, side-stepping, etc., to overthrow his opponent or compel him to release his grasp on the upheld foot. The contestants are not allowed to use their left hands against each other. Either contestant committing any of these acts loses the bout. If both contestants commit any of them on the same occasion the one doing so first loses the bout. Five bouts constitute a match; best three out of five wins the match.

Ga-Gwe-Gee-Wamengen (Hand Wrestle). Two contestants stand with feet firmly spread in the stride position, each with his right foot forward, touching the outside of his opponent's foot. They grasp right hands. At a signal each attempts by pulling, pushing, turning and twisting of hands, to over-balance his opponent or compel him to move either foot from its original position. The left hand must not be used against the opponent. Either contestant forced to touch the ground with any part of his body other than his feet, or forced to move either foot, loses the bout. If the contestants break their grasp, they rejoin hands at once. Five bouts constitute a match; best three out of five wins the match.

We-Bay-Gen (Snatch). This can be played with from two to ten or more players.

Players are divided into two teams who face each other, standing on a goal line about forty feet apart. Team members stand shoulder to shoulder. The members of each team are numbered consecutively, beginning with number one. On the ground midway between the teams a fairly good-sized piece of hide is placed. A referee calls a number and the two players having that number dash forward to steal the hide and carry it across either of the goal lines without being tagged by the opposing player. If a player steals the hide and crosses the goal line without being tagged, he scores one point for his team. Should he be tagged before crossing the goal line, the opposing team scores a point. At the start of the game a number of points is decided upon.

Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We (A modified La Crosse game). The Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We consists of a leather strip ten to twelve inches long and about two inches wide, at each end of which a ball of soft wadded, firmly sewed cloth is attached. A rope may be

used in place of the strap. Each player is supplied with a branch of a tree or shrub about twenty inches long and not more than an inch in diameter. The playing area is limited; at each end a goal line is drawn. The object of the game is for the players to get the Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We on their sticks and fling it over the opponent's goal line; doing so scores one point. The game may be played for time or for a set number of points. Play is begun and restarted after every point by tossing the Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We up between two opposing players in the center of the playing area Players are not to run with the Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We. It is not to be batted but thrown or flung.

Utmost caution should be taken to have the players' sticks smoother from top to bottom and to avoid any small protrusions from twigs or branches. The end of the stick should not be pointed; in fact it would be well to pad it. While the ball should be firmly sewed to keep its round shape, it should by no means be hard. Gunny sacks wadded into shape of a ball are very useable.

With the Indians the playing field for Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We was unlimited; often tribe played against tribe. Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We should not be played on small playing areas where there is danger of the Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We flying into sandbox, apparatus or playing groups. Since our festival arenas are necessarily small, the playing of Pop-Pa-Ce-Ka-We should be regarded more as a demonstration of the game than an actual spirited playing of it. The festival teams should be limited to six or less members, according to the size of the playing field. These teams should be carefully coached and impressed with the fact that their playing should not be too strenuous on the evening of the festival.

Since the combative contests described are all played by two contestants, it would add much to the interest to have many groups of two scattered all over the arena instead of having a limited amount of playing done in the center of the field. Scattered groups would bring the activity nearer to the audience and give the playing field an interesting appearance of activity.

Chief White Feather tells a most interesting Indian legend about the origin of the relay race. Many, many years ago the earth was inhabited by the following classes of creatures: man, animal, fish and bird. One day, a beautiful Princess came to earth. She desired a mate. The rivalry among the creatures of earth was very tense, so the Princess decided to stage a race and take its winner as her companion. The turtle wanted much to be the one selected, but realized that he had no chance whatever on account of his lack of endurance. After much brooding, he schemed the following plan: he went to the bottom of the lake and rounded up four turtles like himself in size. He placed the first turtle under the leaves and grass a certain distance from the starting line; farther down the line he had another turtle and in this fashion he divided the course of the run among the four turtles. When the race was called, the turtle started off with the rest; as he crawled under the leaves concealing the first turtle, the hidden turtle ran to release the next hidden turtle, and so on. The legend does not tell whether or not the turtle won the Princess, but it did give the Indians the foundation for many interesting relay races, one of which is the Gee-Gee-Bakkum-Magee.

Gee-Gee-Bakkum-Magee (Going in and emerging from ground). Gee-Gee-Bakkum-Magee is a relay based on the Indians' methods of transportation. There are five members on a team, the starter being called the Geebakkum. The Geebakkum stands on the starting line; player number two places himself on the ground face downward, supporting his body on his arms ready for a wheelbarrow race. (Because of the pebbly nature of the playground surface, this wheelbarrow player should be given a block of wood for each hand on which to "walk.") Number three stands in front of number two in a high leap-frog position. Number four lies flat on his stomach facing the goal line with a stout branch six feet long lying on each side under his arm. Number five stands in ordinary position. At the signal "go," Geebakkum (the starter) runs to Number two, grabs his ankles and wheelbarrows him down the course to Number three, Number two then jumps on the back of Number three, who carries him "Pick Aback" down the course to Number four; here Number three mounts the sticks lying along the side of Number four by putting a foot and a hand on each stick without allowing any part of his body to touch the sticks or the ground. As soon as Number 3 is mounted, Number four jumps up and pulls the sticks down the course according to the old Indian method of transportation. On reaching player Number five, the rider jumps from the sticks; the "horse" (player Number four), turns them over to Number five who carries them over the goal line.

(Continued on page 278)

When Sally in Our Alley Goes to Summer Camp

By MARY E. DOLAN
St. Louis, Missouri

NO SWANKY CAMP in the North Woods can possibly give as much anticipated joy as does "Camp Skullbone in the Woods," only thirty-five miles southwest of St. Louis, a summer camp for the underprivileged children of that city conducted by the Neighborhood Association Settlement House. For weeks the children talk of nothing but the swimming pool, the farms, the hikes at camp, and plague their teachers at Neighborhood Association for a list of clothes to bring.

At Camp Skullbone, children who day after day see only a brick wall from their bedroom windows and hear only jazz from nearby dance halls, awake to the whistling of a redbird and fall asleep to the tune of an Italian aria sung by an opera singer. "Children love music," said Miss Gladys Gross, singing instructor and director of Camp Skullbone, "and at night they beg me to sing them such lullabies as 'Mighty Lak a Rose.' "

Organized for the benefit of children of meager means, the camp offers a week's outing in the country for a nominal sum. Those who cannot afford more pay but twenty-five cents; the maximum charge is $2.50. The children are for the most part from tenement districts, but the activities of Neighborhood Association have developed such healthy self-assurance in them that no casual observer would suspect their home surroundings. These children at Camp Skullbone receive the advantages of such a camp as children of wealthy homes enjoy.

At different times certain age groups spend a week at the camp, which opened last season on June 25th with eight girls of fourteen to sixteen years enrolled. The second week saw an increase in enthusiasm and the number jumped to twenty-eight of the twelve to fourteen age group, although a few little sisters also attended. From August to September the boys of the Neighborhood Association visit the camp under the direction of men instructors.

The natural setting of the camp is ideal. Located on a private road, Camp Skullbone escapes curiosity seekers and vagrants of the main highway as well as its noise and distraction. Cedar trees galore form a natural parasol over the grounds which are just rugged enough to be interesting. At the foot of the hill is a stone spring house decorated with the totem pole of the lodge. Near by in a shaded corner stands a rustic table and bench for picnic suppers, while at the top of the hill is a roomy open air lodge with sleeping quarters for children and instructors. Along the front of the lodge is a wide porch with pine chairs cushioned with cretonne. The living room has stone fireplaces at each end and shiny lamps hung from the rafters. At the rear is the kitchen with rows of gleaming kettles suspended from the ceiling and, lining the walls, shelves stocked with bacon, pineapple and other goodies. Spring water piped to the camp and pumped into a reservoir tower back of the lodge assures a plentiful supply for drinking and bathing.

Compact little cabins make this California camp thoroughly cozy and comfortable

Camp Skullbone is organized on a threefold program—recreational, educational or cultural, and character building.

The recreational facilities are plentiful in this forty acre tract where trails invite for hikes. There is a steep straight-away trail to the lodge, popular when the dinner gong rings, and a round-about trail to the lodge for more leisurely walking. "We always hike with a purpose." Miss Gross explained, "to visit the neighboring farmhouse where we get the eggs and milk, or to a near by store to purchase marshmallows. Swimming is by far the chief attraction of the camp. Some of the children have never been in the water before, but nearly all are swimming by the end of the week." The pool is a close approach to the "old swimmin' hole," with a concrete dam across Skullbone Creek forming a natural reservoir about three feet deep where the children splash at will without danger. In the afternoon they are given formal instruction in swimming.

Courtesy Girl Scouts

With so many things to do at camp the days are never quite long enough

On Thursday, which is visiting day for the mothers, mothers both stout and thin and arrayed in a variety of improvised suits, splash with the children, and at the end of the week a swimming carnival is held. Another recreational event is the mock track meet with all sorts of hopping, running and jumping relays. For the amusement of the mothers the children give a tumbling exhibition, when they display the pyramid building and handsprings they have learned.

Educational and Cultural Opportunities

Nor is the educational and cultural training of the children neglected. This phase is stressed by the teaching of table manners, personal cleanliness and good fellowship. Miss Gross displayed a large crate of books she had brought along for the children's reading which included nature study volumes and stories of adventure and the out-of-doors, such as those of Zane Grey. "I never attempt to teach health rules directly," she said, "but by asking Miss Worley, my assistant, a question about how she cares for her teeth I interest the children until the first thing you know they are asking what tooth powder to use and what shape tooth brush. When Miss Worley dissected a frog for them they learned not only the anatomy of a batrachian but indirectly the care of the eyes, the skin, and other health rules."

In the matter of nature study the children are taught to protect plant and animal life. Throughout the grounds are posted signs announcing, "We love our trees, shrubs, flowers, rocks, streams, lodge, and wild life," and asking all passers by to be respectful of the property. Sometimes the instruction is more formal, when specialists in the fields of health, social work and citizenship talk to the children.

Camp Skullbone tends to develop character by its emphasis on self-reliance as well as on cooperation. There is much free time for pursuing the child's own interests. By giving each child certain chores to perform, he learns the art of team work and its value. "Of all the tasks from getting wood for the stove, disposing of garbage, cleaning and filling lamps, to helping prepare meals, scrubbing floors, dusting furniture and waiting on tables," said Miss Gross, "washing dishes is the least popular. But there is no such thing as a discipline problem at Camp Skullbone. The mothers are anxious, almost too anxious, that their children toe the mark. There are few rules and hence little inducement to break them."

The freedom of the place breeds a good will between child and director. Beginning with taps on the bugle at seven in the morning, an early swim precedes breakfast. The free time, hike or ball game leads to lunch hour at twelve. After an hour's rest there are swimming lessons, games and supper. Then a retreat or song hour follows, with

(Continued on page 278)

With the Civilian Conservation Corps

A REPORT OUTLINING the major items of work accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the period from April 17, 1933, when the first camp was established, to April 1, 1935, shows all reforestation and conservation work completed on 59 different types of projects ranging from tree planting to the construction of truck trails through forest areas.

Chief among the items having to do with recreational facilities were the improvement of 27,000 acres of public camp grounds and of 116,000 acres of lakes, ponds and beaches, and the construction of 3,336 ponds for fish and birds and of 1,159 recreational dams.

The report, which was released on July 7, 1935, states:

"The improvement of our national and state parks, as well as the development of new recreational facilities in other timbered areas, has been stressed. The national parks and monuments have been given better protection from fires, diseases and insects. Due to the stimulus of the CCC program, the states have added more than 500,000 acres to their state parks. Thousands of acres of park land have been cleared for public camp grounds; new camp buildings have been erected; public camp ground water systems have been installed; simple camp grounds have been developed in national and state forests. These have been equipped with pure drinking water, rustic fireplaces and rest rooms.

"The development work has greatly increased the recreational values of our public forests and parks. The Forest Service and National Park Service anticipate that more than 40,000,000 persons will visit the national parks and forests this year."

The report lists other principal work programs completed which have been largely directed toward the improvement and protection of our national resources, particularly forests and parks, and the prevention of destructive soil erosion. These items make an imposing total.

Robert Fechner, Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, states in his report that the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior and the Department of War estimate the present value of the work completed by April 1,

(Continued on page 278)

Youth Versus Society

ON APRIL 30th, May 1st and May 2nd, at three sessions held under the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies of the Oranges and Maplewood, New Jersey, Youth indicted Society for indifference to and ignorance of the problems of youth in respect to employment, marriage, friendship, moral code, leisure and health. Honorable Daniel J. Brennan of the Essex County Court of Appeals presided. There were a defense counsel and six members of the prosecuting staff who took part in the trial. Many witnesses were called—local ministers, physicians, educators, representatives of local organizations of many kinds, juvenile court judges, health officers and other officials. These witnesses were cross-examined with great earnestness, and there was evidence on the part of the young people of a very serious desire to make their needs and point of view known, to find out more about the social environment in which they are living, and to do everything possible to bring about better conditions for themselves and their confreres.

After due deliberation the jury found Society guilty as charged on the following counts:

1. Allowing employment at starvation wages
2. Inadequate instruction on the subject of choosing a mate
3. Allowing conditions to exist under which young people are unable to marry due to lack of employment
4. Allowing the continued and flourishing existence of pitfalls for youth such as obscene literature, saloons and gambling devices
5. Harsh attitude towards those with a criminal or police record
6. Incomplete use of public buildings, schools, churches, etc., for leisure time

Society was cleared on eight of the counts obtained in the indictment. These were:

1. Inadequate employment service
2. Inadequate preparation in schools for any form of employment
3. Allowing racial and national prejudice to interfere with employment
4. Lack of cooperation among existing young people's organizations and agencies
5. Appalling inadequacy of facilities for youth activities
6. Failure to attempt serious moral education in the home, school and church
7. Failure of educational system to instruct in the proper use of leisure time
8. Lack of facilities for the use of leisure time

The jury reported a disagreement on the question of inadequate sex education and decided that

(Continued on page 278)

WORLD AT PLAY

Newburgh Children Go Into Action

CHILDREN of Newburgh, New York, revealed an amazingly shrewd concept of popular democratic government, when on April 29th, 64 boys and girls from the South End made a surprise attack on the City Council, and with the help of two adult spokesmen, demanded a playground in their neighborhood. "This is getting a new note in council meetings," said Mayor Brown in welcoming the group. The children's spokesmen were immediately given an audience and after a hasty conference one of the councilmen moved that the request be referred to the City Manager and that he confer with the head of the Recreation Commission to see what could be done. On May 6th, just seven days later, the Council appropriated $200 to clear a vacant lot which the Ramsdell Estate made available provided the city would take responsibility for the project.

Summer Events at Oglebay Park

EVERY Sunday afternoon during the summer, from 3:30 to 5:00 o'clock, residents of Wheeling, West Virginia, and their friends may enjoy popular concerts at Oglebay Park by the Garden Symphonette. Another feature of the summer season is a series of six nationality night dinners. On June 5th there was an English garden party with appropriate music from England, Ireland and Scotland, and a number of dances including the Irish jig and Highland fling. The dinner which was served conformed to the character of the party.

A Baseball Benefit

A suggestion comes from Philadelphia, where John V. Smith of the Bureau of Recreation was able to persuade the management of two professional baseball leagues—the American and the National—to agree to put on a benefit for the purchase of baseball equipment for the Bureau's baseball tournament. The game was run in the old-fashioned way, the bat being tossed hand over hand for first choice and the players being chosen indiscriminately from either league. Everyone had a most enjoyable time, and the teams have agreed to make it an annual custom.

A City's Activities for Shut-ins

THE Allentown, Pennsylvania, Recreation Commission has a project for shut-ins with some particularly interesting features. The Commission conducts a broadcast two nights a week. One of the broadcasts is designed especially for the residents of three homes for the aged and resembles the well known "Cheerio" hour when birthdays are remembered and congratulations offered over the air. In addition, the Recreation Commission has a birthday book containing the birthday date of every inmate of the institutions for the aged and birthday greeting cards are sent them. Good used and new neckties are collected and given the men and good discarded beads are gathered for the women so that they may attend social hours "dressed up."

New York Goes a-Dancing

IN June the program of dancing on Central Park's Mall in New York City was officially opened under the auspices of the Park Department, James V. Mulholland, Supervisor of Recreation. Fifteen minutes after the dancing started 1,000 couples peopled the Mall while the throng of watchers grew rapidly filling the benches and overflowing to the grassy slopes around. At a quarter to ten the dancing couples had increased to 1,500, and the watchers were estimated at 10,000. The Prospect Park, Brooklyn, season opened at the same time with 500 people dancing in the picnic house while 1,000 more clamored for admittance.

Training Leaders for Adult Recreation—Some years ago a group of playground directors on the staff of the Berkeley, California, Recreation Department who were interested in social recreation, organized themselves into the Recreational Sextette. Their purpose was to increase their own general knowledge of social recreation leadership and to aid leaders of private groups interested in conducting social recreation. Recently the sextette completed their second annual adult recreation institute held for six consecutive Monday evenings with an average attendance of ninety per evening. A charge of 10 cents an evening or 50 cents for the entire course was made to defray expenses. For this fee over 250 different people received two hours of instruction and a mimeographed bulletin presenting the evening's activities. The subjects included progressive game parties, hobbies and handcraft, music and dramatics, dancing, quiet games and parties for large groups. Copies of the bulletins outlining the material may be secured for 50 cents a set or 10 cents a copy from the Recreational Sextette, Recreation Department, Berkeley, California.

Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency—Some time ago the Mayor of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, referred to the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley a group of boys from the Juvenile Court. This group, now numbering over one hundred, has grown into a very strong neighborhood boys' club which under leadership has developed a strip of coal land leased for a dollar a year. Clubs of this character are among the most interesting developments in Wilkes Barre. There are seven of them ranging in membership from 80 to 200. The clubs are self-sustaining, and one of them has made a club house out of an old house. This particular group conducts many athletic activities. They have put in teams in all the city leagues and have been a very salutary influence in lowering delinquency among the youth.

State Parks Open for Recreation—The State of Michigan on May 30th opened 53 state parks for recreational uses. Each year the popularity of Michigan's parks, of which there are now 73, has grown to the point where the annual attendance now exceeds 9,000,000 people. The parks furnish an opportunity for the public to enjoy fishing, bathing, camping, and picnicking at a minimum of expense. Camping permits for a week or longer in all of the parks may be secured without charge.

A Mountain Recreation Center — The Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department plans to reopen Camp Radburn of the San Bernardino Mountains as a recreation center for the use of organized groups. For the past three years the camp has been serving successively as a forest labor camp, a CCC barracks, and transient boys' unit. Under the new plan, the camp facilities will become available for the use of organizations that wish to use the entire camp for their outings, with the cabins, recreation lodge, kitchens, dining hall, swimming pool and other features to be rented out at low nominal rates varying from 50 cents per person for 50 people or less down to 30 cents per person for groups of 100 people or more.

Rhythm Bands in Jacksonville—In April the Jacksonville, Florida, Department of Recreation held its second rhythm band demonstration to show in how many different ways rhythm bands may be used. Five hundred children from twelve grammar schools took part in colorful attire, equipped with such instruments as tambourines, triangles, drums, jingle clogs, castanets, bells, rumba gourds, and other percussion instruments. Each band was directed by a six or seven year old leader. The final feature of the program was a rendition of Haydn's "Toy Symphony" by an especially trained group of forty soprano voices and a number of toy symphony instruments.

The "Old Order Changeth" — More than 1,600 women in Detroit, Michigan, demonstrated the fact that the "old order changeth" in a huge pageant of that title presented on April 11th at the Olympia. The presentation brought to a close for the season the Recreation Department's work in gymnasium and dancing classes. It showed the contrast in recreational activities of ancient, medieval and modern times. Miss Lottie A. McDermott of the Recreation Department's staff was in charge of the program.

Des Moines' Closing Playground Festival—Last summer the playground season in Des Moines, Iowa, culminated in a playground festival held at Drake Stadium. The program, which was a demonstration of the activities of the playgrounds, opened with a half hour concert by the 327 piece playground band. This was followed by the presentation of the activities on a single playground by representatives from each of the 21 playgrounds. These covered tennis, baseball, hand tennis, volley ball, nature activities, story-telling and handcraft. Community singing was part of the program.

A Religious Festival—A religious festival held in Lansing, Michigan, May 8th and 9th, under the sponsorship of the Recreation Department of the Board of Cemetery and Public Parks Commissioners was the outgrowth of the drama contest previously held. The results were more than gratifying from a dramatic and educational point of view, and the festival did much to promote good fellowship among the churches. The colored group known as the Paul Robeson Club presented an excellent missionary play made more effective by some beautiful singing; the Catholic Church presented a play by eighth grade girls. In all eighteen groups presented plays in the two programs.

A Song Festival for Colored Choirs — On June 20th Council Group No. 1 of the Central Avenue Community Center in Newark, New Jersey, presented the fifth annual song festival for choirs representing the colored churches of Newark. Eleven church choirs took part. In addition to the songs by individual choirs, there was mass singing by all the choruses directed by the Assistant Superintendent of Schools. This festival has come to be an important event in the program of the Newark community centers, and each year it is looked forward to with great interest.

San Francisco Children Broadcast—On July 12th the Recreation Commission of San Francisco, California, embarked on an innovation in the radio program presented by the Commission in cooperation with NBC, when an amateur hour similar to the one presented every Sunday afternoon over a national hook-up was initiated.

SAFETY FIRST

THE very first consideration of our Engineers in the design and construction of Louden Equipment, is SAFETY! Others are, durability, long-life, thrilling . . healthful physical development. Small wonder, therefore, that physical education authorities everywhere endorse and specify Louden Equipment for playgrounds, beaches, pools and gymnasiums. . . Many items are exclusive with Louden. You, too, should thoroughly investigate the large and varied line of Louden Equipment before you buy. Ask about our Junglegyms, Buddy Duplex Swing, new Rigid Whirl.

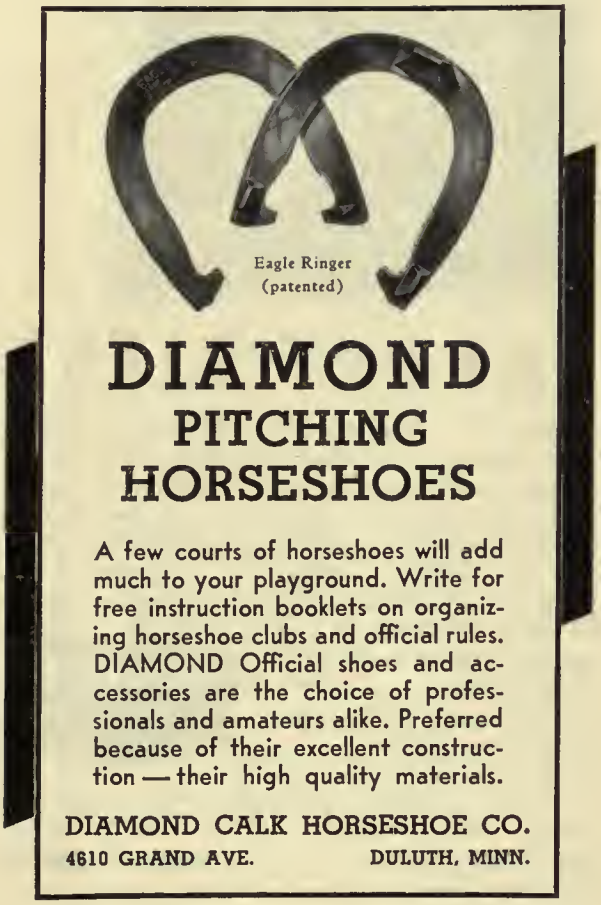
LOUDEN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

J.E. PORTER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY • OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

Recreation Budget Increases—The two-mill tax in Charlotte, North Carolina, which was reduced to one mill during the early stages of the depression period, was restored to the Recreation Board on July 1st.

Gardening in Detroit—Nearly 200 boys and girls of the Fordson High School and several junior high schools in May began the practical part of their course in home gardening and horticulture in a laboratory consisting of a thirteen acre plot the use of which was given by Henry Ford. All winter the classes studied the principles of horticulture. Miniature gardens were planted in the school conservatory, and each student was taught how a garden should be laid out, both for beautification of the home as well as proper utilization of the ground. Each pupil will take care of his garden through the summer months and will receive scholastic credits for the course.

Hamilton's Sport Week—From May 18th to 25th, Hamilton, Canada, enjoyed an intensive week of play each day of which was filled with


Eagle Ringer
(patented)
DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES
A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

sports and games of various kinds. On the opening day a boys' fishing contest was held for boys between ten and fourteen years of age. Baseball contests, a community street dance, soccer, lacrosse, tug of war, bowling, horseshoe pitching and a great variety of other activities made up the program. Bicycle races were run for the entire week, and there was a program of roller skating conducted in all sections of the city.

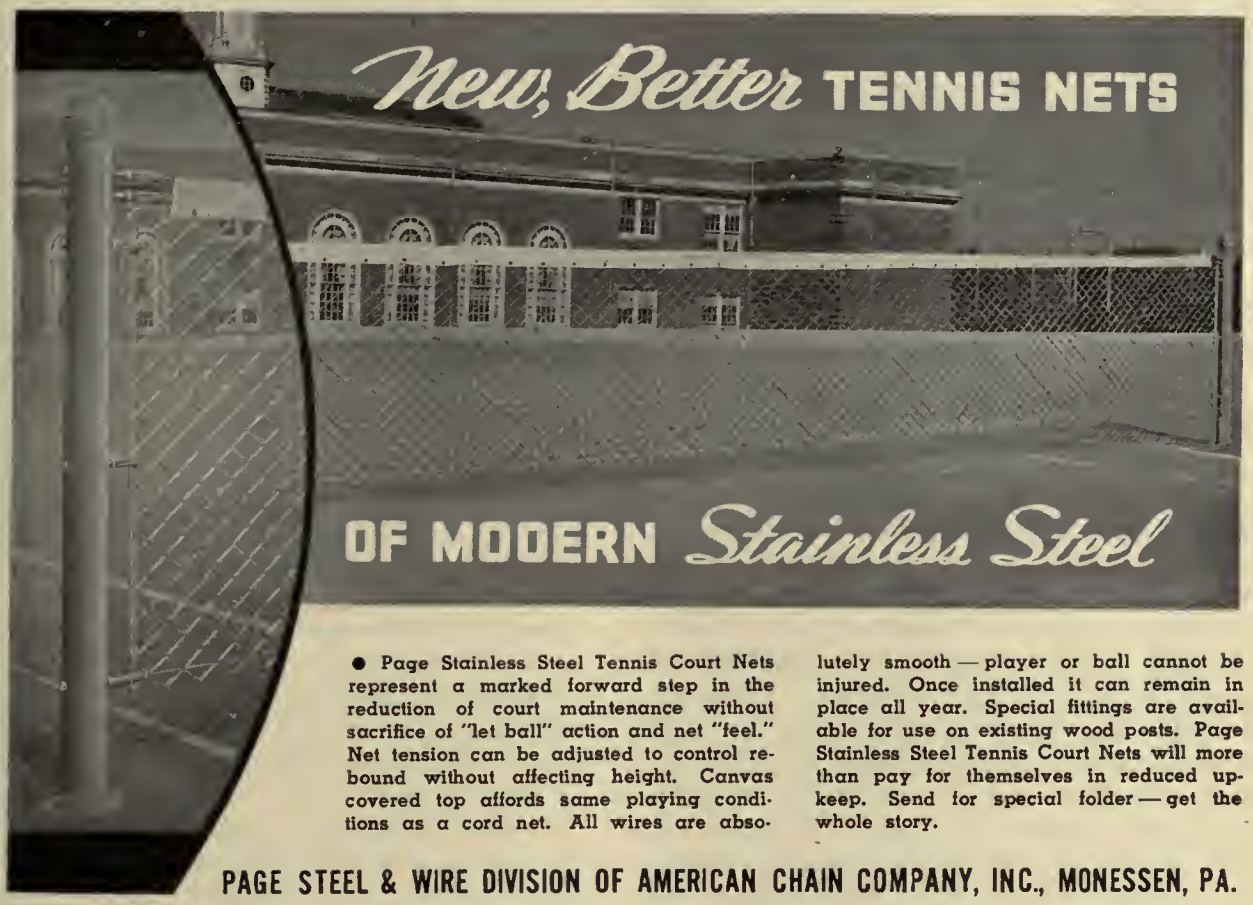
A Recreation Department for Wauwatosa—Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, a community of 25,000 people, recently voted 4,117 to 2,994 in favor of a recreation department under the Wisconsin law. The summer playground program will continue as before, and the budget from the new tax levy will be made available on January 1, 1936. By this time the two-mill tax producing approximating $6,000 will provide for the employment of a full time superintendent of recreation.

A New Playground in New York—A playground and a one story service building with dressing rooms will be constructed on property recently acquired by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from St. Luke's Hospital. The property will be developed in harmony with other buildings on that block, including the Riverside Church of which Harry Emerson Fosdick is pastor and the adjacent edifices of the Union Theological Seminary. The new building will be of stone and concrete with a base 73 by 25 8/10 feet. It will be designed by the architect planning the new cloister museum which Mr. Rockefeller is building in Fort Tryon Park for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The plans have been filed by the Riverside Church as owner. The cost of the improvement is estimated by the organization at $45,000.

Day Camps in Pittsburgh—The City Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has appropriated $10,000 for day camp activities in the city parks for undernourished children. The camp at Schenley Park, previously under the direction of the Federation of Social Agencies, this year will be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Recreation.

Oakland's Recreation Week—In May, Oakland, California, celebrated Recreation Week—a week of open house on the playgrounds, of baseball, track sports, boating, golf, community theater and many other activities. The junior chamber of commerce, the forum, service clubs and many other organizations gave their support to this highly successful effort to interest the public in the recreation program and give the citizens of Oakland definite information about the facilities available. Writing editorially of the week, the Tribune-Sun says: "We start tomorrow demonstrating our zeal and enthusiasm, our equipment and program. We show the place of clean sportsmanship in the community life and that in supplying it for the development of young character and for its addition to civic health and happiness, we are fulfilling a definite obligation."

What's Your Hobby?—Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a Hobby Clubs Council organized to stimulate interest in wholesome recreational, educational and handcraft hobbies. In its publicity bulletin it lists seventeen groups of people who are pursuing hobbies of various kinds, including sketching, collecting, hiking, boat



● Page Stainless Steel Tennis Court Nets represent a marked forward step in the reduction of court maintenance without sacrifice of "let ball" action and net "feel." Net tension can be adjusted to control rebound without affecting height. Canvas covered top affords same playing conditions as a cord net. All wires are absolutely smooth — player or ball cannot be injured. Once installed it can remain in place all year. Special fittings are available for use on existing wood posts. Page Stainless Steel Tennis Court Nets will more than pay for themselves in reduced upkeep. Send for special folder — get the whole story.

PAGE STEEL & WIRE DIVISION OF AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC., MONESSEN, PA.

building, chess, and other interests. The bulletin gives the name of the individual in each group to whom anyone interested may apply.

Speedway Races — The Salvation Army of San Francisco, California, met with success in conducting speedway races in which pushmobiles, scooters, coasters, skipmobiles and chariots were featured. Over three hundred boys and girls participated in the event which, it is estimated, cost only $15. The awards were made at an evening's program at which the band supplied musical numbers and boys and girls who did not take part in the races put on a special entertainment.

A Course in Nautical Affairs — A novel course offered this spring by the Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department was one designed to impart nautical instruction to amateur skippers of sailing craft. Beginning April 4th eight sessions were held at the Los Angeles swimming stadium auditorium. Outstanding experts, among them naval architects, gave lectures on boat building, nomenclature, sailing tactics, and similar matters.

The Plight of Youth—The annual report of the Division of Child Care of the Catholic Charities of the New York Archdiocese estimates that 7,400,000 boys and girls are growing up in homes supported by public relief allowances and that of 6,000,000 who have left schools and colleges since 1929 less than one-third have found employment. The report points out that "the ruinous depression at the outset struck at the security of our children with bewildering force, and the numberless forms of individual breakdown followed in rapid succession." The report warns that one of the most lasting effects of the depression will be the adverse one of enforced idleness upon the morale of the youth of today.

The New Haven Hobby Show—From May 13th to 19th the League of Women Voters of New Haven, Connecticut, held a hobby show at the Timothy Dwight House in which some unusually interesting articles were shown under the general classifications of nature craft, music, dramatic art, science, fine arts, gardening, handcraft and collecting. The schools entered wholeheartedly into the project, and pre-

liminary private exhibits by the pupils were held from which the most interesting entries were selected to be shown at the hobby show. Among these were a collection of 5,000 lead soldiers from all over the world and a miniature circus which a high school boy had spent nine years in building and assembling.

In addition to the exhibits, there were daily demonstrations of various kinds, one of the most interesting of which was a hobby theater where movies were shown and where each evening a talk on a different phase of the moving picture industry was given.

Tour Conducting As a Form of Recreation Leadership — The Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission has issued for the benefit of the thousands of people who are obliged to stay in town during the summer an illustrated booklet, "Recreation in Chicago," depicting an array of places to go and things to do in the home town. To facilitate the use and enjoyment of Chicago's attractions, classes in tour conducting are being arranged by the Emergency Educational Program in conjunction with the Recreation Commission. The classes, which meet weekly, are in the art and practice of tour conducting, and the two hour classes in "How to Conduct Tours" will alternate with illustrative tours under the leadership of the teacher of the classes. Supplied with the booklets published by the Commission, including a map showing the places mentioned, members of the classes will be able to take their friends and neighbors on tours that will introduce Chicagoans to Chicago.

A Few of America's Outdoor Theaters

(Continued from page 236)

the wooded aspect. Evergreens and shrubs will be added as the planting plan progresses, for a project of this magnitude cannot be completed in one season. Fall is eagerly awaited so that the transplanting can be continued. Nature has done its share in helping, and even the grass seems willing to do its part in covering the raw ground with its green velvet.

Back stage planting will provide adequate screening of the actors and their paraphernalia. Plenty of space for thousands of motor cars has been provided. This part of the planning appears to have been unusually well thought out.

There is no question as to the usefulness of the amphitheater. It was not merely a whim conceived by the energetic far-seeing park superintendent, Donald Gordon, but the response to a need for some such stadium or auditorium voiced by school groups, churches, and especially the Chamber of Commerce who felt such a project to be an investment and not an expense.

Fortunately expenditures have been modest. Within the area of Lincoln Park where the amphitheater has been built all the native stone needed has been quarried. Like many other communities Oklahoma City has had large numbers of men on the relief rolls. Projects such as this have given the citizens permanent improvement to last for years to come, and will serve as a satisfactory answer to the alleged wastefulness of depression spending.

The park system of Oklahoma City has utilized all classes of relief labor, one service being to accommodate large numbers of transients when the city was swamped with them and the Transient Bureau hard put to provide an outlet. The splendid cooperation which exists between the county, state and federal units accounts in large measure for the progress made.

The Board of Park Commissioners has been alert to the opportunities and needs of the times. Its members have been vital factors in bringing their park system forward to an enviable position throughout the Southwest.

Planning the Summer Vacation

(Continued from page 244)

view, the Ann Arbor schools have introduced in the division of social studies a unit on the summer vacation. The following are some of the methods that are being considered in order to develop an intelligent interest and participation in a wide range of summer activities:

1. Have the children write compositions on good times in summer at camps, trips, farms and playgrounds and have the best of them read and discussed to bring out essential values.

2. Give out available lists of camps of all types and expenses.

3. Have a consultation period to discuss with parents and children summer plans.

4. Get up and distribute a directory of points of interest in the area suitable for trips and outings.

5. Encourage the formation of Scout and camp fire groups.

6. Find out what children might spend the vacation or a part of it on a farm.

7. Give out a list of playgrounds and swimming facilities.

8. Send home a mimeographed list of summer suggestions to parents.

9. Encourage home economic girls to take charge of the cooking at home and industrial arts boys to fix up about the house.

10. Put on moving picture programs of an educational nature once or twice a week.

It seems not unlikely that such a program may increase the days given to the four activities studied from 12.1 to 15 or 20 for the summer without its costing the city anything and that the points of view developed may be of service all through life.

Chicago Pioneers on New Frontiers

(Continued from page 247)

standards and more perfect mastery of the subject there will ultimately come a great renaissance of art, this production furnished such a proof. In fact, it afforded a demonstration that such an art renaissance is actually in our midst, and under way. The music of this occasion, the drama, and the dance, were all most creditable.

Development of the music program is similarly moving in the direction of helping people to do things for themselves. Development of the athletic program is marching in the direction of enlisting community sponsorship through organization of athletic associations in each of the park centers, and out in the communities themselves many of the events which heretofore we have ourselves undertaken and carried through are now being turned over to citizen groups as their own. Last year's Hallowe'en observance was largely sponsored by the business men's organizations in a number of our communities where once we ourselves put on the Hallowe'en program. This movement toward community sponsorship has led us to question whether, as part of our service to the recreation needs of a community, we should not actually include in our thinking provision for service to that leisure demand that one be of service to his fellows, affording opportunity for that spirit of service to exercise itself, just as we provide opportunity for the desire to play baseball to exercise itself.

It has required courage to break away from tradition and institute new patterns of community service, just as it has required courage to appropriate a sufficient departmental budget. Charges of "boondoggling" have been made, and accusations of extravagance have been voiced. Only an

EverWear Offers the Safest Merry-Wave-Stride

Fully covered by patents which include the many exclusive safety features, this Merry-Wave-Stride insures complete safety to the children in your parks and recreation grounds. EverWear Merry-Wave-Stride gives more action and exercise than any piece of equipment ever made.

Before you make the selection of any new equipment, you owe it to your children to install the safest equipment . . . your choice can be no other than EverWear's Patented Stride. Ask us for complete details.

Use Spring Rubber Safety Seats For Your Swings

An ingenious arrangement of rubber and steel, patented by EverWear, which eliminates all the hazards of former type swing seats. This EverWear seat is soft, springy, resilient, has remarkable safety features, strength and durability. Priced low enough to meet your budgets. Write us for details.

Our complete new catalog is available without obligation. Ask for it.

The EverWear Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

The World's oldest and largest exclusive maker of playground, beach and pool apparatus; a complete line of the SAFEST and most DURABLE recreation apparatus made.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Parents' Magazine, July 1935
Youth Follows New Trails, by G. G. Telfer

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, July 1935
An Educational Use of Leisure—An Editorial, by Daniel L. Marsh
Your Second Spring, by Anne Frances Hodgkins

Public Management, July 1935
Municipal Recreation for the New Leisure, by Weaver W. Pangburn

Hygeia, July 1935
Recreation for Convalescent Children, by Sophia Potgieter

The Farm Journal, July 1935
Make 'Em and Sell 'Em, by Charlotte Miller Temple
Pointers on 1935 Picnics, by Nellie Ryder Gates

PAMPHLETS

Annual Report of the Memorial Community Building, Goldsboro, N. C., 1934

First Annual Report of the Department of Public Recreation, Winston-Salem, N. C., 1934-1935

City of Calgary, Canada, Parks Department Annual Report, 1933

administration firmly convinced of the need and value of the program could have faced these charges with serenity, and only the clarity of business judgment and confidence of executive control of a thoroughly businesslike administration could have dared go so far, feeling assured that it would know where to draw the line and go no further in public expenditure.

The Congress of this year is invited to Chicago to inspect for itself these developments, and to meet the business man now devoting himself exclusively to public service, under whose administration one of the largest park organizations in America is breaking new trails and writing a new page in the history of recreation service in Chicago. It is writing that page in the light of a fine tradition of public service over the years, because of a plant adapted to new forms of pioneering, because it is necessarily in a period of transition in adapting to the recent consolidation, but also because, sitting on the Board of Commissioners are men who believe in service as the end and justification of any park expenditure, and in the executive chair as chief administrator sits George Donoghue, the General Superintendent, sensitive to every consideration of public use and enjoyment of park properties, active of imagination in devising better modes and forms of responding to the human needs of the times, experienced in years of park administration where recreation was the underlying purpose, and himself an enthusiastic supporter of everything which makes for public enjoyment—from athletics, in which he is nationally known as President of the Central A. A. U., to landscape, architectural and mural art, and to engineering in its social, no less than in its material, implications. He attacks, with the same infectious enthusiasm, the problems of shore protection in combatting Lake Michigan's storms, and the problems of a boys' group wrestling with television, or with a wind tunnel for testing their model planes.

Leadership as dynamic as is now at the helm in the Chicago Park system makes of that system a laboratory in which earnest thought is put to practical test. The invitation of the city, extended to thinkers and workers in the field of recreation, is that they come to this year's Congress with their problems, and their hopes, that we may avail ourselves of criticism and suggestion, of new ideas and late experiences throughout the nation, to make this laboratory serve not only its local purposes, but also the recreation movement as a whole, in its evolving.

Oklahoma City's Weekly Community Programs

(Continued from page 248)

which may be shifted from place to place as needed. The public address systems, which are also of the movable type, are donated by various business firms.

Securing nine pianos for use at the major playgrounds, which are moved to minor playgrounds on occasion, required some diplomacy. A willing and enthusiastic group of park patrons organized under the name of Playground Recreation Council was given $225 by the Park Department with which to secure the pianos. At first the idea of obtaining a piano for $25 was rather baffling but before long the committee appointed to work on the program had found enough piano owners who wanted to sell for $25 to supply the need. Repeated hauling of the pianos from one park to another required the building of heavy braces and handles for the pianos. The moving is now done so expertly that even after repeated moving the pianos do not get out of tune.

Each week's program has a special theme which is carried out in the playground handcraft rooms and on the community night programs. For instance, there is Sports Week when the week's activities in handcraft are centered upon making games and equipment for sports of various kinds. The activities culminate in city-wide tournaments and the community programs are filled with sport songs and dances. Doll Week is another example. In their handcraft groups the children make dolls and dresses which are displayed during the community program when nursery rhymes and songs and dances of the parade of the wooden soldier type are featured.

Nation-Wide Recreation

(Continued from page 252)

tivities back on the parents and the home. It was observed that there was a heightened morale in the home, a better understanding and cooperation between parents and children, and a marked pick-up in the cultural interests of the parents. Obviously the constructive recreation spirit learned by the child at play is brought back home.

These surveys, while not strictly recreation service projects themselves, are mentioned here to give an idea of the scope and seriousness of the recreation problem in America as envisaged by FERA. Also they are offered as evidence of the Relief Administration's willingness to cooperate with all agencies in an effort to set up a comprehensive and sound recreation program.

Art Projects

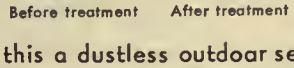
No review of recreation service projects would be complete without mentioning those devoted to the arts. Here it was not only a matter of giving necessary employment to a particular class of needy, or of providing a recreational service, but more than that, these projects were created to carry on the art-cultural life of this country through a critical period. Their success is evident on every hand. The walls of our public buildings, schools, state institutions, are decorated or hung with pictures that have stimulated native American art to new heights. With over twenty-five hundred professional actors in their casts, the drama projects have presented the popular and classical stage to audiences of unemployed numbering hundreds of thousands. More than 9,500 musicians and music teachers made destitute, have been put to work for the benefit of the public. They are again teaching, or they are incorporated in one of the 150 orchestras, ensembles, or the

Bright SUNSHINE
Clean FRESH AIR

Keep playgrounds free from dust with Solvay Calcium Chloride...

PROTECTING children at play is the aim of the madern playground. How important to protect them from the dangers and dirt in dust! It's sa easy and it casts next to nathing.

An application af Solvay Flake Calcium Chloride on gravel or earth surfaces effectively ends the dust nuisance. And Salvay Calcium Chlaride kills germs. The phatamicrographs pictured here shaw yau the results. 347 cultures in the untreated dust. Only 3 in the same dust treated with Salvay Calcium Chloride.



Make this a dustless outdoar season an yaur playgrounds. Send today for full information and baoklet No. 1159.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 Rector Street New York

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG U S. PAT OFF
CALCIUM
CHLORIDE
FLAKE—77%—80%

YOU NEED

LEISURE

THE MAGAZINE OF A THOUSAND DIVERSIONS

For Inspiration and Ideas in Planning Your Leisure-Time Programs

CAMP, playground, and recreation directors, teachers and group leaders will find LEISURE full of helpful suggestions and practical projects.

LEISURE is the only magazine catering to the leisure tastes of every member of the family. It is educational without being scientific. You find new introductions to Games—Sports, Hobbies—Collections, Books, Photography . . . Creative Arts, Puzzles, Dramatics, Travel, Music, Hand Crafts, Nature Study, and many other activities.

INSTRUCTIVE
ENTERTAINING
STIMULATING

Read what outstanding Recreation Directors, Educators, and Civic Leaders say about LEISURE:

"After looking over the sample copy of LEISURE recently sent this office. I wish to place our order for two annual subscriptions to the magazine. I believe it will be a 'gold mine' of program material for use with our groups." R. W. Robertson. Recreation Dept., Oakland, Calif.

"LEISURE is a distinct contribution to the still pioneer American which has come to a new frontier of life—Leisure Time." Howard L. White. Director of Recreation. Heckscher Foundation for Children.

"A magazine like yours can do much to save our young people from finding unwholesome outlets for their surplus energies by putting before them in attractive and authoritative form the many fields of activities which will satisfy their cravings foe adventure. for creation, for co-operation, and for leadership." Ernest Hermann. Dean. Sargent School of Physical Education.

"We bave enjoyed the magazine very much and feel that it is of value in programs such as ours." Louise Goodyear. Girl Scout Peace House, Buffalo. N. Y.

"Your magazine has been recommended to me by the State Department of Education." F. A. Bell. Supt., Amador County Schools. Cal.

"A copy of LEISURE in every home would be a Godsend to folks who have never before had the time for recreation, nor the education for its use." R. A. Hoyer. Director. Dept. of Boy Guidance. Graduate School. Notre Dame University.

Special Offer to Readers of Recreation

15 months only - $1.00

FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS. SEND BILL, CHECK, STAMPS OR M. O. (Canadian or Foreign Post—50c. extra). R

LEISURE, 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Please Print

Please send your special 15 months offer—$1.00 enclosed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

150 bands, that have brought music free to millions of our jobless, who could not otherwise afford it.

This but touches on some of the high spots of the recreation service projects. One could go on at great length dwelling on others of equal importance. It is impossible to give a complete census of all of them. Equally impossible to give an exact census of the workers, the participants or the audiences. Many of the projects are seasonal; many change quickly to meet the changing demand. A number of them shift in and out of the various Emergency Relief Administrations, keeping pace with their ability to find local or private support. In 1934, as a result of the use of Emergency funds and leaders, 1,025 communities reported recreation services. This number does not include the existing local services which are supplemented by FERA funds.

Enriched Programs for the Future

When the need for the national organization of work giving is over, it is hoped that various state, local, and private agencies will again take up their full responsibilities for the continuation of an adequate recreation program. They will inherit from the Federal Government a vastly expanded physical plant; a wealth of certain knowledge, gained through practical first-hand experience in the operation of recreation activities, and a stalwart legion of leaders well trained in every phase of public recreation service.

Also, as a part of their heritage from the Federal Government, they will find an advanced, more intelligent, appreciation of the value of constructive recreation on the part of the general public. Recreation, once thought of as idling and wasting time, has become a social necessity. It has become the *positive* refreshment and enrichment of mind and body. Its value in these terms cannot be overstated. It is not a curative for all our ills—our crimes, our economic maladjustment, our social problems—but it is a firm basis for social and individual reconstruction.

The Dance in the Recreation Program

(Continued from page 255)

enjoyed. Programs of this type may be sponsored on playgrounds and at day and summer camps.

What Place Shall Dancing Have in Our Program?

Music leaders employed by recreation depart-

ments have devoted much of their time and energy to raising standards of instruction and instilling an appreciation of fine music within their groups. This has resulted in more worthwhile programs for both instructor and participants. There are, however, directors of recreation who feel that to take responsibility for the promotion of dancing is outside their field. Shall we as teachers develop dancing to its fullest extent or shall we be content to conduct it free of technique, carrying it on for its recreative values as we do with community singing? Will the recreation department fail to seize this opportunity for a program which offers a fertile field of development?

A City Builds Teams from Gangs

(Continued from page 257)

part of the season and later shifted to the afternoon. Boys form a habit of late sleeping as vacation advances and the success of a schedule may depend upon even such a relatively minor point.

The *deus ex machina* of any program is the director—the good one who can start things by suggestion and demonstration, guide its progress and bring it to a successful conclusion. By example he can create personal pride in honest achievement and make the playground a vital place in leisure time education. There are too many sins, such as favoritism, poor officiating, disinterest and bad sportsmanship.

The final test of any program is its popularity. We checked impressions with seven of our best team and gang leaders as a matter of mutual advantage. We uncovered minor differences, some which have been mentioned already, but the unanimous opinion was to "retain the League by all means." Both players and directors are planning for that bigger and better third year of the Junior League.

Westchester County's Recreation Camp

(Continued from page 259)

act, and then, in the cast, we need ten girls. We have some cheese-cloth left over from the play last week—enough for three costumes. Those of you who want to act or help finish the last act or make the costumes will find us under the big maple this morning." And "under the big maple" in a few minutes will be seen a group of perhaps twenty girls, intently enjoying the preparations for a theatrical production.

"Every boy and girl has the power of imagination," Mr. Cranford and his aides believe. "It needs only to be released. Given the opportunity, the child discovers for himself his special aptitudes. Friendly competition between youngsters develops self-assurance and other traits that might remain latent in the narrow protection of the home or the busy discipline of the school room. The councilors, constantly on the alert to provide their charges with the most varied kind of experience, add to their own store of experience."

Such is the good standing of the camp from the viewpoint of the progressive educator that Teachers College of Columbia University will this year cooperate with the Westchester County Recreation Commission in conducting a training course at Croton for graduate students in camp leadership. Twelve young men and women, selected from more than one hundred applicants from many states will live at the camps this summer as student councilors, and will receive eight points of graduate credit for the course.

Partners in Play

- "This book is full of the most alluring recipes for dances, parties, stunts and picnics, and of kindly, tolerant and knowing comment," says Marjorie Barstow Greenbie in her book *The Arts of Leisure.*

- If you have not purchased your copy of this booklet describing the recreational activities which young men and young women can enjoy together, send for a copy immediately.

Price $.75

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue :: New York City

Sioux City's New Amphitheater

(Continued from page 261)

a level stage for drama. Footlights are also included.

The building itself is inspirational in its beauty

and blends harmoniously with the setting. With it as an incentive the cultural tone of the city's recreational activities should mount. Leisure time spent there either as a spectator or a participant should be time spent with a definite gain for the individual citizen. Public meetings and community projects carried out in such harmonious surroundings will without doubt reflect its influence.

Some Indian Games

(Continued from page 263)

NOTE: The player carried should weigh considerably less than the player who must carry him.

Running the Gauntlet (A Sioux Indian Game). The Indians form two rows of "Braves" side by side with arms outstretched. (The outstretching of the arms is to arrange the distance between the men. Arms are dropped to the sides as soon as this is completed.) The rows face each other about four or five feet apart. This alley between the two rows is the path to be traveled by the victim or the man who is "it."

The victim is run down through the two lines, the braves on each side being allowed to hit the victim with their war clubs. (Use beaters or cloth wrapped around newspapers for war clubs.) The victim sometimes wins the greatest respect from the braves because of his ability to "take it" and sometimes from his ability to swat the braves as they go down the gauntlet. This brave victim is sometimes made a member of their tribe. Sometimes the weaklings who could not "take it" were burned at the stake.

Wela (A Hopi Game). The Indians made hoops out of branches and rolled them between players who sat facing one another. As the hoops passed the players they shot arrows through them. Sometimes these hoops were smaller sized rings, from 7 to 10 inches in diameter, made out of dry corn husks tightly wrapped with cord. In place of arrows, darts were made of corn cobs with feathers stuck in the top of them. Each team has its turn, and as the hoop passes the players they attempt to throw their darts through the ring or hoop. Each successful throw counts one point. The team making the most number of points in ten rolls wins the game.

NOTE: For playground adaptation of this game, barrel hoops or rubber tires can be used.

When Sally in Our Alley Goes to Summer Camp

(Continued from page 265)

stunts, and lights are out at ten o'clock—a busy day but not a regimented one. The desire to do as the group does checks any tendency to clique on national lines that might develop among the children of German, Polish, Spanish, Italian, French, Irish, Russian, Greek and Albanian nationality that attend Camp Skullbone. An Indian powwow circle where Indian songs and dances are performed contributes to the Americanization influence. The camp is unaffiliated with any organized movement and is entirely free from religious or sectarian interests. It has an appeal for all religions and all nationalities, who can join freely in admiration of the American Indian.

The success of Camp Skullbone, established three years ago on a tract donated by Sam Plant, is indicated by the fact that last summer 1,600 children enjoyed a week each at the camp. The pleasure and education derived by these children are unlimited, and although many of the little tots are glad at the end of a week to climb into Camp Skullbone's yellow and black bus that takes them back to "Mom" again, they all look forward to another summer at camp.

With the Civilian Conservation Corps

(Continued from page 266)

1935, by CCC personnel, at approximately $428,000,000. The records show that the Department of Ariculture evaluates the work done under its supervision at $350,000,000. The Department of the Interior places a value of $71,000,000 on the CCC work carried on under its supervision. The value of the work completed under the direction of the War Department is estimated at $7,000,000.

Youth Versus Society

(Continued from page 266)

no evidence had been produced to substantiate the charge that futile treatment of young offenders is frequently colored by political consideration.

Judge Brennan passed sentence as follows:

"I sentence Society to one year of probation and remand it into the custody of General Probation Officer Joseph P. Murphy of Essex County for that period. And I limit the term to one year so that Youth may obtain a speedy remedy for the defects that it has so ably proven."

It was interesting to note that the findings of the recreation survey made by Eugene T. Lies of the staff of the National Recreation Association were widely used throughout the trial.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Camp Dramatics

By Nina B. Lamkin. Samuel French, New York. $.50.

THIS booklet, with its discussion of the types of dramatics suitable for camp use and its suggested ceremonials, festivals and pageants, plays, Indian material, stunts, poems and programs of various kinds, should be exceedingly valuable to camp directors. The bibliography and lists of source material—and there are many—are complete and carefully selected.

Activities in Girl Scout Camps

Girls Scouts, Inc., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York. $.50.

ONE of the most attractive camp publications we have seen comes from Girl Scouts, Inc., where the Camp Advisory Staff and the Program Division have collected from individual camp reports material which they have felt would be of interest to camp directors and other leaders and have issued it in a mimeographed, profusely illustrated book which is noteworthy both from the point of view of content and appearance. The subject matter has to do with nature activities in camp, handicraft, music, camp fires and dramatics. Each section is accompanied by a bibliography and list of source material.

Character Education in the Summer Camp III

Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.75.

THE report of the sixth annual camp institute held at George Williams College, Chicago, March 29-31, 1935, under the auspices of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and George Williams College is incorporated in this booklet. A number of leaders in camping and allied fields have contributed to this practical booklet on setting standards in the summer camp, which is divided into three main parts: Setting Standards in the Summer Camp; Community Aspects of Camp Planning; Camping and the Camper.

Let's Go Places

Prepared and issued by New York Adult Education Council, 366 Madison Avenue, New York City. $.10.

HERE is a list of things of varied interest to see and to do in and around New York, grouped under three classifications. The first is headed "Sightseeing Points in and Near Manhattan" and includes airports and steamship lines, botanical gardens, zoos, buildings, churches, commercial plants, museums, historic places and similar points of interest. Next comes "Outdoor Activities" with camping places, baseball games, swimming, golf, tennis, boat trips, walks and hikes. Under "Miscellaneous" are listed concerts, free educational motion pictures, lectures, reading and similar interests. The bulletin should be of keen interest to those who as Dr. John H. Finley says in his foreword, "have chosen this as our city whether we come from foreign lands or from other parts of our own country."

Model Laws for Planning Cities, Counties and States: Including Zoning, Subdivision Regulation and Protection of Official Map

By Edward M. Bassett, Frank B. Williams, Alfred Bettman and Robert Whitten. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THIS report recommends model legislation for local, municipal, county and state planning, including control of zoning and real estate subdivisions. Mr. Whitten, in discussing the suggested laws, emphasizes the need for legislation which would permit planning and developing natural neighborhoods as a unit and points out some of the ways in which zoning might make desirable planning and development impossible later if zoning is accepted and put into practice before other planning features. He believes that a governmental unit should be permitted to exercise any one of the powers outlined only if it accepts responsibility for exercising all. Of particular interest to recreation workers is the fact that all plans and discussions accept the need for including recreation areas and open spaces as a fundamental part of city planning. They all provide for giving the community power through properly constituted authorities for insisting upon the setting aside of reasonable recreation areas in new sub-developments before such plats should be accepted by the governmental units concerned.

Boats, Airplanes and Kites

By Armand J. LaBerge. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.00.

DETAILED instructions and complete working drawings with photographs of projects in process and completed make this book of practical value to everyone interested in these three handcraft projects. Part I contains ten chapters devoted to model sailing yachts and motor boats, ranging from a 12 inch sailboat to a 38 inch boat. Part II covers tailless kites, French war kite, box kite, and kite tournaments, while Part III presents model airplanes of different types.

The American Way.

By John W. Studebaker. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.00.

It was two years ago that the city-wide experiment in adult education known as the Des Moines public forums was initiated under the supervision of Dr. Studebaker, now United States Commissioner of Education and formerly Superintendent of Schools in Des Moines. The experiment was made possible by a five year grant from the Carnegie Corporation with the sponsorship of the American Association for Adult Education. In this book Dr. Studebaker has given us an account of the experiment, but what is more important, he has also given an interpretation of what that experiment means. For the book outlines his belief that in the spread of devices for free discussion under public auspices lies the solution of the ever recurring chief problem of government under a democracy—the maintenance of an enlightened and interested body politic. This is, he firmly believes, "the American way."

Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide 1935.

Edited by John B. Foster. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 100X. $.35.

The official base ball guide for 1935 is a comprehensive volume full of news, records, averages and other material of keen interest to the base ball fan. There are a number of articles on various phases of the game. The rules themselves, with explanatory notes compiled exclusively for the guide by Mr. Foster, are in a convenient detachable form for ready reference.

Municipal Year Book, 1935.

Edited by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 850 East 58th Street. Chicago, Illinois. $4.00.

More than 100 pages of this comprehensive Year Book for American cities are devoted to a resume of significant events and developments in the various fields of municipal administration in 1934, each summary prepared by an outstanding authority. New sections added this year include one on local government units; data on the 96 metropolitan districts in the United States; detailed state by state discussion of legal classes of cities and forms of city government which may be adopted; activities and services of state municipal leagues, municipal personnel and retirement data; activities of professional organizations of public officials, and services rendered to municipal officials by federal agencies and national organizations of public officials. The Year Book contains a great deal of important data about each of the 960 cities with a population of more than 10,000 in the United States. The new section on municipal personnel gives the number of employees in each city, salary and wage expenditures, and salary cuts and restorations since 1930.

What to Do in New Haven and Vicinity.

Council of Social Agencies, New Haven, Conn. $.15.

One of the most comprehensive directories of educational and recreational facilities as yet brought to our attention is *What to Do in New Haven and Vicinity—A Guide to Leisure* the publication of which was made possible through the work of a special committee. When the Community College was organized as an FERA project for the unoccupied youth of New Haven, a group of FERA workers was assigned to gather information about the adult educational and recreational facilities of the city. The results of this study have been published in this booklet, which is divided into three parts. Part I lists alphabetically recreational and educational activities with brief information as to the organizations which offer them. Part II, also alphabetically arranged, gives fuller information about the organizations, while Part III offers on "special pages" more comprehensive information about facilities and activities classified under a number of headings. Dr. Henry S. Curtis of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has frequently stated that one of the best possible SERA projects is the compilation of a directory of this type, possibly broadened to include county, state or even a section of the country. New Haven has demonstrated the practicability of such a plan.

Dennison's Handicraft Manual for Recreational Leaders.

Central Craft Studio Educational Service. Dennison's, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York. $1.00.

Play leaders interested in handcraft projects in which crepe paper is used will want to know of the new Handicraft Manual in which directions are given for the following projects: Marionettes and Stages; Crepebraid Craft; Clothesline Crepe Weaving; Crepeclay Modeling (Pottery, Mask Moulds, Relief Maps); Glitter-Craft; Tooled Paper; Pulled Crepe Craft (Crepe Paper Raffia); Tapestry-Craft; Crocheting with Crepe; Mosaic Craft; Dennv-Dogs; Tube Craft; Miscellaneous (Lampshades, Apollo Metal, Nutsy Bird). The book also contains printed pamphlets on crafts, costumes, flowers and parties. The service offered with the Manual includes the sending of new mimeographed material on craft work as it is published.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

BEAUTY AS A WAY OUT

An Interview with Joseph Lee

SUPPOSE in the old days a tribe of Indians on Cape Cod found themselves so effective in their fishing that they had caught all the cod they could use before the fish would spoil. Suppose they had tremendous supplies of corn ahead. What would they do? They would not go on fishing to throw the fish back in the sea. They would not raise corn to burn. Feasting and sleeping could not go on forever. They would be faced with unemployment.

Then for a time they could build more canoes and paddles and more wigwams and more spears, but soon there would be an end for them of more things. What next?

The Indians would begin to make their canoes, their paddles, all that belonged to them more beautiful. In such a world with want abolished the Indians would devote part of their time to art. Beauty in various forms would receive increasing attention—beauty of form, beauty of sound, beauty of color, beauty of action.

In a simple organization of society with food and materials abundant a way would be worked out so that all might do the things they really wanted to do. There would be a chance for more abundant living, for recreation, education.

Whether the number of unemployed in the United States is nine million or less, it is many millions too large. Work must be found. Youth in America must not wait, as have youth in certain other countries, for ten years without ever having had a real job. Beauty in living—cared for—given adequate attention, can create opportunities for millions to be employed in education, recreation, art.

More employment must be found—shorten the hours of work much as you will. May not beauty be the way out? May we not give enough hours to the beautiful to create the minimum of employment needed to secure a wise distribution of income such as will make possible a return of prosperity?

Abundant living, gracious living, creation of the beautiful assumes fundamental importance.

Recently a body of distinguished men met at a great university to consider what ten men should be chosen for special honor. Not one of the men listed had worked in fields related to the art of living. Surely right now they contribute most who contribute to the art of living, who follow the things that happen to human beings in relation to beauty. Discoveries for the production of more goods are not so important as discoveries for producing more living. If we were as wise in our generation as a tribe of Indians in theirs we would recognize that they do most for us now who do most for the art of living.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Courtesy The Parents' Magazine *Photos by Haas-Schreiner*

The well-known picture at the top of the page showing four-year-olds enthusiastically singing "America" was taken on a San Francisco playground in 1922. Below is the same quartette—all high school students now—who were recently rediscovered and re-photographed in their original pose.

Ways to Musical Good Fortune

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

INTEREST in music for its values in the everyday life of people in recreation centers, adult education centers, settlements, Young Men's and Women's Christian and Hebrew Associations, Scouts and other social agencies has, at least among the officials of these agencies, been increasing markedly during the past few years. The large number of unemployed musicians who have been engaged through emergency relief funds to lead and teach groups in singing and playing has added still more to that interest and has greatly intensified the need for guidance in leading and teaching. In Farm Bureaus, Homemakers' Clubs, 4-H Clubs and other groups of rural men, women and young people there has been, perhaps, an even larger increase in musical interest. Home Demonstration leaders, 4-H Club leaders and other persons in charge of federal and state agricultural extension service have had much to do with this development and are eager for guidance in furthering it. Some of the many parent-teacher associations, woman's clubs, and other organizations concerned especially with home life are evidently thinking more definitely and urgently about the needs and opportunities for such values as music can give to the home.

The enormous developments in the reproduction of music through radio, phonograph and film, throwing many professional musicians out of work while more young people than ever are learning to play well, have brought forth no end of fervent speeches, articles and books pointing out the need and the great opportunity for a large development of amateur music in America. And the present greatly increased attention to ways of spending leisure time most satisfyingly is probably a strong additional stimulus in all this growth of interest.

Wherever such interest exists there are questions as to what can be done to help people find the satisfactions that music can give. Before we can answer these questions with any real understanding and effectiveness we must consider what satisfaction, what values, we are to look for in music. A great deal of time, energy and money has been wasted or only poorly invested in musical activity whose purposes defeat themselves or are sadly limiting to the scope and length of life of the activity itself or to the number of people appealed to by it. Some values, if set up as aims, will lead us to give all our efforts to organizing choruses, orchestras and bands or big festivals, or to the common variety of community singing, or to providing more professional concerts for people, or to all these. Other values will, without necessarily turning us away from any of these activities, influence fundamentally our conduct of them and the relative importance we attach to each of them, and lead us to include and, perhaps, give greater emphasis to other activities. We do well to consider fully what good fortune it is that we seek before we take steps to find it.

The Good Fortune We Seek

Every fortune teller, be she palmist, astrologist or crystal gazer, will tell her patron that he possesses good qualities and powers that he has never fully realized or used. And in this part of her "reading" she will always be right, though in varying measure, and be really telling a fortune. Up to this point, and this point only, every music leader is or should be a fortune teller, but one whose business it is to help make such fortunes come true, not merely to tell them. Zest, beauty, fellowship, fun, freedom and strength of spirit, valor, a striving for excellence, a deep self-respect—these are fortunes that music can make come true.

Before we can help people find the satisfactions music can give we must know what values to look for. Here is an interpretation for those who would be of service to others in their search for "musical good fortune."

In a second article to appear in RECREATION in the near future Mr. Zanzig will outline, as an aid to music leaders, teachers, parents, organizers and others interested, some of the specific ways in which the values and objectives he has presented here may be achieved.

Man is a perpetual seeker after these things, though often a blind or misled one, seeking them in his work, in worship, in play, or, failing in these, seeking them in activities or mere entertainments that are nothing but diversions or else are positively bad. In every man, woman and child there is or has been this urge, like an only half-told secret deep in his memory hinting again and again of a fuller, more vital living, but in many people rarely, perhaps never, finding any real fulfillment, and so gradually losing its force. The life that it without this urge is poor indeed, no matter how great the material success that attends it. For it is to the whole being what appetite is to the body. It is the primary essential to personal growth and also to social progress. It is the key to good fortune, to all that is great and good and most lovable in life.

The most striking thing about this good fortune is that a person can gain it only by losing himself. He must find some interest or activity which he can love for its own sake or for its value to some cause outside himself, and for the time being give himself generously to it. Especially fortunate is the man or woman who has found such an interest or activity in his work; but even he, along with the multitudes whose work seems to offer no such opportunity, may find still freer scope or at least new, liberating channels for his best qualities and powers in music or in some other art or craft. And after such an experience even the person who has hitherto had little interest in his work may go back to it with a new zest and effectiveness. This is because the deep, inspiriting urge toward the good fortune that we have been describing has found its freest and fullest expression in music and the other arts, and they are therefore a chief means of its survival and its nurture. "Poetry," says the poet Yeats, "is the champion and the voice of the inner man. Had we not this champion to speak for us, externality would swamp the world, and nothing would be heard but the noise of its machinery."

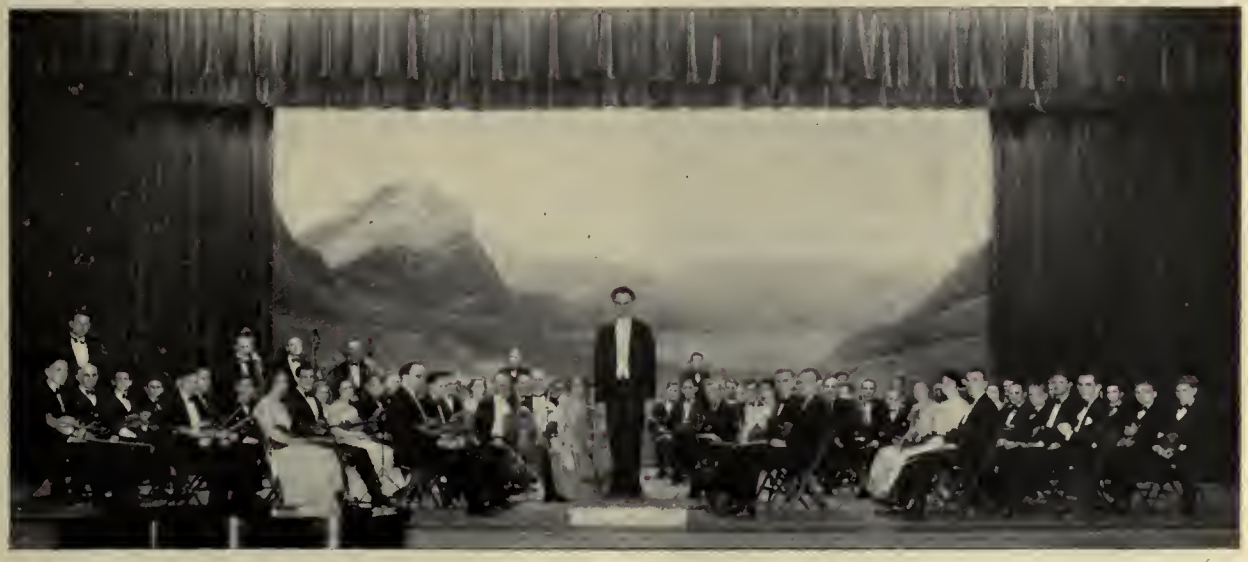
To sing, play dance, draw, paint, make handsome things of wood, clay, metal or linen, to garden or to take part in a play or festival—these are activities, though not the only ones, that have often revealed the other half of that old secret and made many a good fortune come true. And nothing save a lack of opportunity can keep anyone from entering happily into one or more of them. For the power to enter fully into such as these and to respond appreciatively to any of the everlastingly delightful literature, music, drama, painting, hills, trees, stars and other glories and simple boons in this incredibly rich world, is in some measure the natural heritage of every person. It is also—along with our capacities for mutual helpfulness, love, good humor and the other traits of good social living—the ultimate wealth, the greatest undeveloped natural resources, of any community, family or other group fit to live in. And in multitudes of people it still awaits proper and adequate opportunity to awaken and grow to happy fruition.

In this guide to giving such opportunity toward musical outcomes, it is well that we have at the outset given music its rightful place as part of a common natural heritage, because many people still regard it as a special talent given only to a few for display in concert halls, opera houses and over the radio. Though individuals differ in degree of interest in it and responsiveness to it, as they do in other matters, music is a natural and normal as speech or as a love of the country, and it is or should be no more dependent on public display than is conversation or enjoyment of a sunset. Under certain conditions we do well to encourage the giving of concerts. Every community large enough to support a school and a church should have also its own very good chorus or choir, its own orchestra or smaller instrumental ensemble, and its own band, each giving good concerts. And it should also have opportunities to hear directly some of the best soloists and groups in the country. But we should as leaders know through experience that music is first of all, and last of all, a way of living, not something to be "put on," as we often say of a concert or of a musical "number," and that good uses of it in the home, the church, the school or the club can be more rewarding than any except the best public con-

certs. These places can be the best of all for artistic singing and playing of fine music, as well as for the humblest "sing-song."

We should know also what happens when music is fitly associated with occasions and activities outside of itself that are or can be of vital interest to people, such as Christmas, the Spring, harvest time, a church service, love of home and of country, and rhythmic work or play: how the music deepens and brightens the meaning of these, and is in turn made more telling and appropriable because of them. It is the singing of "Silent Night" and other carols as we are gathered around the Christmas tree, or of "The Messiah" or other great Christmas music as we are gathered in a church or auditorium, that reveals the deepest, tenderest and otherwise inexpressible meanings of that blessed season. And the same intensified awareness and appreciation could attend many another richly significant occasion, activity or object which is now regarded as a matter-of-fact affair or is completely overlooked. It is as though the inertia and preoccupations that dull or obstruct our vision of things were drawn away by the music, as a veil would be, and we really see and understand. Surely a use of music that brings about this "warm and intimate taking in of the full scope of a situation," as John Dewey calls it, is worth cultivating. "The world is so full of a number of things . . . . . "

The business of getting on in the world tends to turn everything into a means to something else, so that nothing is seen for what it really is. Even people are seen only as means. We lose not only the joy of common things and great things but also their real significance. Too much superficial pleasure or sheer laziness may be even more dulling to our sensibilities. "To ignore the romance in love, in history, in games, in music, or anywhere else, is," says Dr. Richard Cabot, "one of the easiest things in the world. One has only . . . to refuse the task of looking behind the obvious and relapse into sleepy literalism. As one's eyes grow fatigued with reading, the letters cease to be symbols and become letters only. Meaning, interest and beauty die out of the words on the page. . . . . [Likewise] a baby is a lump of flesh, a symphony is a long confused noise, a picture is a bit of discolored canvas, a man is an ugly, featherless biped, to any one who has not interest enough to see more. . . . . All the experiences of our devitalized moods are flat, colorless, meaningless and stale, and it is as easy to let ourselves get devitalized as it is to drop our end of the load which we are helping to carry."

Only a generous personal response involving imagination can reveal the full meaning of anything. Compare, for example, a tennis ball in a shop window with one in play in a lively game. Indeed, even the one in the shop window is alive with bright meaning to a real player of the

The Symphony Orchestra of Bloomfield, New Jersey, which has a reputation for playing beautiful music. Bloomfield also has a splendid Civic Chorus

game. He knows what a ball really means. Or compare a tree as the commonplace, matter-of-fact thing that it may often appear to be with the same tree after we have seen it through the eyes of an artist in a good drawing or painting. Compare also a merely spoken wedding performed in an office with one pledged in a church amidst beauty of design, color, ritual and music which bespeak the wonder, sacredness and joy, the inner meaning, of the event. Equally revealing is it to compare a man seen only as an employee, selling his labor, with that same man singing or dancing with complete freedom and self-forgetfulness in a folk festival. Many a good community orchestra is comprised partly or entirely of amateurs representing together almost every vocation in the city, and sometimes at a rehearsal one will see such a transformation or revelation as we have been trying to describe. A man or woman who, as he or she enters the hall, appears as one beridden and belittled by the world outside, as one without what is called "personality," is later seen seated amidst the orchestra, his violin under his chin, playing his part in some great symphony or in a fine rollicking waltz or other liberating music, and he is changed! We now see in him a grace, dignity, valor and lovableness which we had not seen before. This change is largely due to effects of the music on the man himself. He has been "brought out." But the change is also due to the music enabling us to see him better, more vividly and more understandingly. We see him with the inner eye, not merely the physical one.

"Art not only concentrates but intensifies. It is a sort of transformer for stepping up the emotion normal to any situation to a higher voltage. Without the chantey the pleasure of working in unison would quickly grow stale. Without the drums and the weaving rhythms of the dance, courage and hate would never reach their full intensity. Without the intricate loveliness of its ritual the church service might inspire reverence but seldom ecstasy. Art in these relationships is not so much a beautifier as a natural force that has been harnessed and put to work. For that matter it is everywhere and always a great natural force."—*Carl Thurston in What is Art For?*

This full and disinterested perceiving and prizing of people and of things that are good to prize makes even a poor man rich (if he has also the physical needs of life), and without it even the rich man is poor. And the main points to be made about it here are (1) that it is an attitude or capacity which can be cultivated, and (2) that music is of all the "daughters of enthusiasm," as Emerson called the arts, the best suited to cultivating it.

Before leaving this part of our musical good fortune, however, let us look at another aspect of it which Max Eastman in his book "The Enjoyment of Poetry," has shown very clearly. He divides humanity into two classes which are clearly distinguishable on any ferry-boat crossing New York Bay from Staten Island to New York City. If any one of the large proportion of passengers who will be found on the enclosed and visionless lower deck were asked what he was doing on it, he would reply at once, if at all (to so silly a question), that he was, of course, going to the city. But on that same boat a number of people have taken the trouble to climb the steps to the upper deck, from which there are fine views of the bay, of great and smaller ships from far away, of sea gulls and a much broader sky than city folk usually see, and some other things, like the Statue of Liberty and the city's amazing sky-line, that even when familiar are always new because of the effects on them of the varying light from day to day and hour to hour. These upper-deck people are taking in the full scope of the 20-minute ride. They are getting the essence of it, enjoying the *process* of it to the full.

Learning to enjoy fully the process of a worthwhile activity, not only its end results, is a large gain in living which many people are missing. We should say re-learning, because we had this attitude and power when we were little children. If we enjoy only the end results of our activities, our enjoyments will be few and far between, but if we enjoy also, even though in lesser measure, the activities themselves, enjoyment may attend our efforts all the day, especially those efforts, be they work or play, in which we are striving for excellence of some sort. This is true even in work that is very difficult and sometimes painful, as any worthwhile work is likely to be. For there can be no full or lasting enjoyment in a life that is without pain and striving.

Now, this enjoyment of the process of doing things is very natural and essential to music. Singing or playing leaves behind it nothing to see, touch, eat or sit on, not even to hear

except in memory. Its natural and best reward is a state of mind or a state of being which is gained only as a by-product of entering fully and self-forgetfully into the process of the music itself. That, incidentally, is why intense professionalism with its setting up of concert-giving and public acclaim as primary ends is essentially unmusical and tends strongly to destroy the values which are the natural motives and rewards for music-making. And that is why it is worth while to recall those values as we are doing, always remembering that enjoyment of the music itself is the first of them and essential to all the others. The others come only as by-products of that enjoyment. Real music created and performed for the love of it, without any thought at all of any ulterior meaning or value that it may have, is itself the purest expression of the disposition by which one becomes a member of the noble and delighted company of upper-deckers. It can, therefore, be the best teacher of that disposition.

"Enthusiasm, that is a grand word. Do you know what it means? It comes from two Greek words; 'en,' meaning within, and 'theos,' God; the God that is within you, filled full with God. Amateur enthusiasm! If you are a true lover of music, the God that is within you will make it beautiful, though you have the voice of a bullfrog." — *Henry S. Drinker, Jr.*

Preserving the Sense of Worth in Ourselves

One of the boons that we included in our "fortune-telling" was a deep self-respect. In these days when many people must feel belittled by the terribly complicated economic and social problems confronting us as a nation, some of them seemingly beyond the power of man to solve, our need to preserve a sense of worth in ourselves is unusually great. That need must be extremely acute among the unemployed and the multitudes of other people who are near to economic if not social failure, especially among the young men and women who since their school days have never had a chance to play any such part in life as their vision and energy have led them to expect and crave. But even in the best times a wholesome sense in a person of qualities and powers within him that are estimable and expansible is essential not only to his individual happiness and accomplishment but also to the comfort and often even to the well-being of the people around him. We have already alluded to attainment of that sense, in speaking of the man who, though he appeared to be a belittled sort of person, took on a dignity, grace and lovableness when he played fine music in the orchestra. Any degree of skill in singing or playing, especially in a group, may save the self-respect of a person who, for some reason or other, has been made to feel very inferior. The personnel of a community chorus or orchestra is likely to include people of the lowliest jobs, or no jobs, as well as people of the most respected vocations. And when the chorus or orchestra achieves a fine effect, even the least skilled person in it shares fully in the thrill of it. Though he be a very humble member it affects him as though it were an expression of his own powers.

But it is a common experience that even apart from any sense of skill, music of fine, expansive feeling and excellence, though it be but a simple folk-tune, gives us a sense of inner worth and well-being. We say that it is fine and expansive, gay or serene, noble, deeply joyous, heroic, free, romantic or aspiring, but these feelings are in ourselves, not in the music. Were we not ourselves endowed with these qualities, they could not exist for us in the music. It is thus ourselves, our own good qualities, that we are finding in the music. These are what the music awakens in us, revealing to us what we are at our best.

This is why we often turn to music when we want to raise the morale, as we say, of a group or an individual. But at its best it goes much deeper and with much greater enjoyment than that purpose usually permits it to go. Morale-builders have usually started with "Smiles," "Old McDonald," and other "pep" songs, substitutes for real enthusiasm, or just plain anodynes, and have then found it hard to build any higher or any more enjoyably. It may do very well in war-time when life is completely and intensively centered on defeating a very tangible enemy, but it is hardly worth while in peace time when our worst enemy is lack of inspiring purpose and of life-filling interests. If people want to sing these songs and want also some leadership in doing so, we should, of course, help to have them sung with all the fun and other satisfaction that they can give. But there are better songs even to start with, songs in which, and from which we can much more readily "go places and see things." And as we go we will

be on the lookout for the keen surprise of beauty which may come even in simple though really vital and substantial music that is sung or listened to by musically untrained people. Then we may be sure of some real morale-building.

For beauty has a way of bringing a man to himself, humbling him before its revelation of a larger and greater life, but at the same time exalting and stimulating him greatly by its intimation of his power to enter into that larger and greater life. Then all fears, petty schemes, meannesses, selfish gain and self-pity or adulation are seen in their littleness and the great things of life—courage, idealism, generosity, loyalty and real happiness—find their proper place. Emerson must have had such an experience one day when he wrote in his Journal: "Best of all is the admonition that comes to me from a natural demand of beauty, so naturally made, wheresoever her eye rests, that our ways of life, our indolences, indulgences and want of heroic action are shamed. Yet I love the reproof. When that which is so fair and noble passes, I am enlarged, my thoughts grow more spacious, the chambers of the brain, the loves of the heart, are bigger."

Let us remember these things as we plan for musical developments. Let us remember also that music flourishes best where there is freedom of spirit and a sense of fellowship and social security, the feeling on the part of every one that he "belongs" to the group, which is a feeling greatly needed by many people, especially among the unemployed, and more readily aroused by music than by any other mode of expression. Furthermore, there is a kind of magic in group music-making by which even the person of little skill or, in singing, of no skill at all, can find in it some measure of the keen delight of making beauty. It is amazing how much better an unskilled group can sing than any person in it could do alone. Add to this experience of heightened expression the growth in skill and understanding that are readily gained through alert team-play in pursuing some real, first-class music, however simple it be, and you have an enterprise that is as adventurous, dashing and enjoyable as any in the world.

There should be free or inexpensive opportunity for every kind and degree of musical activity through which such good fortune as we have described might be made to come true. The broad field of musical enjoyment and inspiration is for everyone who is interested in it, and also for everyone who might be interested in it. And it is for a lifetime, not only for the years of full vigor; its delights growing richer as we grow older.

Are We Leaders or Followers?

This plea for free or inexpensive musical opportunity may be answered in many a city and town by the statement that there is very little or no interest in music in that community. The plea is even there fully justifiable. A chief purpose of every opportunity must then be to arouse interest in music. Leadership in recreation, adult education, music or in any other field of leisure-time interest does not consist only in providing for those activities that large numbers of people already want or most readily flop into. That sort of leadership, though it can present impressive reports as to the numbers of people that have participated in the activities, might better be called "followship." The real leader starts with interests that people already have, but his greatest desire and carefully planned endeavor is to see through how increasingly engaging and enjoyable an area of experience the individual or group can go in following the ready-made interest.

Almost anyone can lure large numbers of people to a show or sharply competitive sport, to social dancing of a common sort, to a "stunt night" or simple game, or get a crowd to bellow some trivial song; but the real leader knows how, through such an interest, an increasing number of people can find for themselves the keener fun and deeper satisfactions of getting into worthwhile plays, into intrinsically satisfying sport skills of their own, into songs and singing that can give even the least skilled person a taste of real happiness, and into other activities in which there is room for real growth. He knows also that even though an activity attract only a few people and be tucked away in a small room, the enjoyment of those people may be of greater worth than all the amusement of a multitude. And as they tell their friends about it, the group will gradually grow.

The good fortune we all seek does not fall into our laps as we sit idly by or as we take in some trivial activity. Not even ordinary

(Continued on page 324)

The Recreation Renaissance

By FANNING HEARON
State Park Division
National Park Service

There is real romance in the story of the history and development of the great park movement and the work now being done through the emergency conservation program which has increased state and county park acreage by more than half a million acres of land.

WHEN THE Civilian Conservation Corps came into reality in April, 1933, this country's recreation efforts were reenforced with man-and-money power which, in two years, have advanced these efforts fifty. In the next two of what may well become the permanent years of this unique organization, it is natural to conclude this advancement can round out a century.

Let those who doubt this statement go into the back country, look at what has been done and imagine such achievements in less than this half-century without the force of the Corps.

This rather amazing accomplishment is the significant result of directing a great part of this force at the development of state and county parks—smaller, more numerous, more accessible recreation areas to supplement the magnificent national parks. This plan captured the fancy of the people from the start. It is one thing to save timber and land, but quite another to build lakes and cabins and trails to the peaks. Because it combined conservation of resources for economic security and enjoyment of these resources in the furtherance of human happiness, the park phase of the Emergency Conservation Work program took on great popularity and scope of project.

The Dream of Years Becomes a Reality

When, on that April day, word that the Civilian Conservation Corps would be established reached the offices of the National Park Service on the fourth floor of Washington's Interior building, those who had sat in offices and studied the waste of resources, or on Sequoia stumps had day-dreamed of the coming of such a force, realized immediately that in this CCC, this first of the alphabetical bodies, was presented the opportunity for which conservationists and park planners had waited since thoughts ran in these directions.

The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, was ready. By virtue of the very fact they had been marked for salvation and set apart from the world, the national parks in all their vast and everlasting beauty were not to absorb so much of the dynamic rush which stirred this remarkable movement, but the nation's need for smaller parks was crying in a neglected wilderness.

Director Arno B. Cammerer of the National Park Service was named a member of the Emergency Conservation Work advisory council to meet with Director Robert Fechner, veteran labor executive, appointed head of the program by his friend, Franklin Roosevelt. At once Mr. Cammerer knew that here was a job for his branches of planning and forestry. Chief Forester John D. Coffman took over the CCC companies assigned to the national parks and monuments and under Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth, of the branch of planning, the Conservation Corps streamed into the state and county parks. Herbert Evison, Executive Secretary of the National Conference of State Parks and an experienced state park authority, was called in by Mr. Wirth and no time was lost in setting up five district offices with an officer and a few inspectors for each district. Applications for projects were asked for and received overnight. In a few weeks 105 conservation corps units were developing state and local parks in 26 states.

Thus the idea of a vast park development, first conceived in the mind of the late great Stephen Tyng Mather, founder of the National Park Service, became a reality. There were to be state parks and county parks; metropoli-

tan parks and parks along the highways; places for the people to go into the hills and along the streams of rural retreat; places for them to go down to the good earth and be comforted by the abundance of peace and quiet which came out of the Beginning of All Things.

The climax had come of Stephen Mather's years of dreaming and planning, of coming upon places which made him say: "Certainly there must be others who enjoy these things as much as I," but with that peculiar tragedy of life which so often takes men away before their hopes find realization, did not live to see his ship with the white sails come home.

Developments Are Rapid

When the second six-months conservation work period began on October 1, 1933, such interest in park development had been injected into the states that the number and worthwhileness of the project applications on hand demanded that 239 CCC companies be placed on areas in 32 states. In half a year the size of the program had more than doubled. Six months later the project needed 268 companies in 40 states, and when the fourth period began in October, 1934, the state and county recreation areas were employing 346 companies in 41 states. Today, under the expansion program doubling of the Corps to 600,000 boys between 18 and 25 and war veterans has made it possible to assign 482 units to projects in 46 states —100,000 men working to make places for people to rest and play.

Meanwhile Conrad Wirth, Herbert Evison and a handful of stenographers have become an important organization standing on its own strong young feet, covering three floors in Washington's downtown Bond Building, heading for some sort of permanency under the designation, "State Park Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior." Many a young man has been brought in from Washington and the field to help carry on the work, and the five little cubbyhole district offices have given way to the increased efficiency and formality of eight regions, with offices in Springfield, Mass., Bronxville, N. Y., Richmond, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City, Omaha and San Francisco. Architects, landscape architects, engineers, artists, foresters, wildlife technicians, biologists, historians, conservationists, professional park and recreation planners—all with advanced educations, years of experience and the resulting reputations—have been brought into the picture.

Encouraging indeed is the keen appreciation of the value of the program which has developed within the states. New York, California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and a few others like these, with park programs under way, took hold of this new opportunity and were swept along. States with no programs suddenly found themselves face to face with one of the important Federal aid projects of all time and immediately set about doing something about it.

In the two years since ECW began in

Courtesy National Park Service

The tasks to which the CCC workers devote themselves represent a wide range of useful projects

the Recovery Administration's energetic spring of 1933, seven states have acquired their first park properties. They are Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada and Montana. Besides these newcomers, evidence of this recreation renaissance is found in the two dozen states which have secured new parks or additions to parks.

Courtesy National Park Service

Yosemite National Park has the distinction of being the oldest State park in the world

In November, 1934, when the National Resources Board made its requested report to President Roosevelt the recreation division's figures revealed that in the then 18 months of Emergency Conservation Work the nation's state park acreage had increased 376,849 acres. Obviously this addition can be attributed to the interest created by the movement. In the next five months the momentum the program had gained piled 81,000 more acres on to this total, and today, in the face of the program's expansion, indications are that another 70,000 have been acquired for development by the new Corps companies. This estimated 527,849 acre increase lifts the nation's state and county park acreage to about 3,650,000, an area nearly as large as New Jersey. Two million of these acres are in Adirondack State Park, New York's "daddy of them all." Almost half the national acreage is under CCC development, satisfactorily developed, or pending development.

According to this National Resources Board report, in 1933 thirty-two states acquired 65 new parks and added to 27 old areas. In 1934 the new parks totaled 51 and the additions 26. Texas, with a 247-229 acre increase in her park properties in 1933, supplied two-thirds of that year's total. This tremendous acquisition was made possible by the addition to her system of 225,000 acre Big Bend State Park in Brewster County down in the sweeping elbow of the Rio Grande.

Second to Texas, in 1933 came California with seven new state parks and six additions to old parks containing 28,683 acres. Virginia was third with 15,374 acres in six new parks, and Oklahoma, with Lake Murray State Park's 13,111 acres, stood fourth. The 1934 land acquisition leader was West Virginia with two new parks and one addition totaling 12,940 acres. California again ran second, this time with 8,003 acres in four new parks and three additions. Mississippi, with 4,380 acres in four new parks, is third, and Alabama stands fourth with 4,364 acres in five new parks.

The South's awakening to the need for these state park conservation-recreation areas is amazing. In the two years the Southern states acquired 48,748 acres, all but about 5,000 acres of them in new parks in the first few months of 1934. New England, the Northwest and the Midwest come under the head of those sections which were not subject to so much of the recent increase. California, also in this class, stands out for the deliberate manner in which she goes forward with her conservation-recreation planning regardless of emergencies and awakenings.

Park History Significant

Seventy years after it began, when Congress gave California the Yosemite Valley in 1865 as the war between the states came to a close, the state park movement is living the most exciting years of its existence. It had been rather slow at first, but now its history moves swiftly.

It has been an interesting, significant history. Administration of the Yosemite Valley as a park was delayed ten years until 1875, and

then Congress took it back and it became the world-known Yosemite National Park. In another ten years there was more action: New York set aside the Adirondack State Forest, which has come to be known as the Adirondack State Park, and the Niagara State Reservation; Michigan set apart for salvation historic old Mackinac Island, far up in the Great Lakes country.

In 1895 the movement repeated for the third time its ten-year activity interval when New York again took the lead, this time establishing the nucleus of what was to become the great Palisades-Interstate Park, lying along both banks of the Hudson in New York and New Jersey. Soon other states — Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio and Illinois—came into the picture. In 1921 in Des Moines, Iowa, the movement received formal recognition, when in that Midwestern city in January there gathered a group of distinguished and enthusiastic conservationists and park planners to organize the National Conference on State Parks. Creation of this body was largely the result of the dreams and activities of Stephen Mather, who conceived the idea and talked about it so much to his friends it found its way to reality. First chairman of the Conference was the late John Barton Payne, also chairman of the American Red Cross. Obviously the fundamental good sense of this plan to make possible the more abundant life appealed to men who mattered.

Judge Payne held this position until 1927, when he resigned to be succeeded by Mr. Mather. Meetings of the Conference have been held every spring or summer since that January in 1921. This year's chairman is Indiana's colorful grand old man of conservation, Colonel Richard Leiber, and this year's meeting place, Skyland, Virginia, in the Shenandoah National Park, June 19 to 21st.

How the Program Operates

Actual conduct of work in the park emergency conservation program follows a definite plan. The regional officers and their inspectors are personal representatives of Washington, who direct the work in the camps and make contacts with the park and conservation authorities in the various states. Some of these authorities, without whose cooperation there could be no park program, act as procurement officers for the projects in their individual states.

Over each project is a superintendent, well-trained and experienced, representing the National Park Service as personal supervisor of work and directly responsible to that organization's State Park Division. Under the superintendent are eight foremen, usually older men with sound technical knowledge and enlisted from the local community. With their own eyes these eight men watch the enrollees as they work.

A foreman skilled in log-cabin construction will be with the boys erecting the recreation lodge; a plumber will supervise the installation of water and waste disposal systems; the carpenter will mount the cabin's roof to direct the laying of hand-split "shakes." There are 206 enrollees in each regular CCC company. For camp maintenance the stagger system is employed in keeping 23 of these from the field. While the men are at leisure they are under supervision of the officers of the United States Army assigned to the project. Officials are finding much satisfaction in the splendid manner in which the Army and the technical agencies are cooperating in this extraordinary effort.

Many phases has this park movement. It has come in contact with interesting individuals, places and situations, and has become an important factor in social and economic development.

Palomar Mountain in California, with an observatory on which will be installed the 200-inch mirror "which will bring the moon so close buildings could be seen upon it," lies within a state park. The observatory will stand on top of the mountain about one mile from the boundary of Palomar Mountain State Park. The whole area, as result of

OBJECTIVE, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS

"To urge upon our governments, local, county, state and national, the acquisition of additional land and water areas suitable for recreation, for the study of natural history and its scientific aspects, and the preservation of wild life, as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the citizens of every state and territory of the United States, and also to encourage the interest of non-governmental agencies and individuals in acquiring, maintaining and dedicating for public uses similar values and uses of recreational areas."

The erection of shelter and concession buildings is one of the constuction projects under way

the work of the Conservation Corps, will be more accessible, and installation of the great mirror, now cooling in Corning, New York, will be easier.

Development of recreational facilities looms large in the TVA picture with the assigning of Conservation Corps companies to projects in the Knoxville, Muscle Shoals and Wheeler Dam areas. Realizing recreation is of vital importance to their projects, TVA authorities are cooperating splendidly with the National Park Service in ECW to supply the facilities. When the region is developed and thousands of people have come there to spend their lives, there will be available parks in which they may spend these lives more abundantly, for that is the aim of the movement.

In its 1934 report the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) Park Commission—an outstanding organization of its kind—went formally on record to this effect in its expression of appreciation of Emergency Conservation Work on its projects under supervision of the State Park Division:

"Of all government activities to relieve present economic conditions—the ECW movement has met with greatest favor—."

And, in giving an account of the work on famed Honey Creek Parkway:

"Work accomplished in this unit of the Parkway is one of the finest examples of what ECW camps, under proper direction, can perform—."

So interested became the Hereford, Texas, Lions Club in Hereford State Park not far from that town, it put in effect a regulation assessing a fine of 50 cents on every member who does not visit the park between club meetings. The fine money—what little there is, for most members take this weekly visit seriously — goes to purchase young trees to be planted in the park.

Erosion control work in Brand Park above the city of Glendale, California, saved that community from a recurrence of the damaging floods which have swept down upon it in years past.

Ten Conservation Corps companies under National Park Service supervision are reclaiming the Midwest's famed Skokie marshes several miles northwest of Chicago. Development of the area's 1,200 useless, mosquito-infested acres into a Cook County recreation area is, in magnitude, the State Park Division's No. 1 project.

A park, as it is developed, has its timber tracts improved and protected, its topography saved from erosion and flood, its most adaptable acreage cleared for camp grounds and picnic areas.

Under the experienced park service supervisors and the park authorities of the states, the Conservation Corps is constructing foot, horse and vehicle trails and bridges; simple shelters, picnic tables, outdoor fireplaces, log cabin communities, recreational lodges, and places for boating, swimming and controlled fishing. Most state parks contain that highly valuable resource, scenic beauty, and the developed areas are so arranged that use of the park will be concentrated and the majority of its acreage left untouched so this scenic beauty and the area's wildlife may go on unmolested.

When completed a park is left in the hands of the state or county in which it is located, to be maintained and administered by whatever

(Continued on page 324)

A Community-School Project

By ROBERT A. TURNER
Director of Recreation
Radburn, New Jersey

The interesting experience of a town where school and community pooled their resources

AS WE GLANCE over our communities and schools we find an increasing number providing recreational activities for all groups. With the increase of leisure there has been a corresponding demand for opportunities of spending spare time in activities of this nature. Play and the "love of doing" have begun to permeate the school life. More and more we find the school including recreational activities in its regular curriculum that provides a balanced program or school day. Johnny is no longer forced to sit from nine to twelve and from one to four o'clock doing the three R's in drill routine. In our educational system we find play, action, laughter and even noise. There is work, too, but one will find it hard to decide where work begins and play ends. Our schools are progressing in providing for the well-rounded development of the child.

Many communities are sponsoring efficient recreation programs. Trained workers lead after-school and evening groups in a variety of activities. Gymnasiums, parks, pools and auditoriums represent examples of the various facilities involved in the administration of these community recreation programs.

While the growth and popularity of recreation interest represent a commendable attitude of mind on the part of adults in general, the condition also creates some problems. Particularly is this true in the case of the elementary school pupil. If the community and school develop programs on parallel lines, there is certain to arise duplication both of facilities and purposes. A situation exists in many communities in which the school program or the community program is well established at the expense of the progress of the other, and consequently a wide gulf exists between the two. A logical situation is one in which the community and school coordinate their efforts in providing a unified educational program. With such organization in mind, let us visit a community where a plan is being operated along these lines.

Where Community and School Cooperate

Radburn, located within commuting distance of New York City, and having a population of fourteen hundred, is a comparatively "new" town. The community was started in 1929 with the expressed purpose of providing

In addition to the playground an outdoor swimming pool has been provided

for city workers the wholesome experiences of community life. The community maintains a year-round recreation program which includes all of its four hundred and fifty children who are of school age.

Two full-time workers employed by the community conduct recreational activities for children of first grade age and above. Two swimming pools and a playground program occupy most of the children's time during the summer months. During the winter months after-school groups meet for gymnasium classes, handicraft, dramatics, outings and similar activities.

With the opening of school in September, 1934, the elementary school, including all grades, had an enrollment of three-hundred and three pupils. While a majority of these children were included in the community's program it was strongly felt by parents and administrators that the school curriculum should be expanded to include the activities offered by the community, and the efforts of both organizations coordinated in a unified working plan. Largely due to the interest and action of the parents such a program was established. The after-school activities conducted by the community were scheduled as regular classes in the school curriculum. The recreation workers, while employed by The Radburn Association, functioned as teachers and cooperated with the school faculty in carrying out the program. A resumè of this project reveals the following characteristics:

Activity classes of a play or recreational nature are scheduled for every grade but the first. In the lower grades, from the second to fifth inclusive, these classes meet every day for thirty minutes. The grade teacher cooperates with the community workers in formulating and supervising the program. Early in the fall an activity program was furnished each teacher which they carefully follow as an introduction to the types of activities included. Upon the completion of these programs each teacher worked out a similar one for her particular grade. After following such a procedure for seven months, the grade teacher is now responsible for programming these recreational periods for her respective classes. Each class meets out-of-doors, except when weather conditions are unfavorable, when the group remains in the class room where relays, guessing games and similar types of adaptable play occupy the time.

In the higher grades (sixth, seventh and eighth), forty-five minute periods are scheduled each day. The community workers are directly responsible for the programming and leadership of each grade. The woman worker directs the activities of the girls while the man supervises the boys' work. In the fall and early spring, weather permitting, all classes meet out-of-doors. During the winter months these classes meet in the community gymnasium which is a ten-minute walk from the school. Activities of an advanced athletic type are scheduled as far as possible and upon the basis of the groups' interest.

The health records of the school, established through periodical examination by the school doctor, are carefully checked by those in charge to insure a complete knowledge of the physical condition of the pupils.

Community facilities utilized by the school in carrying out this phase of the program are the gymnasium, playground, an outdoor swimming pool and community rooms. Dancing classes for the lower grade girls meet one session a week in the community building. At this time the boys of the same grade meet for tumbling and tests of skills or coordinations.

The Club Program

A club program based on the interests of the sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils last year functioned successfully for an eight-week period. A forty-five minute period was set aside once a week for the clubs to meet. Pupils not desiring to participate in any particular club were allowed to remain in their home rooms. The clubs established were the voluntary selection of the group. Leadership of the twelve clubs included four teachers. The remaining leaders were volunteers. Each club, with the place of meeting, is given to illustrate the variety of interest expressed and method of accommodation adopted to provide for the program.

Club	Place of Meeting
Music Club	Lunch room
Dramatic Club	7th Grade room
Handicraft Club (boys)	Boiler room
Book Club	Office
First Aid Club	Front of grade 6th
Newspaper Club	Upper hall
Service Club	Foot of lower stairs
Sewing Club	Leader's residence
Travel Club	Foot of front stairs
Stamp Club	Back of grade 6th
Current Events Club	Teacher's room
Art Club	8th Grade room

Each club's record of progress presents an interesting picture. However, it is impossible to relate the account here. Sufficient to mention one incident later, and state here that the program proved successful enough to be continued now in an after-school plan. This includes fifteen clubs, each meeting once during the week in the school and in some cases, in the homes of the leaders. The new clubs functioning under this arrangement are dramatics, (elementary), boxing, tumbling, bicycle, dance, sewing (elementary), girl's handicraft, and acrobatics. The clubs that were discontinued due to a change of interest on the part of pupils are the boys' handicraft, first aid, service, travel and current events.

An interesting outgrowth of the activities of one club is worthy of note. A group of twelve boys met under the leadership of the janitor of the school in a handicraft club. At the inauguration of this group, equipment available in the school consisted of the janitor's work bench and several miscellaneous tools including a hammer, saws, vise, and other tools. The possibilities of a handicraft program were outlined to the local Parent-Teacher Association. They responded by raising funds to provide lumber for work benches and to equip with tools a wood-working shop on a small scale. The club members then constructed work benches which made possible later classes in manual training. Woodworking classes now meet once a week for boys, in each of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. On these days the girls of each group meet for a cooking class conducted by a resident of the community, formerly a teacher of the subject, who has volunteered her services.

Results Secured Through Cooperation

Those in charge are enthusiastic at the results secured through a plan which coordinates the facilities of the school and community. Some of the results which are apparent and others which are more intangible are:

1. The development of a cooperative relationship between the parents and the school. This characteristic is shown in such activities as the volunteer leadership of clubs, concern of the Parent-Teacher Association in the program and similar situations.

2. The program contributes to a balanced school day. Study periods are interspersed with activity periods while the after-school hours are the child's own for freedom of play and expression.

3. In the lower grades there is a new teacher-pupil relationship established. The teacher is not a symbol of drudgery but is associated with the children in their play and the things they like to do. This carries over into classroom response. The teachers agree their position is strengthened with the class.

4. Every child in the grades covered by the program secures an opportunity to engage in the activities. Before, while the percentage of participation ran high in the community's after-school program, there was not the one-hundred percent participation which is secured in this type of an organization.

5. There is no duplication of programming or over-lapping of facilities use. The same leadership influences exist and a uniform set of standards predominates.

6. The interest of the children in the program has never waned. With other methods, pupils approach these activities at the end of the school day mentally and physically fatigued. In this situation, classes are included in the regular school day and afford children opportunities for expression and relaxation.

7. An arrangement of this type permits enrichment of the curriculum to include such subjects as clubs, handicraft, dancing, cooking and other creative activities.

8. Finally, the fact may become recognizable that such an arrangement marks a step in the functioning of the school and community as a united factor in the child's life.

Hiram College Students Go Out of Doors

By ELEANOR FARNHAM

When fire destroyed the gymnasium at Hiram College last winter, driving the students out of doors for their sports, a new era was initiated at that institution." It is our opinion," states Herbert C. Mathews, Director of the Physical Education Department, "that a future program of outdoor sports can be organized which will do away with the wholesale hibernation of students as soon as the mercury drops a few degrees."

TO ONE WHOSE distant memories of "gym" are of dumb-bell exercises laboriously executed indoors by girls in voluminous bloomers, the fire that destroyed Hiram College's gymnasium last November would not seem to be an unmixed disaster! Loss of the gymnasium sent Hiram students out of doors where they have been skiing, playing soccer on icy fields, and building their hiking mileage up to 100 miles per man or girl. Being forced by necessity to invent an outdoor program, the Physical Education Department at Hiram has gained some experience that promises to affect the practise in other colleges.

By fall Hiram expects to have its gymnasium rebuilt. But winter sports have come to stay at the college. After all, there is something about "coeducational tobogganing" that is more exhilarating than Indian club drills or setting up exercises. It is highly probable that girls will continue coming to the Dean's teas dressed in knickers, boots and mittens, but glowing from soccer in the snow and ravenously hungry.

Immediately after the fire the men students were told that they would be expected to engage in some outdoor activity at least twice a week. They were encouraged to exceed this minimum. Each man was responsible for recording his attendance at the temporary headquarters of the Physical Education Department. An exception was made for the varsity basketball squad for whom a practise gymnasium was located in the region.

Here is the list of sports a resourceful director and a vigorous body of American college boys found for diversion and exercise:

Hiking	Coasting
Volley Ball	Calisthenics
Speed Ball	Swimming
Deck Tennis	Boxing
Ice Skating	Wrestling
Horseback Riding	Cycling
Roller Skating	Soccer
Rope Jumping	Hunting
Football	Billiards
Track	Bowling
Hand Ball	Fencing
Basketball	Skiing

Hiking leads the list of activies in popularity with volley ball and speed ball on outdoor courts, hunting and skiing following. The basketball backboards were not destroyed by the fire and they were set up on an outdoor basketball court. A toboggan and bob-sled were

"Coeducational tobogganning" is a great deal more fun than are drills or setting-up exercises!

added to the equipment of the department. Nearby ponds provided ice skating.

Each week the staff makes a check-up of the individual records and calls in for conference any student who is not engaging twice a week in some type of outdoor activity, or who is confining his recreation to only one or two activities. All students are encouraged to engage in the scheduled outdoor group activities. Thus far only one student has expressed the wish to return to definite class periods.

Experience with the experimental program showed the advisability of having regular hours scheduled in the later afternoon at which instruction can be given in a variety of outdoor activities. Students are required to attend at least one of these sessions a week. The rest of the week he may select his activity, either joining an organized group or adding to his hiking mileage or his prowess on the skiis or improving some other individual skill.

In the spring term tennis, golf, playground baseball, track, archery and swimming will be offered and the intramural sports program resumed.

"We are cognizant of the fact that the wide range of activities now on the list could not be incorporated in a future program for any one quarter if real instruction is to be given in the activities," Director Matthews recently reported to the faculty. "But the experiment has shown the advisability of making the program more elective. The plan we are considering would let the student select his physical education activities from a group offered each quarter. By the time the student had finished the four semesters' Physical Education requirement he would be 'introduced to' (and we hope better acquainted with) at least eight different activities. Included in the eight would be several of high carry-over value for his after college life. The plan of using the scheduled class period for instruction would be adhered to."

Miss Helen Petrosky, in charge of Physical Education for women, has found her students cooperative and enthusiastic over the outdoor program. Indoor space was provided so that classes in dancing and tumbling could be carried on. The organized outdoor activities were soccer, winter sports and hiking.

Approximately a third of the women students registered for soccer and it has been played on the football field twice a week. "This is a vigorous activity in which it is possible to keep warm in all kinds of weather," according to Miss Petrosky. The girls have dressed in knickers, boots, sweaters, scarfs and mittens and have shown considerable enthusiasm for the sport. Not a scheduled period has been cancelled and we have played at times in snow, and on a very icy field. Teams have been chosen and a tournament played off. Volley ball on an outdoor court is next on the schedule."

Girls registering for winter sports are required to hike five miles a week or coast for two hours. Twenty girls entered a marathon hike to continue throughout the winter. The goal of this hike is 100 miles.

Spring activities—tennis, baseball, archery and hiking—will be organized as soon as weather permits.

A course in games suitable to children of all age groups has a large enrollment because the students know the knowledge will be useful to them for elementary school teaching and for playground or summer camp positions. A study of the games is made with an eye to their relative value and their suitability to different ages and groups.

The Women's Athletic Association has grasped the opportunity to have its share in the recreational program. With hiking recognized by the Physical Education Department, they distributed copies of a topographical map of the region around Hiram so that the "mileage hounds" could keep a map record of their tramps over the countryside. They have organized coasting parties, skating parties, student-faculty hikes and informal game periods. Meanwhile Miss Petrosky and the college nurse are keeping a careful record of colds reported.

Loss of its gymnasium has put Hiram's Physical Education program on a naturalistic basis, perhaps more adaptable to after-college life than one dependent upon elaborate equipment. The year's experience has enabled her to contribute some experience to the recreational trend of physical education in America. We prophesy that not even a new gymnasium will tempt students from romping on Hiram's snowy hills next winter.

Chicago on Parade!

By V. K. Brown

Chicago has many interesting sights to show those attending the National Recreation Congress to be held from September 30th to October 4th. The demonstrations of recreation activities and inspection tours to recreation centers, playgrounds and parks will be supplemented by trips to the cultural, art, and educational centers of the city, arranged by the Chicago Recreation Commission of whose activities Mr. Brown tells in this article.

The Chicago Recreation Commission, cooperating with the National Recreation Association, plans to make the twenty-first Recreation Congress a demonstration event.

Dr. Philip Seman is Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission — an advisory body appointed by Mayor Kelly to enlist the best citizen thought of the city in long term planning for the leisure of Chicago's citizens. The Commission is not an administrative body. It serves rather to bring together representative citizens interested in the community as a whole to consider every aspect of recreational life in the Chicago metropolitan district. Such citizens as Rufus Dawes, who as President carried through the great enterprise of the Century of Progress to a successful conclusion; Judge John P. McGoorty of the Circuit Court bench; Henry P. Chandler, an outstanding attorney and civic leader; President Francis B. Corcoran of De Paul University; Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel; Robert B. Harshe, Director of Chicago Art Institute; President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago; Peter J. Peel, past President of the United States Football Association and well known sportsman; Lorado Taft, Sculptor; Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the *Chicago Tribune;* S. J. Duncan-Clark of the editorial staff of the *Daily News;* Samuel Knox Wilson, President of Loyola University; Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University; William J. Bogan, Superintendent of Schools; Miss Grace Abbott, former Chief of the Children's Bureau; Harriet Vittum, head Resident of Northwestern University Settlement; Lea D. Taylor of Chicago Commons; Mrs. M. L. Purvin, Trustee of the Library Board; Mrs. William F. Dummer, student and supporter of advanced educational methods, and other leaders of business, educational, social, and artistic life of the community comprise the distinguished list of members of this Commission.

Speaking for the Commission, Dr. Seman has solicited representation from all of the numerous parent-teacher groups, women's clubs, community improvement associations and other organizations in the Chicago community who are interested in community life, to attend the conference as delegates from the bodies which they represent. The response of the social forces in Chicago and of citizen organizations is such as to assure visitors from other cities that not only the public agencies serving the recreational needs of the city will be acting as host, but that the entire organized force of the city moving toward a more abundant life, will be present.

Inspection Tours to Municipal Recreation Centers

Theodore Gross, recognized as one of the senior recreation executives of the country, has administrative responsibility for the system of municipally owned and operated playgrounds under the City Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds, and Beaches, and has superintended the operation of the municipal, as distinct from the park and the public school system of playgrounds, continuously since 1907, to the writer's personal knowledge. For the convention, Mr. Gross will serve as chairman of the committee planning inspection tours to cover every type of recreational service institution which the city affords. Itineraries are to be printed or mimeographed, and each bus will be provided with two conductors. Private cars are also to be made available to enable visitors to go to institutions not on the general party route, and

the tours have been planned to give at least a bird's-eye view of all of the institutions of the various systems of recreation service in Chicago. Representative activities of all types will be operating on normal schedules, since the committee feels that the visiting delegates would prefer to see normal operations, rather than special exhibitions. The only special schedule to be presented visitors on these tours will be an arrangement whereby the normal operation of the grounds and institutions visited will provide a demonstration of the complete range of activities. The gymnasiums visited will plan their activities on the days when the visitors arrive, so that girls in the gymnasiums will not happen at the moment when the visiting delegates are present, all to be engaged in tap dancing, for example. Rather, by pre-arrangement, some of the classes will present a normal program of gymnastics, others of games, others of the various types of dancing, or miscellaneous physical activity representative of a comprehensive program.

"Flash" Demonstrations

The Program Features Committee, under H. G. Reynolds, is arranging this schedule, and is also providing flash demonstrations to be interpolated in the convention program proper by groups from all of the institutions of the city promoting recreational activity. No major spectacle, such as an elaborate pageant, is planned, and no complete drama, concert, or game, is scheduled. The attendance at the convention, it is thought, will be people with a professional interest in the full range of modern recreation activities. A very brief view of one figure in a dance, it is believed, will afford such a professional audience a sufficient demonstration to enable them to visualize other figures which are omitted to conserve time. Visitors will not have time to spare for a complete puppet show, but a three-minute demonstration by a group of children manipulating their marionettes will adequately portray the degree of development of puppetry which has been attained by the children involved in the demonstration. Throughout the program such flashes of typical activities will be presented.

Information and Consultation Service

Edward L. Burchard, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Recreation Commission, will maintain among the exhibit booths a local information service. Guests wanting to see the head of the Jewish People's Institute's famous dramatics department, to talk with him about some dramatic problem in their own communities, will consult this booth to make the necessary arrangements. Similarly, those who desire to visit, because of special personal interest, any local institution, will find in constant attendance at this booth people who will serve their individual requirements.

Mr. Walter Wright, Superintendent of the City Bureau of Parks, Recreation, and Aviation, is planning a consultation service whereby visitors who wish to discuss technical problems may make arrangements to meet with experts in the subject matter about which they wish to inquire, whether the subject be architecture, landscaping, sanitation, inspection and repair, or any other of the highly technical fields involved in modern recreation service.

Hobbies, Arts and Crafts

Herman Fischer has so long represented the Board of Education Playgrounds at previous Congresses that he will require no introduction to the majority of the visitors. Scattered through the commercial exhibits, his local committee, in thirty special booths, will have workers present demonstrating some of the recent developments in special recreation activities, particular emphasis being placed on recreational hobbies, arts and crafts. It has been thought advisable by Mr. Fischer's committee that these booths be in actual operation, so that visitors may consult with the workers themselves on any technical processes or problems which have arisen in their own systems, and which they wish to talk over with experienced workers familiar with the details of the subject.

Private and Public Agencies to Welcome Visitors

In addition to the public agencies carrying on under municipal auspices the recreation program of the city, Chicago is exceptionally rich in institutions widely known for their value in the leisure life of the city. Hull House is internationally famous, and at its side stand other social settlements of the city, each with its own fine set of traditions—Chicago Commons, which has seen the devoted life-time service of Graham Taylor, and where now his daughter, Lea, is carrying on the work of her distinguished father, Northwestern University Settlement, where Harriet Vittum, and the University of Chicago Settlement, where Mary McDowell, have lived their lives with sin-

gleness of purpose in neighborly cooperation with the people of their communities—to mention only a few of the settlement institutions.

The Public Library of the city has been singularly successful through its numerous branches in making itself a great force in the thinking, as the Art Institute has in the art, life of the people. The Garfield Park Floral Conservatory is famous not alone for its magnificence in presenting botanical specimens and the landscaping effects of its internationally known fern room; of recent years it has carried on an educational lecture service of great value and extraordinary popularity. The Lincoln Park Zoo is a Chicago tradition, and the new Brookfield naturalistic zoological gardens are in the forefront of modern zoological developments. The Planetarium was the first American institution to present artificially a breath-taking demonstration of the workings of the universe, where our own solar system is put through its controlled paces, and the courses of the stars are visibly demonstrated. The new Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry, now enriched by large additions following the Century of Progress, is becoming a factor of great importance in rendering understandable the complexities of mechanical and scientific technology. The Chicago Historical Society, the Lincoln Park Academy of Science, the local universities and the great industries and merchantile establishments, each has a story to tell, and only recently have we gotten around to doing something about the organizing of local and visiting people to take them on tours to see and to hear.

Tours of All Types

The Recreation Commission is now operating such excursions, so that, for example, a group may go with a personal pilot to the Field Museum of Natural History and spend the day viewing the products of the world's cultures there assembled, or studying the flora and fauna of all of the continents, to be followed by a later tour through the steel mills, a vsiit behind the scenes in Marshall Field's store, a bird's-eye view of Chicago's skyline from the top of the *Tribune* Tower, or a trip through the freight subway under the city's streets. The way in which we accomplish the world's work is no less interesting than the way in which the Chicago Cubs play a ball game, or the way in which the city operates street-end beaches on Lake Michigan.

The Recreation Commission is developing this piloted excursion service, and the response to the announcement that this service is now available has shown how eagerly the people living in the city desire to know more of the place in which they live. While Mr. Gross's committee must limit the points visited on the excursions of the convention delegates, his committee is at the same time making arrangements so that delegates, as they find opportunity, may be piloted to other institutions which for personal reasons, or because of some special plan which they have in mind for their own cities, they desire to see.

The local information booth, under Mr. Burchard, will hold itself ready to make arrangements for such individual and additional explorations, because all of Chicago is constituting itself a host to the convention, and in its welcoming hospitality wants its guests to have the freedom of the city, and to make themselves perfectly at home throughout their stay here.

One of the features of the Recreation Congress will be the commercial exhibits which will be shown. Among the exhibitors of recreation equipment and supplies who have thus far purchased space are the following:

The Everwear Manufacturing Co.....Springfield, Ohio
Clayton F. Summy Co.....Chicago, Illinois
The American Crayon Co.....Sandusky, Ohio
Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co.
Des Plaines, Illinois
The Manual Arts Press.....Peoria, Illinois
A. G. Spalding & Bros.....New York City
J. E. Porter Corp.....Ottawa, Illinois
The P. Goldsmith Sons Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Binney & Smith Co.....New York City
Wilson-Western Sporting Goods Co....Chicago, Illinois

Publishers who will display books include:

Harper & Bros.....New York City
A. S. Barnes & Co.....New York City
Little, Brown & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. W. Norton & Co.....New York City
Frederick A. Stokes Co.....New York City
The Viking Press Inc.....New York City
The Womans Press.....New York City
E. P. Dutton & Co.....New York City
J. P. Lippincott Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s.....New York City

A Husking Bee for That Autumn Party

Suggestions for a jolly party which may be held in a basement, attic, garage or barn

By MABELLE WILLIAMS
Greeley, Colorado

INVITATIONS. Invitations should be scribbled in brown crayon on yellow paper cut in the shape of ears of corn. Guests must come in aprons or overalls, sunbonnets or big straw hats, or other similar country garb.

Decorations. Decorate the room with corn stalks, pumpkins, real ears of corn, a scarecrow or two, lanterns, hay and straw. In one corner, among stalks, have a bushel basket of ears of corn made of twisted paper base covered with yellow and green crepe paper to resemble real corn. Inside each, under its "husks," is a slip of paper which contains the directions for a game or the announcement of some number on the evening's program.

The Preliminaries. Guests crowd around on the floor while an orchestra of fiddlers, mouth-harpists, and similar instruments, all properly garbed in farm clothes, play old-time tunes. Each guest is given a number, or if there are very many players, only the boys are given them. In turn, they draw ears of corn from the basket, husk them, and read the directions on the slip of paper inside. If a game is given, the group plays it according to these directions, the person who drew the ear leading the game. If a program number is given, the performer the slip mentions does his act. When a game or number is finished the next ear is drawn, the guests seating themselves on the floor again. Each guest may draw any ear he wishes, but must wait his turn to do so.

"I a husker gets a red ear, he may kiss any girl he chooses." (Tradition.) Write several slips in red. Those drawing the ears containing these slips may choose their own partners for the rest of the evening. Others will draw or match for theirs at refreshment time.

Matching Partners. For matching partners, any of the following methods may be used:

Small paper ears of corn are cut into two odd shapes each. Boys and girls match halves. Pieces of corn candy are tied on to ends of pieces of string which are woven about posts, furniture, etc. One end of the string is colored red. Each girl takes one of these ends. The boys take the plain ends. They eat their candy, roll up the string carefully as they untangle it, and finally meet their partners.

Paper ears of corn, half made of brown paper, half of yellow, are numbered two of each number. These are hidden. The players hunt for them, each girl seeking a brown one, each boy a yellow. Those having the same numbers are partners.

To a gay old-time tune players skip around in two circles, one inside the other. When the music stops suddenly those opposite each other are declared partners.

Games

Word-forming from *corn husking bee*
Corn candy hunt
Old-fashioned dances (Square, Circle, Virginia Reel)
Farmer in the dell
Cat and mouse
Hide and go seek
Red light
Telephone
Charades
Forfeits

Program Numbers

Fiddle solos
Mouth harp solos
Vocal numbers
Old-time solo dances
Individual stunts
Accordion numbers
Banjo solos
Group singing (to follow refreshments

Old-time Songs

Turkey in the Straw
Old Zip Coon
Shine On, Harvest Moon
Seeing Nellie Home
Jingle Bells
Old Oaken Bucket
Old Kentucky Home
Old Folks At Home
Carry Me Back to Old Virgnia
Dixie
Mocking Bird
Bicycle Built for Two
Juanita
Dem Golden Slippers

(Continued on page 325)

Community Dances in Lancaster

By

RICHARD D. ALTICK

Lancaster, Pa.

"There is no art that is more popular with youth than dancing, and there is no art that has more to teach youth of health, strength, beauty and wholesome joy. It is up to the parents, teachers, ministers and civic leaders to see that this great art is maintained in their community on the high level that is its ancient heritage."—From a statement by *Lucile Marsh.*

THE COMMUNITY DANCES which for fifteen years have proved such an outstanding success as part of the winter program of the Recreation and Playground Association of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are the result of two pressing needs in the community.

The first need is a social one. In a community of about 60,000 population the opportunities the adolescent boy and girl have for wholesome recreation are definitely limited. Their fancies are turning toward the opposite sex; they are reaching the "party age." Too mature to stay at home, too young to share the diversions of young men and women a few years older than themselves, they are faced with a serious problem when they seek means of diversion fitted to their new interests in life. Movies have a certain appeal to boys and girls of that age, but the welling animal spirits of youth demand an outlet such as dancing provides. School dances or private parties are not held often enough to satisfy their need for social recreation. In the average community there remain only public dance halls and roadhouses.

It was to this latter type of recreational facilities that a parent in Lancaster referred when he remarked, "When I look on the amusement page of the newspaper on Saturday night and see the ads of all the terrible places where the boys and girls *might* go, I become more and more grateful for the community dances that give my son and daughter a chance to do their dancing in the right sort of atmosphere."

Again, organizers have long recognized the importance of provision for social dancing in any recreation program. Back in 1921, when the community dances had barely started, Miss Mildred E. Wiley, then the superintendent of the Lancaster recreation program, wrote, "The dance is unquestionably the most popular form of entertainment for groups of young men and women, and deservedly so, since in addition to being splendid exercise, it has a distinct social value, and affords, as does perhaps no other activity, an easy and pleasant means of promoting sociability and acquaintance."

The community dances seem to provide an excellent solution of both these problems. They give parents peace of mind; they give the boys and girls what they desire, a rendezvous where they can spend their Saturday evenings in the manner most agreeable to them, and they encourage social dancing as a highly desirable recreation. Beginning in 1920 as a mere experiment, they have become a veritable institution in Lancaster, affectionately remembered by the men and women who attended them in their own high school days, and extremely popular with the present sixteen-to-twenty set.

Mr. Altick, who has sent us this account of the community dances in Lancaster, is a student at the local college and for a number of seasons has been a member of the Saturday evening dance committee. He is therefore thoroughly familiar not only with the details involved in the conducting of the dances, but, as a participant himself, with the feeling of the young people toward the program.

How the Plan Operates and Why

The most striking feature about the community dances is the fact that they are conducted almost wholly by volunteers. The Recreation and Playground Association, the nominal sponsor, handles the administrative details, acts as treasurer and publicity agent, and provides a responsible backing. Its present superintendent, Grant D. Brandon, acts as the advisor of the volunteer group in charge of the parties. But

the actual running of the weekly affairs rests entirely in the hands of the capable young men and women ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-five who represent the various youths' organizations of the community and who serve voluntarily and without compensation.

At the beginning of each season every school, club, or other group cooperating in the dances nominates two or more of the boys and girls connected with it to represent it on the body whose official title is "The Community Dance Board of Governors." Thus, last season, there were several representatives each from the Y.W.C.A., two colleges located near the city, several industrial plants, a theological seminary, the local Boy Scout Council, a boys' and a girls' preparatory school, the DeMolay Chapter, Catholic clubs and other similar organizations.

There exists in the board of governors a strong esprit de corps which makes it as efficient a volunteer group as can be found anywhere. The unflagging enthusiasm with which its members work to make the dances a continued success is due partly to their realization, as members of the very group the dances are designed to serve, of the great desirability of the institution of the community dances, and partly to the absolute lack of compulsion or excessive formality which attends their position. Every member of the board may do as much or as little as he pleases, and he may select the type of work connected with the dances that he likes best to perform. It is such pleasant work, and the members of the board are so uniformly congenial and interested in what they are doing, that, as one of them has said, the "management" derives more fun from the dances than do the "customers" themselves.

One of the most successful features of the community dances is the "group-in-charge" idea. Each week's dance is announced as being sponsored by the representatives of a different cooperating organization, such as DeMolay, Teachers' College, Y.W.C.A., etc. The decorations are carried out in the colors of that organization, and the feature dances are designed with especial reference to it. Its representatives on the board become the hosts and hostesses of the evening, although, of course, their fellow board members are in active attendance. It has been found that this plan adds an important touch of distinction to each party, constantly reminding the dancers that these parties are their very own.

The personnel of the community dances is particularly proud of the fact that they are entirely self-supporting. Although the Recreation and Playground Association, as the backer, stands ready to make up any deficit incurred, only once in the history of the dances has it been called upon to do so, and then only in the worst year of the depression. The admission charge of twenty-five cents per person, when received from an average crowd of 275 dancers every Saturday evening, has proved sufficient to rent the hall, engage a good orchestra, buy decorations and other supplies, provide a fund for emergencies, and even, as has been the case the last few years, to make possible an end-of-the-season complimentary dinner and theater party for the board members as a recognition of their services.

Naturally, in fifteen years the board of governors, many of whose members have served for several consecutive seasons, has become quite expert in running these weekly Saturday night dances. The fruit of their long experience in the practical aspects of conducting community dances is summarized for the benefit of other groups who may be planning similar programs.

A discussion of social dancing will be found in "Partners in Play," a booklet outlining some of the activities of various types which older boys and girls, young men and young women may enjoy together. The publication also has a chapter entitled *Dance Games and Stunts* describing ways of adding social features and devices to the modern social dance. "Partners in Play" may be secured from the National Recreation Association. Price, $.75.

Some Practical Details

Time: Every Saturday evening from October to May, 8 to 11:30.

Place: The gymnasium of the Lancaster Y.W.C.A.

Planning: Each week's dance is planned in advance during an informal round-table conference of the board held every Thursday evening. In order that attendance at the meeting will not interfere with other activities of the members, many of whom are going to school or college, its duration is strictly limited to half an hour.

Organization: The board has the usual officers, who serve for one year.

Decorations: To transform the somewhat dingy gymnasium every Saturday night into something approximating a small ballroom is an exciting

challenge to the ingenuity and artistry of the board members. Every Saturday afternoon as many of them as are free invade the gym and, armed with plenty of crepe paper streamers and other materials, achieve quite attractive decorative effects. Several of the young men are good amateur electricians, and with the colored spotlights and mechanical devices the board has purchased from its profits they create new effects from week to week. In two hours the gym is transformed into a softly lighted little ballroom with a gay party atmosphere.

Chaperonage: Although as a rule nowadays adult chaperons are regarded as being as superfluous as the proverbial fifth wheel, it has been found that their presence adds greatly to the prestige of the dances and increases parental reliance in them. Two or three couples are invited each week by the representatives in charge that particular week. Usually they are connected with the sponsoring organization in some way, as teachers, advisers or patrons. On evenings when there is no special "group-in-charge," civic leaders, the parents of some of the dances' most regular attendants, or other interested persons are asked to be guests.

Music: The dance tunes are supplied by the local orchestras whose performance is the most popular at the moment with the dancers.

"Feature" Dances: There are at least two of these during the evening; and, thanks again to the ingenuity of the board members, they are of almost infinite variety. There are elimination dances, spot dances, dances devised in honor of some holiday, prize waltzes and fox-trots. The last mentioned are especially popular because they encourage good dancing and give the chaperons who act as judges an active part in the proceedings which they enjoy. Prizes are awarded the winners of each event.

Concessions: During intermission members of one of the Y.W.C.A. girls' clubs serve refreshments for a small charge in the adjoining cafeteria. The board likewise awards checking privileges to responsible persons, who check patrons' coats for five cents each.

Duties of the Board Members: As has been mentioned, there are few specific duties assigned to specific individuals. But in practice each member of the board finds something he likes particularly to do, and he does it every Saturday evening. Four or five, who do not care to dance, remain at the impromptu box office to receive the money, keep a record of the number of patrons coming from each of the cooperating organizations, and issue the dance programs that serve the purpose of ticket stubs. The rest drift onto the floor, where they mingle with the crowd, dancing with those who show a tendency to remain along the walls, conducting the prize events, and keeping things in general running smoothly. Since the board members are widely acquainted among the boys and girls who come to the dances, they are well equipped to make introductions and to encourage mixing.

Behavior: There are few problems of behavior, largely because the spirit of the community dances has been traditionalized by their fifteen years of operation. The purposes of the dances are so well known that an automatic process of selection seems continually at work, attracting the better classes and excluding the undesirables. During the past two seasons the system which limited admission to those holding identification cards given them, free upon request, by board members, has been suspended, with no noticeable decline in the quality of the crowd attending.

Supervision is about as unobtrusive as it is possible to make it. Although in reality the board members are engaged in active chaperonage every moment they are on the floor, the dancers think of them simply as their everyday friends and associates, and not as meddling "snoopers." Yet the board members, fully realizing their responsibility for the success or failure of the community dances, even while they are mingling with their acquaintances, never forget their obligation to be alert for instances of flagrant misconduct which may spoil the fun of the majority. Their tactful words of caution are usually sufficient to silence a too boisterous youth. Ejection is rarely necessary.

The policy of the community dances has always been one of great toleration. The blue badges of the board members are used as means of identification, rarely as symbols of authority. The volunteers, coming as they do from the ranks of the dancers themselves, know better than anyone else possibly could what a great degree of freedom is desirable in such affairs, and they strive to maintain it, intervening only in the case of downright nuisances.

It is this atmosphere of freedom, of informality, of friendly toleration which, in the last analysis,

(Continued on page 325)

Rochester's New Swimming Pools

One of the outstanding ERA projects in Rochester was the construction of two swimming pools, one at Genesee Valley Park consisting of a separate pool for boys and girls, and the second at Seneca Park designed for mixed bathing. Both were completed in time for the 1935 season.

THE SITES for the new swimming pools in Rochester, New York, were carefully chosen with their accessibility in mind. Both can be reached by car lines, busses or automobiles, and parking areas are available.

The pools are 45 feet wide and 105 feet long, with a capacity of 185,000 gallons of filtered water, the depth ranging from 3 feet 6 inches at the shallow end to 9 feet 6 inches at the diving end. Each pool is designed for a maximum bathing load of 385 persons. They are divided into three zones. The deep end is reserved for divers; the second for swimmers, and the third zone, or shallow end, for beginners or persons who do not swim. This zone is protected with a floating life line.

The tanks are constructed of reinforced concrete, super-cement being used throughout. All necessary precautions were taken to prevent cracks forming as a result of temperature changes and shrinkage by providing expansion joints in walls and floor. Scum gutters of terra cotta, together with a coping of the same material, with an unglazed non-slip surface were provided, the edge of gutters serving as a handhold for bathers. Sufficient opening was provided in this concealed scum gutter so as to permit easy cleaning of gutters and drains. Concrete runways, 14 feet wide, extend entirely around the pool with a slight slope from pool to gutters and with drainage vents to prevent surface water gaining access to pools.

Swimming lanes, as well as distance and depth markings, are conspicuously marked in black. Recessed Aqualux flodo lights have been installed below the water line to illuminate the bottom of the pool and add to the safety of night bathing. Overhead flood lights were erected on high standards to illuminate runways, springboards, etc., for night bathing. Modern springboards, life guard standards, ladders and all necessary modern equipment are provided.

Pool Sanitation

To insure germ free, clear and pure water in the pools at all times, a recirculation and chlorination method of swimming pool operation was adopted. A double suction centrifugal pump continually draws water from the pool through two outlet drains, while a hair-catcher protects the circulating pumps and keeps out of the filter hair and lint from bathing suits and other foreign matter that may enter the pool.

On the suction side of this pump the sterilizing solution is fed into the line by chlorine and ammonia control apparatus. The sterile water passing through the pump is treated with a small amount of coagulating slum and forced through a strainerless pressure type filter and back into the pool through ten inlet fittings, equally spaced on three sides of the pool. Fresh water is added only to replace the losses from splashing into the scum gutters. This method not only permits a large saving in water but keeps the water in the pool fresh for indefinite periods and free from injurious bacteria, and also permits the pool to be kept in service continuously.

This apparatus completely filters the entire contents of each pool daily through pressure type sand filters. Equipment is provided for testing the chlorine contents of the water, and checks will be made several times daily on samples taken from various parts of the pool. Dust, hair and lint too heavy to remain suspended in the water, which are not conducted to the hair-catcher and filter for removal, settle to the bottom of the pool. This debris can be removed without draining the pool by the use of a cleaning tool consisting of a brush with a nozzle similar to that used on a vacuum cleaner. The nozzle is fitted to a hollow handle to which is attached a hose connection and can be connected to any one of four special underwater fittings. These fittings are connected to the suction inlet of the circulating pump. The discharge from the pump is passed directly to the sewer. The sides as well as the bottom of the pool are cleaned in this manner.

(Continued on page 325)

The Club—an Effective Medium in the Community Center

Courtesy Extension Department, Milwaukee Public Schools

By

MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN

CLUB ACTIVITIES of both youth and adults are becoming increasingly important as their functions are more fully understood, and leaders have come to feel club work is vitally important in a community center program. The club, as a means of cooperation and understanding, has a very real value in the life of today among persons of like interests.

Man is instinctively gregarious. Thus people live in groups in which the individual must subordinate his personal desire to those of the group. Children are individualists, but as they become older they tend toward group and team play which gradually develops into some form of organization for the carrying out of their ideas on more serious matters. The club becomes an attractive and logical method of training in community cooperation. In the classroom young people work together under teacher guidance but in the club they have their own rules and regulations and, for the most part, the administering of their own discipline. The school, church, settlement, community center and other organizations have realized the value of this training, and they are all actively engaged in fostering youth and adult clubs.

One of the best barometers or measuring rods that we as recreation workers have in the community center program is constructive and worthwhile club work. At the same time it is usually one of the most difficult tasks in our program because of the lack of good leadership and facilities.

Too many times have we looked for the results of our work in records of participation, in the number of activities and of contests. What tangible and carry-over results have we effected? True it is that there has been a tendency to decrease juvenile delinquency and fatality tables through recreation, but it is just one of many factors. There is also a tendency to raise moral and social standards, but it is difficult to be specific about these results although comparisons are generally obtainable. In club work, however, it is usually possible to point to a particular unit over a certain period of time and show tangible results in cooperation, discipline, self-expression, and organization.

It would be interesting to know the number of youth and adult clubs organized every year that die a natural death because of the lack of leadership, of purpose, aims and understanding. I can look back on my own experience in settlements, boys' clubs and community centers, and see why so many of them petered out. The youth group that organizes spontaneously is most frequently the club that disintegrates chiefly because of the lack of a good leader. The older groups as well need leadership and supervision, particularly through

Mr. Christiansen, at the present time employed as a regional recreation director with the Kansas State FERA, was formerly director of one of the community centers maintained by the Board of Education of Newark, New Jersey.

the early periods of organization. A definite understanding of purpose and aims, membership and program is entirely essential, because the older groups usually like to carry on independently, for the most part, of a leader.

Values in Club Organization

In speaking of clubs I am thinking mainly of two different groups. First, there is the activity club, such as dramatic or handicraft club, that is organized on a club basis with an open membership; and secondly, there is the club that is strictly a unit unto itself, such as the athletic or social club in which membership is closed to those who are not of the same neighborhood, same interests or same purposes. There are other types or combinations for club organization, but these two are the most prevalent. "It is in these clubs that the individuals are practicing, so to speak, the qualities of a good citizen with results satisfying to themselves," to quote Elbert K. Fretwell of Columbia University. It is practice with satisfying results that makes for perfection. These boys and girls, young men and women, are citizens here in their own clubs with rights, duties, privileges and obligations. The best proof that they will be good citizens tomorrow is that they are good citizens today. We must begin where they are.

"Clubs and club activity come closer to representing spontaneous and deep-seated child interests than do any other aspects of school life."—*F. C. Bergesen* in *Group Interest Activities.*

What are the qualities of a good citizen? In simple words they are initiative and desire to act for the good of the group, ability to cooperate and desire to do it, the ability to lead or follow a leader of the group's own choice, and intelligent obedience to authority. Knowledge about such qualities is important, but the fundamental thing is that in the club individuals practice these qualities here and now with results satisfying to themselves. "It is one of the mediums through which the community center, church, school, and other organizations may increase their effectiveness as integral parts of society."

Creativeness and self-expression may be experienced in all types of work and should be stimulated in every activity. Through club participation this is made possible. The plan for self-activity worked out by a number of youth organizations has resulted in very constructive work in actual self-expressive type of program.

Another important factor is the continuity or carry-over value that characterizes a club from one year to another. Many clubs disband or disorganize at different seasons of the year. Yet when a period of time has elapsed the members are back again to carry on from where they left off. This carry-over value is of utmost importance to the community center. It means there is a tendency to complete certain aims and purposes that were started the season before, or the year before that.

Clubs provide an excellent means for maintaining a community center program. They are the mediums through which program and activity, philosophy and purpose are transmitted to your neighborhood, to your district, to your ward, to your community and to your entire city. It is interesting to note that many of the clubs in our community centers took an active part in maintaining the Recreation Department last fall when the rumor was heard that they might be deprived of their Community Center.

The community center councils, inter-club councils, advisory councils, whatever the names by which they are called, are effective bodies in maintaining and promoting the community center program. They, too, are transmitters of the program and spirit to the community.

In many of the clubs the activities are more nearly child-directed and controlled than any of their experiences in the day school. Clubs will make your community center life more real and lifelike. Today as never before we find groups of people of some particular interest banding themselves into clubs to further common ends. We hear educators say that education is life; if so, then clubs become a major factor in its development. Abilities and special interests of individuals are taken care of, and clubs provide a variety of the experiences which are so essential in our dynamic society.

Some of the objectives that are set up for the clubs through the community center are the discovery of a worthy use of leisure, the satisfying of spontaneous interests, the improvement of discipline and morale, and the development of citizenship qualities enriching the individual's interests, of permanent life interests and of a spirit of loyalty and of belonging to the community center.

Important Principles

There are certain principles which we can not

overlook in the success of a club program. It is of the utmost importance that each club have a leader or sponsor who will allow the imagination of the club members to function as well as his own. The leader must not dominate the club but should act as a counselor or suggestor to aid the club along the path set out upon. There must be a definite program set up and it must be carried out. It has been suggested that youth group clubs be allowed to change their officers often because of the short and indefinite interest period. The leader must at all times "be on his toes" for new ideas and suggestions, to see that the real interest is there and that it shall not be terminated. It is far better to disband a club when the interest terminates than to allow it to go on and die slowly as the club members get the wrong impression of club organization.

All clubs, I believe, should be required to apply for membership in the community center. In Newark application form is filed with the inter-club council or advisory council and then by the committee on clubs. If the committee on clubs and the community center director consider the club a worthy project, they recommend to the inter-club council that a charter be granted to the club. This procedure has a tendency to increase the feeling of responsibility to the community center and the other clubs in it, and promotes a desire to compare favorably in organization and program with the rest of the clubs. The charter is good as long as the objectives of the club as set forth in the application for charter are being fulfilled.

When the club ceases to function, it either disbands voluntarily and returns its charter to the inter-club council or the club may be asked to disband. A few dead or dying clubs are very detrimental to the program.

It should not be assumed that we must take in every club and group wishing to join the community center. Particularly is this so where our facilities and leadership are inadequate. It is far better to admit a smaller number of clubs and do a constructive piece of work with them than it is to take in all and then give them only a small part of your time so that soon they, too, will come under the category of a dead or dying club. (This statement refers to clubs of the membership type.)

It has always been interesting to watch the interest of clubs grow in other activities in the community center. I am thinking of clubs that originally were organized as athletic or social clubs. In the course of time, through exposure to other parts of the community center program, many of the club members become interested in dramatics, tap and social dancing instruction, fencing, art and music. Our activities of this type are open and members of other clubs may belong. These open activities and clubs are invaluable in bringing together many of the members of the other clubs. Thus there is a socializing value to be derived from the community center. It is desirable for club members to become acquainted with other members of the center, so that they will feel they are all part of the same unit.

Affairs pertaining to the community center at large such as parties, dances and rallies, are planned, organized and conducted by the inter-club council which consists of representatives from every club in the community center. The council affords the clubs an opportunity to offer suggestions and criticisms regarding the program and management. In this way they feel that they have a voice in the center's government and program.

"The many varying approaches to program building used by the group work organizations in America today fall under two general and fundamental types: (1) the *prearranged program* formulated by a national headquarters, and to a lesser degree by local city headquarters, with some provision for adaptation to the local groups; (2) the *program which is an outgrowth of the interest of the local group*. There are two approaches to the latter type of programming: (*a*) the program evolved jointly by the leader and the group; (*b*) the approach in which the leader begins with the immediate interest of the group and guides the group on to wider channels of interest.

"An adequate program presents an endless chain of fascinating and compelling activities which are not only interesting in the doing but challenging to the imagination, and which are varied enough to satisfy every individual in the group, whatever his likes and interests may be. To be worthy from the angle of imagination, the program must contain large elements of color, picturesqueness and romance. Further, the adequate program must be of such a nature as to safeguard the laws of the learning process. Modern club work is thought of as a recreational-educational institution; it aims beyond mere entertainment and recreation, and seeks growth and education for its members."—From *The Theory of Play* by Bowen and Mitchell.

Buffalo Multiplies Her Play Areas

By MARION A. PORTER
Secretary
Buffalo City Planning Association, Inc.

TEN YEARS AGO Buffalo owned just 20.87 acres devoted to playgrounds of which there were seventeen. At the present time—June, 1935—there are twenty-three playgrounds under leadership, representing 69.46 acres, an increase of more than 230 per cent in acreage. The city still owns 77.61 acres which have not been developed into use as playgrounds, scattered in twenty-four different properties. It is to the task of developing and completing these areas that the City Planning Association is now devoting its efforts.

On June 30th Buffalo dedicated with an elaborate program of swimming and diving three new swimming, wading and diving pools built by Emergency Relief Bureau labor. The total expenditure for all three pools and the locker house, which was remodeled out of an old casino, was $75,000. The net cost to the city was approximately $18,750. These pools represent one of the most extensive and most enduring public improvements made possible under the work relief program.

The main pool is 227′ by 77′ and ranges from 3½ feet at the shallow end to 5½ feet at the deeper end. This pool has a lighting system which will make it usable both by day and night, and every corner of the pool will be visible through the use of powerful flood lights. The diving pool measures 78′ by 76′ and ranges in depth from 5 to 12 feet. It is equipped with springboards approved for A.A.U. competition. The wading pool for little tots at the end of the layout is 76 feet square and ranges in depth from 1 inch at the edge to 2½ feet at the center. At one end of the pool is a very delightful arrangement of sand boxes covered with a rose pergola where seats have been placed for mothers so that they may watch their children play.

Powerful pumps have been installed in the basement of the locker building to provide for constant circulation of water and a chlorination system of a most modern type has been installed. These will insure the purity of the water for any

(Continued on page 326)

The Pennsylvania Folk Festival

An unusual festival in which citizens of today reviewed some of the recreations of their forefathers

By IRENE D. WELTY
Executive Director
Recreation Commission
Allentown, Pa.

THE FOLK festival movement is growing fast in this country. A comparative new development in the field of public recreation, it is an effective agency for the perpetuation of the traditions of our country and for providing, at the same time, a type of entertainment that is inexpensive, refreshing and of universal appeal. The college professor and the man on the street can enjoy this program equally well even if their approaches are different. The charm of the folk festival lies in its simplicity, in the naturalness of those taking part and in the absence of anything smacking of the theatrical. Held up to these standards, it is irresistible to young and old and to people of all classes as Allentown's experience proved when the Recreation Commission sponsored the first state folk festival ever held in Pennsylvania on Friday and Saturday, May 3rd and 4th.

When George G. Korson, author and folklorist, first broached the subject of a folk festival to us we were, frankly, skeptical. It was something vague and intangible and untried. However, the members of the Commission, being men of vision and broad sympathies, saw its possibilities and voted a modest appropriation for Mr. Korson. Wisely we gave him a free hand to develop the festival in accordance with his own ideas as a folklorist.

In a surprisingly short time the idea of a folk festival somehow caught on. The local newspapers became interested almost from the outset and clamored for more and more material about this colorful event. The interest spread to the newspapers of the rest of the state. Then the Associated Press and the United Press sent out several releases from Harrisburg. The *New York Times* featured our festival in an article published April 21. College professors and students of folklore from Pennsylvania and other states began writing in for details. Columbia University inquired whether we would object if they took phonographic records of the festival. One of the railroads leading into Allentown wanted to run an excursion from New York but was discouraged because we could not possibly accommodate the crowds.

The two-day festival was arranged for flower-laden West Park and we were prepared to accommodate 20,000 persons. The rain and cold, however, drove us indoors and we were able to take care of only 5,000 persons, many of them coming from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. A dozen colleges and universities were represented in the audience by members of their faculties who made notes of the programs. On the opening night at the Lyric Theatre, the largest in the city, we opened our doors at 7 o'clock and in a half hour had to close them again, turning away hundreds because we had no room for them. On the second day we used the high school auditorium for morning, afternoon and evening performances.

One of the most interesting revelations was the marvelous response from the audiences, which apparently had no feeling they were at a performance. Some intangible, spiritual thread bound them to the things portrayed on the stage and they felt as if they were part of it all, as guests at a party. This feeling of intimacy between audience and performers was effected by the naturalness with which the performers carried themselves. There was no conscious striving for effect. People in the audience hummed as the singers sang the precious old folk songs; they tapped their feet as the dance tunes floated out of the fiddles, bringing back memories of boyhood and girlhood; they laughed uproariously at the broad, peasant humor. And all the time they wanted more and more.

The naturalness of the performers was due not a little to

"The Allentown Recreation Commission," announces the program of the festival, "believes that not money but the life a community provides is its wealth."

the advance order issued by Mr. Korson to participants that there were to be no rehearsals. He did not care for a finished performance, he said. He wanted them as they really were. If he had wanted a beautifully formed rose, he said, he would go to the florist. But what he sought was the natural rose that blooms in the bush, untouched by the hand of man, which had a wild beauty of its own. The participants caught the picture and Mr. Korson got the kind of performance he had visioned. There were no professionals in the festival as a result. Those taking part in the Pennsylvania-German program were for the most part farmers who had barely had time to wash up after a hard day's work in the fields; and their womenfolk came from the farm kitchens. Most of the old anthracite coal miners who took part on Saturday night had worked in the mines that very morning because they could not afford to miss even a half day's pay in these hard times!

Folklorists making notes on the festival found a harvest of new material. When Prof. George W. Hibbett of Columbia University and Walter C. Garwick his associate, came with their elaborate recording machinery they intended to make only a few records. But they were amazed at the amount of new traditional matter that we presented and before they had left they had recorded virtually the entire festival—a tribute to Mr. Korson in assembling such interesting and significant material.

Potentially Pennsylvania is one of the richest sources of folklore in the United States. Most of the veins found elsewhere in the country might be duplicated here — sea chanteys, river roustabout ballads, lumberjack songs, Negro spirituals, mountaineer folk music and English survivals. But there are two veins of folklore here that are to be found nowhere else. Those are of the Pennsylvania Germans and the anthracite coal miners. Bearing this thought in mind, Mr. Korson featured these types of folklore, giving over the entire opening night to the Pennsylvania Germans and devoting much of the second night to the miners.

The Pennsylvania Germans vividly unfolded for us a picture of their social life of fifty years ago and beyond. Everything was in the Pennsylvania German dialect, the program having been assembled by William S. Troxell who, as "Pumpernickle Bill," conducts a column in the dialect for a local newspaper. The setting was that of a rural kitchen furnished by those quaint Pennsylvania German antiques that have become so commercially valuable of recent years. The participants wore the costumes of yesteryear.

It was old Squire Pumpernickle Bill's birthday and at seven o'clock — his regular bedtime — his neighbors drop in on him from surrounding farms to help him celebrate. In the course of the evening, they sing the old Pennsylvania German folk songs; they play the traditional party games; they dance the reel and the quadrille as it is danced nowhere else in the country, and portray superstitions. The ousider seeing this performance perceives that the Pennsylvania Germans went in for a healthy, wholesome and robust kind of fun in the days when there were no automo-

A group of Pennsylvania Germans rehearsing the folk dances they are to present at the Festival. A spirt of informality and fun pervaded all of the rehearsals as well as the final performance.

biles, radios, phonographs and recreation directors to help plan their leisure time.

The anthracite coal miners appeared in their mining clothes wearing their head lamps and carrying their tools. They had just come up from the mine shaft, had had their supper and were ready for their shindig, such as was common in the old days in the anthracite coal region of eastern Pennsylvania. An interesting thing about the anthracite miners is that they are the only modern industrial workers to have developed a folklore. This folklore which grew during the last century, was on the brink of oblivion when rescued by Mr. Korson about ten years ago. Much of the material presented by them came from his book, "Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miner." The anthracite coal miners' ballads have a kinship to the cowboys' and lumberjacks' ballads, all being native to American soil.

In keeping with their calling the anthracite miners went in for robust entertainment. They danced the jig, the clog and the reel to the accompaniment of a home-made fiddle and a banjo and bones. Their ballads sang of the dangers and hardships of a miner's life and of the good times that might be expected in the coal patch when the coal breaker has started up again after a long idleness. The high light of their program was a jig-dancing contest between George "Corks" Cramer, 61, of Ashland and Patrick J. "Giant" O'Neill, 74, of St. Clair, to settle a dispute that dated back to 1896. In that year these miners danced against each other in a mining patch for the championship of the anthracite coal region. But the judges' decision was disputed and efforts were made to bring them together but these failed, and the years slipped by and they never again appeared together on a platform until our festival. The judges decided that their contest was a "draw." Despite their years they were remarkably agile.

The Moravian Church of Emaus brought us ancient Moravian chorales some dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries. The trombone choir combined with the vocal choir in this program. The chorus of the Federated Colored Catholics, Chapter No. 1, Philadelphia, under direction of Mrs. A. Agnese Holmes, sang Negro folk songs.

The tunes that were enjoyed on the Susquehanna River by the raftsmen that plied up and down the river a half century ago were played by Squire Samuel Gall of Quarryville, Lancaster County. Squire Gall is a member of the famous Slumbering Lodge of Groundhog which in top hats and frock greets the groundhog every February second to learn of the state of the weather for the ensuing six weeks.

The Butter Valley Meadow Larks, four lovely girls from Bally, brought us a lovely Pennsylvania German folk song that they had learned from their grandmother. David E. Fuge, a miner minstrel of Wilkes-Barre, a real find as a ballad singer, who has learned over a thousand melodies by rote, sang four anthracite coal miners' ballads.

A quaint note was sounded by the bow zither, an ancient folk instrument of the Pennsylvania Germans revived for our program. The bow zithers were played by John Hirneisen, 66, and his brother, Samuel Hirneisen, 72, both of Berks County. Many of the performers were discovered by recreation directors in the various Pennsylvania towns, and a number of communities shared in this unusual folk festival which reviewed the recreation of their forefathers.

NOTE: Reading of this joyous folk festival with its informality and naturalness, one is reminded of the definition of folk dancing given by Elizabeth Burchenal in *Folk Dancing As a Recreation for Adults.*

"Real folk dancing is the simple, happy, unsophisticated, *social* (in the true sense of the word) dancing of peasants, which has sprung just as naturally from the hearts of the people in response to the human need for self-expression, play and social intercourse, as wild flowers spring from the soil.

"In the countries from which they come, folk dances are the traditional rural community recreation of the people, and contain the very essence of social group play. They are easy to do; being simple and unstudied, with stimulating, happy rhythm (they have an amusing game element), they call for the participation of the entire crowd —grandparents, mothers and fathers, young people and children—and provide happy relaxation, pleasant physical activity, forgetfulness of self, and sociability. The folk music of these dances is simple, melodious and 'catchy,' and together with the singing which often accompanies it, adds to the warm humanizing atmosphere.

"These qualities give folk dancing a universal appeal and make it applicable to our own everyday life as an innocent, wholesome, happy form of relaxation and social enjoyment."

Music and the Dance

By GEORGE SYME, JR.

OUR SUMMER dance programs are now history. Their success or failure has depended largely upon the leaders, the facilities and the programs. Behind all successful dance projects have been two important factors—organization and administration. Much thought and consideration have been given to the careful selection of dances, music, methods, characteristics and ability of the pupils.

Definite aims and objectives must be decided upon to insure the educational and recreative values of the dance. A plan and schedule should be laid out for the entire year. This should include a daily, weekly, monthly and seasonal program. This will give the director the opportunity to recheck his work daily, making notes of incidents of special interest and importance. A system based on these factors affords an excellent opportunity to survey the success of the year's work and assists in making corrections and changes for future years.

The Value of Music in Dancing

No program of dancing is complete unless some time has been devoted to teaching the basic elements of music. Many of our present classes are conducted with little or no musical aid, nor is time devoted to the coordination of these two arts. Some dances, it is true, such as folk dances and games, require no instrumental assistance, but nevertheless time should be devoted to teaching the participants the simple folk tunes and words so that they can ably accompany themselves as they dance. There are some enthusiasts of the dance who are desirous of going to extremes and eliminating all music from dancing, thus restoring it to its rightful place as an independent art. This type of program has been experimented with and while possibly suited for some stage and concert artists, teachers in the field of recreation should use it only with discretion.

Music has nearly always been associated with dancing, and while it is true that music came from the dance and took the basic elements of its form and structure, the dance has not developed as rapidly as music, its allied art. Because of this rapid growth we must go today to music to experience the full realization of the possibilities of the dance.

Appreciation of Good Music

It is the opinion of many teachers that pupils with little or no knowledge of dancing are not interested in good music but prefer to listen and dance to current jazz tunes lacking in beauty, melody and descriptive ideas. As the pupil progresses in the art of dancing an appreciation of better music becomes evident. This statement in no way reflects upon the present desire for popular music, but educational authorities agree that a proper balance should be maintained in regard to both the old and the new types of music, with not too much emphasis on any one type.

Rhythm and Tempo

Rhythm is present in all forms and activities of every day life. Those who possess some knowledge of it have an invaluable aid and conception of its uses in education, art and physical life. Rhythm, psychologists assert, aids learning and eliminates wasteful mental and physical energy. Some one has aptly defined rhythm as the "ordered movement which runs through all beauty." Rhythm properly instructed in dancing aids the pupil in making readjustments and changes to other activities. Physical educators believe that due to its im-

(Continued on page 326)

Much might be written on the subject of music and its relation to dancing, but space permits only of brief mention here. Additional information may be secured by addressing Mr. Syme in care of RECREATION. As was suggested in the first article of this series which appeared in the August issue, the author will be glad to devote some space in this page to answering questions from readers.

Paving the Way for Recreation

By DOROTHY M. BAKER
Chicago, Illinois

WITH THE subjects of demolition of unfit housing and the new leisure gaining increasing holds on the thought and effort of all those who are interested in civic betterment, the possibility of using the demolition program as a wedge for providing new and worthwhile recreation for the residents of the low cost residential districts of our large cities resolves itself into a plan which must ultimately become practicable. However Utopian the dreams of accomplishment may seem at present, largely because of the lack of the necessary funds to carry them out, efforts to provide adequate recreational and playground facilities for these neighborhoods will undoubtedly be the next big step in playground development in this country.

As our cities have grown from the days when the village green and the common sufficed as a center of recreation for the town, there have simultaneously come into existence large low cost rental areas made up largely of dwellings abandoned by their original owners who have continuously moved farther and farther from the city center. These buildings are at present inhabited largely by the foreign element in the population or by those who must always remain in the low cost rental class. During the days of expansion of business and the growth of factories, owners of such properties followed a plan of letting their buildings become run down; the real estate, it was planned, would be sold for factory sites. With the coming of the general economic depression, however, such expansion ceased, but the buildings and the neighborhoods have continued on the downhill grade.

A part of the problem here presents itself: These property owners must be convinced that certain neighborhoods will, for a considerable number of years at least, remain low cost residential areas and that the respectable element of this lowest strata of the renting public should be given recognition as a block of society that deserves consideration in the matter of decent homes and environment as much as any other part of society. The present prevailing attitude affords nothing in the way of respectable living and recreational facilities for those who desire it and those who could be educated to desire it. Under present economic conditions there is no place for those people to live where they can get respectability except in these lowest cost rental districts.

The benefits from the millions of dollars spent in public recreation facilities have sometimes been slow in accruing for this group. After the village green became impractical, many years passed before parks were changed from spaces set aside for rest and horticultural displays to places where once again young and old might find relaxation through active play. In fact, this change did not come about until the twentieth century, but even then, for by that time cities had grown to such size that distances and transportation were a problem, these parks did not benefit the majority of those who needed them most. Dickie, who had a yard with grass and trees in it surrounding his home, enjoyed the park and its playground equipment, but Ikey and Sambo, who lived miles away and had only the alley and street to play in, were not often allowed to spend carfare to go to and from the park.

"In the future the success of the public housing movement will be measured chiefly on the basis of its contribution toward making human life happier and richer. Fruitful and satisfying use of leisure time is one of the ways to be happy. Public housing bodies therefore cannot fail to take this splendid opportunity to include in their plans facilities for leisure time activites." — *Abraham Goldfield* in *Toward Fuller Living Through Public Housing and Leisure Time Activities.*

What Are the Conditions?

And so to make our picture chronological and to afford a background for the argument that real effort is needed to better these conditions, let us look at the type of environment in which these children have grown up and the kind of recreation into which they have necessarily drifted. That a real argument is necessary cannot be doubted, because such groups as the Metropolitan Housing Council of Chicago, a pioneer in this movement, depend on the en-

Play rooms are now popular in houses of all kinds. These "before and after" pictures show a cellar in a Queens Village, Long Island, home converted into a recreation room for billiards, ping pong and bridge parties. Sheet iron made the walls shutting off the furnace and other portions of the cellar. Plaster board formed the doors. The windows were hinged at the bottom. To give a light appearance glossy white paint was used on the ceiling. The walls were first painted light yellow then

listment of the sympathy and the effort of groups such as women's clubs and socially inclined individuals and organizations for their continuance, if not for their instigation. The support of workers in the recreational and educational fields is no less needed than that of women who, with their increased leisure, are finding effort along this line an outlet for their natural tendencies toward comfort making and home making.

The homes from which these children and adults of the low cost rental areas come are, in the first place, homes which they want to get out of as much as possible. In their present condition of disrepair, these homes are so sordid that any recreation and enjoyable relaxation there is impossible. Investigation of a small area in Chicago in connection with the program of demolition and rehabilitation being carried on there showed that of 309 apartments of from two to seven rooms, "about 50 per cent had toilet facilities; 110 were without bath tubs. In the worst three buildings, housing thirty-two families, there was not a single tub. Each toilet served about ten people. One building not only had no window in either kitchen or toilet, but cooking water was drawn from the toilet supply. The average house was wired, but two-thirds of the families were using lamps, only a third having electricity; in two houses current was being stolen." Similar investigations of 1,799 housing units in Milwaukee disclosed the fact that 51 had no sanitary facilities whatsoever; 36 per cent of all bedrooms in use were illegal, being less than 80 square feet; 50 per cent of all units had no bath tubs; 10 per cent of the families housed in these buildings use water-closets jointly with other families.

Overcrowding in most of these homes is another factor rendering them unsuited to any type of active play. At the peak of the 1932 eviction program carried on by landlords in Chicago it was found that a five-story building, less than one-half block square, contained fewer than 100 apartments housing 780 white and Negro tenants. There was no central heating plant and toilet facilities consisted of two bowls on each floor. The building had been built about 1893 and was then in an outlying, high class residential district. At the present time, more than 300 persons are still living in the building.

The Results

From such homes the child goes forth to play in narrow alleys and small courtyards where an insufficient amount of sunlight penetrates to the ground. The resulting health hazards and their toll in tuberculosis alone is only one of the important public health angles of this whole problem of the provision of adequate play space in such neighborhoods. That the problem reaches into the taxpayer's pocket cannot be disputed when we consider that while millions of dollars are spent for the upkeep of sanatoria, these disease-breeding areas are allowed to vitiate all effort of stamping out disease. While the broader streets may afford more sunlight, they do not afford opportunities for big muscle play. The public parks and beaches, several miles distant, are used in the summer when walking is used as a means of getting there or when rides can be caught.

The stealing of rides on trucks and automobiles introduces the safety problem, which is still another important argument in the cause of demolition and improvement in these neighborhoods. One of the most serious aspects of this problem is the fact that discarded, unsafe buildings are played in by children. What boy does not like to

given a coat of salmon. Before the second coat was dry it was gone over with a crumpled newspaper applied with a swirling movement so that the yellow shows through. The doors were painted yellow. Shades for the lights were made of parchment. The catch-all feature of the cellar is preserved by making a closet under the stairs. A bag is hung under the stairs and one of the top steps hinged so that it can be lifted up and refuse sent down a chute.

climb and to explore? These boys are no exception. Wherever a window has been broken to afford a means of entrance, these dark firetraps with their unhealthful character, their loose boards and rickety stairways become playgrounds for children eager for fun and activity, but aside from the unhealthfulness, many are the accidents which result.

Playing and congregating in groups in the streets naturally leads to the rise of gangdom as the child grows into the youth. The influence of this type of social outlet on the mental and physical well-being of our young people has been too well demonstrated to need discussion. The incidence of mental disease, crime and juvenile delinquency has been shown to be greatest in the congested areas of our great cities where as many as nine persons are often herded into two rooms. In the consideration of the recreational life afforded young people in these communities we may also include adults, for it is also well known that street playgrounds cannot avoid rapidly maturing the minds of these youths while they are still young in years. And so from the pitiful plight of the children we shift to the depressing situation of the older group.

As these neighborhoods are generally solidly built up, there are, of course, the usual run of cheap moving picture theaters where an evening's entertainment is an event indeed, however mediocre the program. Extremely scarce and not even scratching the surface in supplying the need are settlement houses and social centers. There are no lending libraries and no branches of the public library, for books are not a favorite recreation of these people of little education. The fees charged by lending libraries could not be afforded and both this type of library and the public library would suffer considerable financial loss as the result of improper care of books loaned to such patrons. In the consideration of providing for the leisure time of this adult group, the problem of the abandoned building again presents itself. While it unfortunately enough affords a playground for children, it also plays a much more sinister role in providing seclusion for illicit practices on the part of youths and adults. With the streets on which their homes face often witnessing the business of prostitution, it can hardly be surprising that a low moral character is liable to penetrate homes and families which would remain on a higher plane in better environments.

Here enters one of the objects of the plan to which the present work of demolition is but a stepping stone. I referred in the beginning to the new attitude which must be taken regarding the low cost rental area. It is hoped that ultimately a spirit of community feeling and pride may be built up in many of these districts so that although they will continue to be in the lowest strata of rents they will, nevertheless, be respectable neighborhoods for the respectable poor. This especially applies to the Negro population of many of our cities. The program of demolition of totally unfit buildings, the rehabilitation of others that are still inhabitable and the provision of play areas is not being carried on in a hit and miss manner. Concentration of effort rather than the tearing down of an isolated building here and the improvement of another there will make it possible for the landlord to select desirable tenants who will keep up the higher standard of the particular district, and it will also help to assure those tenants who desire a better environment for themselves and for their children that the other element will be kept out of that particular area.

How Demolition Will Help

Demolition of unfit housing points the way to improvement of these conditions. It is paving the way, first, by removing firetraps and hazards to life, health and morals, and secondly, by opening up areas in which there will be given a chance to play. Where at present in the congested districts of Chicago there are only isolated, small open areas, most of them much less than a half block in size, when some 4,000 buildings have been torn down, it is hoped that a tenth of the space they occupy, or approximately 24 city blocks, will be specifically prepared for playground space. The remainder of the ground will either be left vacant or used for such commercial purposes as parking lots. One owner of an industrial site in Chicago who wants his building torn down has specifically stated that he wishes to donate the use of the land for a baseball diamond for the boys of the neighborhood. Property owners adjacent to other such sites have organized to promote improvements of this type in their neighborhoods by offering to landscape and make these playgrounds attractive. Still other lots will be conditioned as to surface and left with a level, smooth surface free of glass, nails, stones and cinders so that children may healthfully and safely enjoy their games of marbles, baseball or handball. Narrow lots will be equipped for horseshoe pitching to be enjoyed by young and old alike. While it has been thought that larger spaces could be economically equipped for tennis, this is precluded in some neighborhoods where, by the nature of the case, a boy who appeared on the street with a tennis racket would be branded a "sissy" and find the racket hanging around his neck! Other areas that are logically situated and adaptable to park purposes will be landscaped and made into small public parks.

The program of demolition and rehabilitation as carried on by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration in cooperation with local groups is everywhere in the pioneer stage and is handicapped by the general lack of money to back it, in spite of the fact that considerable money is now available for federal housing projects and that projects for a number of cities are now under examination. Because the financial resources of organizations to which the plan might logically look for support are more than absorbed by the pressing demands due to the economic condition of the country, financial backing of extensive playground equipment for these embryonic playgrounds cannot be counted on at the present time. The funds of private philanthrophy are spent for rent and maintenance of families, and federal funds available for work along this line are absorbed by the work of demolition and the rehabilitation of actual dwellings. The only immediate hope for any considerable improvement of these playgrounds then lies in donations from property owners of the neighborhoods, either individually or in groups, or in donations of outworn playground equipment from municipal park or education boards. Such municipal participation might also well include the provision of playground supervisors, for certainly no group of children or men ever more needed direction toward proper appreciation of their leisure time. The increased leisure which is being forced on workers everywhere, whether because of unemployment or shorter working hours, is naturally increasing the need of some direction to the proper utilization of that time. The old Greek definition of leisure as not a time in which to do nothing but rather a time in which to do what one really wishes to do must be given especial recognition in the case of both the young and the old of the slum neighborhoods. Their play time will change from drab to bright if the program of demolition and of rehabilitation continues to show them the joy of active play beneath the blue sky.

In the Five-Year Report issued by the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation of Chicago, which has promoted a low-priced housing project for Negroes, much testimony is offered regarding the value of providing recreational facilities and activities in connection with projects of this nature. We quote from the report which describes in some detail the various educational and recreational activities conducted:

"It has been the experience of the Management of this project that a well-rounded community program, with adequate facilities and space for carrying out such a program, is money well spent, and is not only consistent with but essential to sound business management.

"Our experience confirms a conviction that some form of tenants' organization, initiated by the Management, should be started at the opening of a housing project, whether it is private or governmental. . . . Activities of creative and constructive expression constitute a program which must be provided for early in the development of a project and continuously stimulated by the Management."

WORLD AT PLAY

Detroit Has Its Day Camp

LAST Christmas a number of the Kiwanians of Detroit, Michigan, became interested in the children of one of the city's congested districts through delivering some Christmas baskets for the Salvation Army. They presented the case of these underprivileged children to their fellow Kiwanians with the happy result that arrangements were made last summer with the Department of Street Railways to transport 600 children to and from Belle Isle each week for seven weeks. Through Recreation Commissioner Brewer arrangements were made for two SERA playground directors to be in charge. Business men with or without Kiwanian membership whose business was in food stuffs cooperated by providing luncheons. Community fund officials working in conjunction with public and parochial school officials in the district made the selection of the children who attended the stay-at-home camps.

Cincinnati Reduces Cost of Golf

BY reducing the daily golf fee to 35 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents and by renting golf clubs at 15 cents, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, has brought the cost of golf down to that of attending a movie. During one Spring month 1,200 beginners in golf filled all the classes offered.

Scranton Dedicates Its New Field House

ON July 1st, Scranton, Pennsylvania, dedicated its new field house in Weston Park, the gift to the city of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Weston in memory of his sister, Mrs. Caroline Weston Bird, who with Mr. Weston years ago made gifts to the city which meant the establishment of organized recreation in Scranton.

Children's Gardens in Cedar Rapids

THE report of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Playground Commission from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, tells of the progress of children's gardens in that city. Fourteen hundred children interested in community and home gardens met once a week under the direction of the garden director. Two acres of ground were used and twenty-five varieties of vegetables and twenty-seven varieties of flowers were raised. As a new venture some of the children planted cotton seed and although it did not fully mature, they derived much enjoyment in watching its development. In addition to the products which the children harvested and sold or took home, they gave to the needy of the city six bushels of beans, tomatoes and carrots.

The Wyoming Valley Equestrian Club

THE Equestrian Club of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Wyoming Valley Playground and Recreation Association, has a membership of 175 people who pay dues of one dollar a year. The program of the club includes weekly Sunday morning breakfast rides, moonlight rides, and a club night held every two weeks when the members combine a business meeting with their riding. Dances and dinner meetings also play their part in the club's social affairs.

More Gifts of Land for Recreation

WILLIAM S. Ballenger and his wife have donated to the children of Flint, Michigan, a nine-acre tract to be developed as a modern playground. The project will eventually include a tennis court, facilities for volley ball, paddle tennis, croquet and baseball, playground apparatus, and picnic benches and stoves.

DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES

A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

Through the generosity of the late General Trexler, the City of Allentown, Pennsylvania, has received by deed a park of 100 acres beautifully landscaped and an endowment of a quarter of a million dollars for its maintenance. The County of Leigh received General Trexler's 1,800-acre game preserve, also endowed and fully stocked with deer, elk, buffalo, quail, pheasants and some foxes. A CCC camp is being established on the preserve and some picnic areas are being developed for public use.

Recreation in Grand Forks—The Board of Park Commissioners of Grand Forks, North Dakota, in July held a water carnival which was made particularly interesting and successful through the cooperation of a traveling show troupe which was spending the week in a tourist camp in the park where the carnival was held. An admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children was charged, half of the proceeds from which went to the troupe, the balance for a fund to provide a recirculation system for the pool.

One of the small parks of the city has been closed for a number of years because of the financial situation. The Parent-Teachers Association in that district has taken so great an interest in the park that the Park Board reopened it, cleaned it and installed some play apparatus taken from other playgrounds where it was not needed. The P.T.A. worked out a program for the summer, installing a children's library in the shelter house and placing in charge an FERA recreation worker with some volunteer assistants. "I am sure," writes Mrs. M. B. Kannowski, Superintendent of Parks, that park boards would all appreciate this type of volunteer cooperation instead of the insistent demand that certain sports and activities be carried on regardless of the financial condition of the board."

Regional Nature Museums in Palisades Interstate Park—Five regional nature museums on lakes devoted to group camping in the Harriman section of the Palisades Interestate Park are now active centers of instruction with material taken from the rich flora and fauna of the region for the thousands of boys and girls and adult campers. The museums, established fifteen years ago in simple rock structures, are now housed in new stone buildings erected during the past three years from labor and material supplied by the New York State TERA. The museums are in charge of trained naturalists.

Flint's Recreation Council—The Recreation Council in Flint, Michigan, according to "Narratives of Achievement in Community Planning," Bulletin No. 81 issued by the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., of New York City, has been an extremely active one. All agencies within the city, public and private, having an interest or a program in the broad field of recreation are included. Since its inception this council has served to a marked degree to integrate the work of these formerly unrelated institutions. In the field of athletics programs have been developed for the less skilled and the younger groups and cooperation has been secured among the various organizations in the joint use of facilities. The most notable undertaking was the provision of a comprehensive summer recreation program first attempted in the summer of 1933.

Juvenile Delinquency Reduced in Los Angeles—According to the records of police officials in Los Angeles, California, approximately 1,800 children of the delinquency or predelinquency class are enjoying sports and recreational activies at the six municipal playgrounds of the Hollenbeck district where they are checking in regularly with the directors in charge. This program, together with the cooperative arrangement between police, parents and civic organizations, has helped in curtailing delinquency more than 50 per cent during the past two years, according to the police officials of the district. Very few gangs of children are now to be found on the streets in this section.

More Night Play—The Board of Education of Duluth, Minnesota, has authorized a bond issue of $17,000 for the improvement of the public schools' stadium to provide increased seating and lighting facilities for night sports.

In Merrill, Wisconsin, a community of 8,000 people, a floodlight system for playing night football and baseball has been purchased by the city to be paid for over a period of several years out of the city's income from admissions.

New Legislation in Wisconsin—New legislation passed in Wisconsin authorizes county boards to appropriate money for recreational purposes to be paid by cities, villages and towns receiving benefits, but such expenditure must be authorized by a city council or village or town board.

Play Streets for London—Influenced by the fact that large numbers of children are involved in street accidents, the Minister of Transport of London has decided to convert a number of streets in congested areas in London into play streets prohibiting automobile traffic on them. It is reported that of the 3,517 pedestrians killed on British roads in 1933, 1,171 or one-third were under the age of fifteen.

Detroit Goes on Parade—More than 6,000 children took part in the annual novelty parades held in June at 90 playgrounds maintained by the Department of Recreation in Detroit, Michigan. Gay wagons and miniature floats drawn by children dressed in colorful costumes were features of the events.

Why the CARROM TOURNAMENT PROGRAM merits your active support

1 The Carrom Tournament idea was self-originated among thousands of boys' groups and clubs without suggestions or incentives from the makers of Carrom Game Boards.

2 The National Carrom Association was organized to give the Tournament idea direction and encouragement; to formulate rules; supply complete instructions; and provide Carrom Club membership badges and Championship prizes.

3 Boys and girls are being urged to join Carrom Clubs through national advertising in *American Boy, Boy's Life, Scouting, Open Road for Boys, St. Nicholas,* and Boys' and Girls' Newspapers. The largest share of the organizational work is completed by club members themselves.

4 Carroms is purely a game of skill—it is one of the few games in which dice or cards are not employed.

5 The expense of conducting a Carrom Tournament is negligible as far as club members and sponsors are concerned. Individual members contribute a maximum of 10¢ each to help defray mailing costs. When membership exceeds 10, a special club discount of 40% is extended, making the cost per participant only 6¢.

6 A Carrom Tournament creates maximum interest with minimum organizational effort and expense. Write for full information.

This beautiful Carrom Club membership badge, cast in solid bronze, is sent to every Carrom Club Tournament applicant.

Carrom Tournament champions are awarded this valuable medallion by the National Carrom Association.

NATIONAL CARROM ASSOCIATION

1000 LUDINGTON AVENUE

LUDINGTON ◆ ◆ MICHIGAN

NO DUST
to Endanger Health . . . or mar Pleasure

- Dust is unsanitary under any circumstances but is particularly objectionable where children play. Modern playgrounds use SOLVAY Calcium Chloride to eliminate dust positively and inexpensively and give children a firm, compact playing surface.

Furthermore, SOLVAY Calcium Chloride kills germs. Its effective germicidal action has won the unqualified endorsement of physicians and playground directors.

Solvay Calcium Chloride is positively harmless, does not track or stain. Easily applied. Just spread evenly over the surface. That's all. Nature does the rest.

100 conveniently located shipping points assure prompt delivery and minimum transportation charges. Write for full information and prices.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Calcium Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston	Indianapolis	Cleveland	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Kansas City	Detroit	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Houston	Syracuse

New York to Have a High School for Art and Music — *The Nation's Schools* for July tells of the establishment by the public schools of New York City of a music and art high school. The institution will eventually be housed in its own building, but when it opens in the autumn or in January, 1935, the coeducational school of music, the drama and the dance will occupy the old building of New York Teachers' Training College. A girls' art high school will be quartered at Washington Irving High School, while a boys' art high school will be conducted in the Franklin High School. The school will give a regular academic course in addition to its special cultural training. Enrollment for the first year will probably be limited to 100 pupils.

A Study of a Boys' Club—A. E. Howell, General Supervisor, Board of Public Welfare, Worcester, Massachusetts, calls attention to a study of the membership of the Worcester Boys' Club made in 1931 of the boys who were members of the club in the years 1915-18 inclusive. Of 3,533 boys, 2,421, or 71 per cent, were located approximately fifteen years later. Only 168, or 7 per cent of them, have been arrested for delinquency or crime in the fifteen year period. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that members of the club come from the poorest sections of the city out of which come the largest number of delinquents.

A Mayor Boosts Parks—At the third annual meeting of the park and recreation section of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Mayor George Oaks of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, stated that he believed a park commission consisting of citizens is the best form of park administration. He also stressed the idea of selling parks to the public so that park budgets will not be left as the last order of business when making up the municipal budget.

A Traveling Library — In Monongahela County, West Virginia, forty-seven people are employed on the recreation project. These workers are conducting a variety of activities. Two of them, librarians, are taking the county traveling library throughout the rural sections, delivering books, magazines and phonograph records to the communities which have no other library facilities.

Among Our Folks

On July 1, 1935, Lewis R. Barrett resigned his position in the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration on Public Works to become Recreation Coordinator for the District of Columbia.

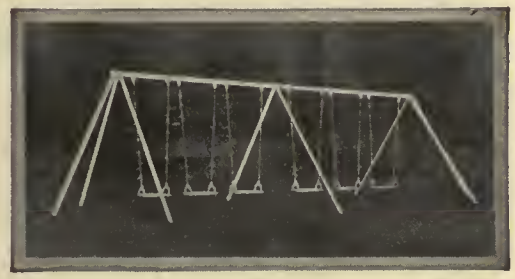
In the summer of 1934, at the request of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the National Recreation Association made a survey looking toward the unification or coordination of recreational activities of the District of Columbia. Following this survey, the President appointed a committee consisting of representatives from the District Commissioners, the Board of Education and the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, with the Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to secure a coordinator for the recreational activities and facilities provided under the auspices of the first three of these organizations who should serve as far as possible as unifying executive for the total recreation service of the District. It is to this position of coordinating leadership that Mr. Barrett has been called.

From May, 1929, to September, 1934, Mr. Barrett had served as recreation executive for Newark, New Jersey, and from October, 1922, to May, 1929, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Raymond Hoyt, formerly of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, who recently served as Supervisor of the State Recreation Project in California sponsored by the State Department of Education, has accepted a position with the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration on Public Works in Washington, D. C.

Viola Armstrong, formerly on the staff of the Recreation Department in Detroit, Michigan, and for the past two years recreation field worker for an insurance company serving the State of Michigan extensively, recently rejoined the Detroit Recreation Department staff.

A Conference of Museums — On October 20th and 21st the New England Conference of Museums was held at Worcester, Massachusetts. The opening address by Laurence Vail Coleman, Director of the American Association of Museums, reviewed the growth of the museum during the past twelve or thirteen years. It told an interesting story of progress both as to numbers of museums—art, history, natural science and industry—and as to their expanding service. Throughout the conference it was increasingly evident that museums are primarily leisure-time institutions which are destined to play an important part in the plan for the use of leisure time.



ASK A LOUDEN ENGINEER

IT'S just good business when planning a new playground, gymnasium, or swimming pool, or remodeling the old ones, to consult with Louden engineers. Here, long experienced highly trained specialists in Recreational devices and layout planning are ready to give you recommendations, specifications and cost estimates . . . all without obligation. And, Louden Equipment . . . safe, dependable, moderately priced . . . gives one of the largest and most varied lines of quality devices, many items of exclusive Louden design. Take advantage of this free service. Write today for full particulars.

LOUDEN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

J.E. PORTER CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY • OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

Story-Telling Hours—Through the cooperation of the public library of Cincinnati, Ohio, it has been possible for assembly rooms in some of the branch libraries to be used by the Public Recreation Commission for story-telling. A public shelter building and a community house have also been used. Play leaders, school teachers and others interested volunteered their services for the story-telling sessions. A total of over 1,100 boys and girls attended.

Public Dances in Buffalo—Under the ERA the Buffalo, New York, Museum of Science was one of the places in the city where weekly outdoor dances were held last summer. Each Thursday night from 8:3 to 10:30 an average attendance of 3,000 was reported. The orchestra was an ERA project.

Ways to Musical Good Fortune

(Continued from page 288)

mental and physical well-being does that. As for every one of life's best rewards, the individual must go half-way to meet it. And there are always a million brains devising ways of making it not only possible but very alluring for people to have thrills and other semblances of happiness without going that half-way or any distance at all. This production of what are calculated to be regarded as "short cuts to happiness" is our greatest and most widely patronized industry. No city or town or any other agency need engage leaders for that, not for that alone.

The Recreation Renaissance

(Continued from page 293)

agency that state or county selects. Such parks, according to the belief of many authorities, can be self-supporting if properly managed. Fees for overnight and week-end use and for vacations in the cabins, for swimming, boating and fishing, and the returns from the concessions should help a great deal toward making this possible. In some places an admission is charged to the park proper, but this is debatable.

The park program combines conservation, recreation, restoration, rehabilitation and the protection of wildlife. Conservation is paramount in those areas which are not touched beyond the construction of trails and cutting of fire lanes. Recreation thrives in the developed tracts with the cabins and the fireplaces and the lakes.

For the conservation of wildlife there has been set up within the State Park Division an organization whose only duty is to see that all park projects are developed with the welfare of every sort of wildlife always in mind. This is done by means of a senior wildlife technician in the Washington office, working through a field force of technicians assigned to the various states. In the restoration program, adobe villages with no history, and old settlements and military sites rich with history, are being restored and rededicated to the

Safety Teaching Material for the Recreation Director

The Education Division of the National Safety Council publishes a variety of material designed to aid in the teaching of safety on the playground or in the school. We recommend the following:

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE—A monthly publication containing colored posters, graded lesson outlines, short plays and stories, informational articles, etc.

Price $1.00 a year

THE JUNIOR SAFETY COUNCIL—A handbook of safety activities containing practical program suggestions, patrol organization and references.

Price $.35

PLAYGROUND PACKET—A collection of safety material for the playground director. Contains 10 colored safety posters, a safety play, crayon lessons and instructions for the safe use of playground equipment.

Price $1.00

Education Division, National Safety Council

ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

wild young days of a new country. Outstanding are "Lost City," Nevada, where the Conservation Corps has dug a prehistoric Indian civilization out of the earth to be covered by Boulder Lake; Fort Frederick, Maryland, a veteran of three wars; and Fort Macon, grand old defender of the North Carolina capes.

In conjunction with the FERA land program submarginal tracts are being retired to conservation and recreation, and the farmers who scratched that rocky ground are transplanted in fertile bottoms or on hillsides that have not eroded away. This phase of the work is conducted by the land program's Recreational Demonstration Projects Division, in connection with the state park program. The director is M. C. Huppuch, young one-time CCC camp superintendent.

And thus, through all these channels, is running a pleasing blend of conservation and recreation, propelled by the force of a new and interesting movement.

A Husking Bee for That Autumn Party

(Continued from page 302)

Refreshments

These should be served "help-yourself" style from a long wooden table. Paper napkins, kitchen plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons may be used.

Cocoa
Coffee
Milkshakes
Cider
Punch
Soda Pop
Corn Candy
Candied Apples
Pears
Apples
Nuts
Pumpkin Pie
Apple Tarts
Doughnuts
Sandwiches
Gingerbread
Cookies
Corn Bread
Potato Salad
Cabbage-Carrot Salad
Baked Beans
Hot Soup and Crackers

Community Dances in Lancaster

(Continued from page 305)

accounts for the continued success of the community dances. Although they are so carefully conducted that even the most particular of parents do not hesitate to allow their young daughters to attend them unescorted, the dances seem to run themselves, so far in the background does the "management" keep itself. That is why, for fifteen years, they have been earning the complete approval of parents and unflagging popularity among the boys and girls for whom they were instituted.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

American Forests, July 1935
Unique Nature Trails, by Mary E. Pasco

The Epworth Highroad, August 1935
"I Made It Myself!" by Lucille Lippitt

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, August 1935
Can Character Be Taught? by Barry Chalmers
Back-Yard Picnics, by Dorothy Blake
In Our Neighborhood, conducted by Alice Sowers

Hygeia, August 1935
What Should Your Child Dance? by Lucile Marsh

Leisure, August 1935
Sport on the Grass Rink, by Walter B. Grover
Music and Leisure, by John Winter Thompson
We Prepare for Play, by Charles E. Randall
John Huston Finley and the ala Sainte Terre Club, by Chandler D. Ingersoll
Presto!—A Playground, by John Coolidge Hurd
Our Favorite Games, by Ruth M. Luther

Public Management, July 1935
Municipal Recreation for the New Leisure, by Weaver W. Pangburn

PAMPHLETS

Houston Recreation Department Annual Report, 1934

Facing the Future, by C. B. Whitnall
Reprinted from *Parks and Recreation*

Environmental Influence of City and Regional Planning, by C. B. Whitnall
Reprinted from *Parks and Recreation*

Rochester's New Swimming Pools

(Continued from page 306)

Service buildings of colonial architecture are provided in conjunction with both installations. Exterior walls of these buildings are faced with Belden brick laid up in Flemish bond. Interior walls and partitions are faced with salt glazed brick. Steel sash, kalamein doors and metal door bucks have been used throughout. Toilet partitions, key cabinets, dressing compartments and lockers are metal. The roofs are covered with green Ambler asbestos shingles. Great care was exercised in the design of these buildings so as to enforce proper routing of bathers. To prevent ringworm infection, a shallow foot bath 3 feet 10 inches wide by 6 feet long by 6 inches deep, constructed of metal, has been placed adjacent to the passage from the shower room to the pool. Each

PLAYS OF THE MONTH

Ready September 1st
Describing

NEW PLAYS —

- Including a new high school success by Glenn Hughes entitled "Say It with Flowers."

READINGS —

- New material suitable for all occasions.

FEATURES —

- A New University Theatre by Prof. Edward C. Mabie of the University of Iowa.

OTHER PLAYS —

- For Colleges, High Schools, Elementary Schools, Little Theatres, Churches, Clubs and Rural Groups.

Write now for your complimentary copy

FREDERICK B. INGRAM PRODUCTIONS, INC.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

bather must pass through this foot bath. A continuous flow of calcium hypochloride is maintained to avoid infection.

The entire swimming pool areas will be enclosed with an artistic picket iron fence, preventing the use of the pools when not protected by life guards.

The cost of this construction, covering labor and material, was, in Seneca Park, approximately $69,000; in Genesee Valley Park, approximately $149,000.

Buffalo Multiplies Her Play Areas

(Continued from page 310)

possible load which the pool may accommodate. The entrance to the pools is so arranged that no one may enter without first passing through the shower baths.

The pools are located in Cazenovia Park — a large park in South Buffalo in the heart of a section of the city with a population of more than 50,000 people. Their need has been felt for many years since South Buffalo has no access to water that is free from pollution, and their overwhelming use from the time of their opening proves that they are meeting a long felt need on the part of this large community.

Music and the Dance

(Continued from page 314)

portance in all phases of every day life, every effort should be made to develop the ability to perceive rhythm and incorporate it in our movements.

There are many children and adults who lack any knowledge or semblance of feeling of the difference in types or tempo of various kinds of music. A good example of this is to be seen on the average social ballroom floor. Many dancers not only execute fox trot steps to waltz music but also keep fox trot tempo and disregard any other time.

Cooperative Programs

Music possibly more than any other art appeals to man's emotions and interests. It portrays to him various feelings and responses characteristic of all human beings. This offers the dancer the opportunity to express them in dance form. The history and story of each piece of music should be explained so that the class or individual may understand the circumstances in which the piece of music developed into its present state of harmony and symphony.

Departments of recreation employing both a dance director and a music director have an excellent opportunity for cooperative programs. Dancing instructors and music teachers should plan programs which will benefit both groups. Advice in selection may be obtained from the music director in planning the dance music. All types of music should be used in the dance repertoire, but a special emphasis should be placed on good music as it offers a more fertile field for the development and expression of the pupils. Coordination is also possible in the planning of public performances. The dance group may often portray selections of music given by the music group at pageants, festivals, shows and concerts.

The seasonal and holiday programs always offer fine possibilities for musical and dance shows. Plans should be well on their way for a Fall Harvest Moon Festival. A program of this type gives an excellent opportunity to test out the possibilities of such a plan of cooperation and decide the feasibility of its use in future programs.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Enchanted Acre

By Gove Hambidge. Whittlesey House. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.50.

THIS book should make a wide appeal at just this time when so many people are thinking of the desirability of going back to the land. It deals with the lure of the land and the possibilities of country living, and tells of rich personal experiences and adventures extending over many years, often in the face of economic hardship. Mr. Hambidge recommends country life for the real satisfactions it offers the individual, but advises against subsistence farming as a general solution to the economic problem. His advice is summed up in the following:

"I would say to any one who is fed up with his particular way of life and who longs to chuck it all and go and live on a little place in the country: Know thyself; search well, friend, and know whether it is farming you want, or freedom. If it is freedom, as I suspect, this being the more universal longing of men, then watch out that you do not merely exchange country slavery for city slavery, one yoke for another yoke that will prove not less galling to the neck."

A Little Handbook on Adult Education

By Frederick L. Fagley. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. $.10.

THIS PAMPHLET represents a brief outline of the principles of adult education and touches upon subjects as the principles, the group, the leader, the procedure and the material. It gives in concise form the principles underlying the adult education movement.

Five-Year Report of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation

Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

ALL INTERESTED in low priced housing and in the development of recreation facilities in connection with such projects will want to see the Five-Year Report of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation in the development of which the late Julius Rosenwald played so important a part. The report tells in some detail of the social and recreational features developed and states: "A well-rounded community program of recreation and education is not only consistent with but essential to sound business management." Furthermore, the report states: "All activities of creative and constructive expression constitute a program which must be provided for early in the development of a project and continuously stimulated by the management."

Guide to Sports and Outdoor Recreations

Compiled by Wilson M. Ranek. Obtainable from The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $.75.

RECREATION WORKERS will find this a very valuable bibliography covering a selected list of books from 1918 to December 31, 1934. Part I contains, in addition to a list of general books, books on the following subjects: Baseball, football, basketball, track and field athletics, Olympic games, golf, court games, field games, swimming and diving, rowing, ice sports, self-defense, and minor sports. In Part II are to be found books on hunting and fishing, shooting, trapping, archery, outdoor life, camping, canoeing, sailing, boat building, hiking, mountaineering, horsemanship and winter sports.

Outdoor and Community Games

By Sid G. Hedges. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

MANY NEW and diverting games, about 250 in all, designed for both children and grown-ups of all ages are described in this book. There are games for use at the picnic, in the camp, on the lawn, by the sea, on the playground, on the snow and ice, in the water, on a ship, at the fete, in the woods, at the children's outing, and in the car or motor coach. Thirty diagrams make the descriptions more clear.

Character Dances for School Programs

By Hilda Clute Kozman. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

TO THE RECREATION worker, teacher or other leader who is called on to furnish entertaining dance programs for meetings and special occasions of various kinds, this book will be a help in time of need. Each of the twenty-four dances described—and music accompanies each—is illustrated to suggest appropriate costumes. A careful analysis of the steps used is included.

Leisure in Our Time

Analysis and interpretation by Stewart G. Cole, Ph.D. Delaware County Welfare Council. Court House, Media, Pennsylvania. $1.00.

EVER SINCE its inception the Recreation Division of the Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Welfare Council has had as one of its major objectives a survey of the recreational facilities and opportunities of the county. This objective was eventually achieved when the Delaware County Park Board obtained from the CWA the necessary funds to engage a force of investigators and a supervisor to make a careful study. As a result of the study, definite recommendations have been made involving the appointing of a recreation director for the county and of a thoroughly representative committee of recreation advisers.

Treasure Chest.

Compiled by Clarence A. Westphal. Literary Explorers. G. C. Manthorne and Company, Charles and Pinckney Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Paper cover, $.30.

This booklet represents a compilation of passages from the best poetry for use by members of the Literary Explorers' Club started several years ago by a band of young people in Manchester, New Hampshire, who decided to embark on a voyage of exploration in search of the "buried treasure" to be found in the great storehouse of books. When these explorers made the discovery that the best way to keep the treasures they had found was to commit them to memory, they decided that no one would be admitted as a member of the club until he had captured in his memory twenty-five of the selections from the *Treasure Chest*. Any one who could pass this test would be allowed to join the crew and wear the pilot wheel pin of the Literary Explorers. Thus the Literary Explorers had their beginning. Clubs have spread to a number of other states as far west as California.

Official Lawn Tennis Guide 1935.

Edited by Irving C. Wright and Samuel Hardy. American Sports Publishing Company, New York. $.35.

The 1935 Lawn Tennis Guide with which is combined the Spalding Tennis Annual, is a very complete history of the sport for the past year. All worthwhile tournaments are reported and records are given.

Go and Go-Moku.

By Edward Lasker. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

The oldest game in the world is rapidly spreading in the United States. In this book Mr. Lasker describes the oriental board games of Go and Go-Moku and their American versions. He explains the game simply and completely, and gives the rules, the different moves, the tactics, the variations, the scoring, and the way to enjoy it to the fullest.

Firelight Entertainments.

By Margaret K. Soifer. Furrow Press, 115 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. $.75.

Complete descriptions and suggestions for a wide variety of camp fire entertainment suitable for both young and old are contained in this book, which gives definite information on the organization, costumes, stories, songs and stunts for a number of entertainments. Lists of source material for stories and music are included.

Treatment Programs of Five State Institutions.

By Alida C. Bowler and Ruth S. Bloodgood. Children's Bureau. Publication No. 228. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.25.

This, the first of the series to be published by the Children's Bureau under the title *Institutional Treatment of Delinquent Boys,* reports the findings of a study of five outstanding state institutions for delinquent boys in California, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Ohio —all state institutions representative of treatment programs being administered in various sections of the country. The physical education, athletic and recreation programs in each institution are carefully evaluated along with other factors. "The ideal institutional program," states the report in its chapter on Recapitulation and Comments, "would probably center in some one person, preferably a trained recreation worker, responsible for the development of a diversified program of recreational activity."

Annotated Bibliography on Adult Education.

Compiled by William Martin Proctor. Obtainable from Mr. Proctor, 747 Dolorest Street, Stanford University, California. $.25.

The preparation of this bibliography is an outgrowth of the compiler's work during the past five years with graduate classes in adult education at Stanford University. In the task he has had the assistance of members of his classes. No effort has been made, Mr. Proctor explains, to prepare a complete and exhaustive bibliography, but it is believed that a fairly satisfactory sampling of the most important phases of the field has been achieved. Some 839 titles have been included with a brief resume in most instances of their contents. The method of classification adds to the usefulness of this valuable bibliography.

Financial Trends in Organized Social Work.

By Kate Huntley. Published for the Welfare Council of New York City by Columbia University Press, New York. $3.75.

In this book the author has given us an analysis of the income and expenditures of different types of social work in New York City designed to show the direction in which social work has been moving as revealed in volume of expendtiures and sources of support during the prewar, war, depression and boom years, 1910-1929. One entire chapter is devoted to recreation, and the statement is made that the expansion of this work is reflected in an expenditure increase of about 400 per cent during the twenty years since 1910. Developments during war years and the sharp upward trends in the volume of expenditures during the last five years are reported to account for most of this increase.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

A Tribute to a Recreation Worker*

HE LIVED EVERY DAY. He planned his work so that real living should be possible each day. The spirit of living, of recreation, of joy was carried into his hourly work. Never did he think of toil as the supreme end of life. We Americans have bowed down before work, before work for material gain, for getting on in the world as before Baal. We as a nation have worshipped WORK and material gains as our god to whom all should be given. We have been ready to forego living, to die even before the doctor pronounced us dead, showing our supreme devotion to WORK, to getting on. A great industrialist to whom I had looked up with great respect recently in the presence of several educators uttered this blasphemy against the true God without rebuke: "After all WORK is the great thing in life and next to work — is prèparation for WORK."

It is after all living that justifies existence and not work. Of course work must be done. Dishes must be washed. Houses must be built. All this, however, is not the end of man's existence. The great blasphemy against our God is to make this beautiful world here and now a place for Work and Preparation for Work and leave all living to a Heaven that is to come afterwards.

The man about whom I write loved his work, carried his enjoyment of life into his hourly work. The spirit of living was in his work all the time. Yet resolutely and of set purpose he limited his work to regular working hours. He planned, he took time to live with his wife and his son and his daughter, with his friends, with his neighbors. He kept himself a part of all that was going on in the great wide world. Nothing human was foreign to him. From his college days his life boomed. Life was not accidental for him—snatched on a few occasions. He expected to live and keep on living — no matter what. For him eternal life began early.

And now that he is gone one cannot feel sorry for him. He had placed himself in the stream of life unafraid, he had experienced himself most of what life had to give. He had not waited until he should retire to live — or thought of real living as something which came in another world. He carried the spirit of the play, the recreation movement, and it was no accident that for about twenty years all his working hours had been given to it. He was one of a small group that for a generation have carried the flag of the recreation movement. The movement was his movement — expressed the fundamental note of his life.

He knew well that just as church spires are much more than spires, so playgrounds, parks, recreation centers are much more than spaces and buildings, they stand for concern for living, the play of the human spirit, the invincible nature of man, the poet, the musician, the artist, the athlete bursting with life to which he must give expression. Their essential message is that life itself is more than meat, that man is not to be a slave — even though the slavery take the common American form of self-imposed slavery to work and getting on.

The endowment of the recreation movement today — practically the only endowment it has — is the group of men such as he, my friend of whom I write. He had learned how to live every hour of all his days.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

* In memory of ROY SMITH WALLACE, a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association.

Courtesy Southern Homes and Gardens

"For generations in America the urban populations have recognized with all their strivings and go-gettings that parks are a necessary concomitant of urban living. Parks have been dedicated, often with no higher motive than to sell a related sub-division; they have been promoted; they have been acquired by direct purchase, by condemnation and by gift, and they have been unloaded on to the city. No matter 'how come,' by hook or crook, it is enough if they are there. When they have been once dedicated to public recreational use and have become habitual with the people they please, they will have given character and enhancement to that same neighborhood or community of which they have become an essential integral part."

—*C. P. Keyser.*

The Landscape—So Let It Remain!

THERE IS NO such thing as "landscaping" the forest. Neither the dictionary nor Roget, in his Thesaurus or analysis of ideas, recognize a verb "to landscape." The word is a substantive only. Action in connection with the idea is expressed by the verb phrase "landscape gardening," but a forest is no place for gardening.

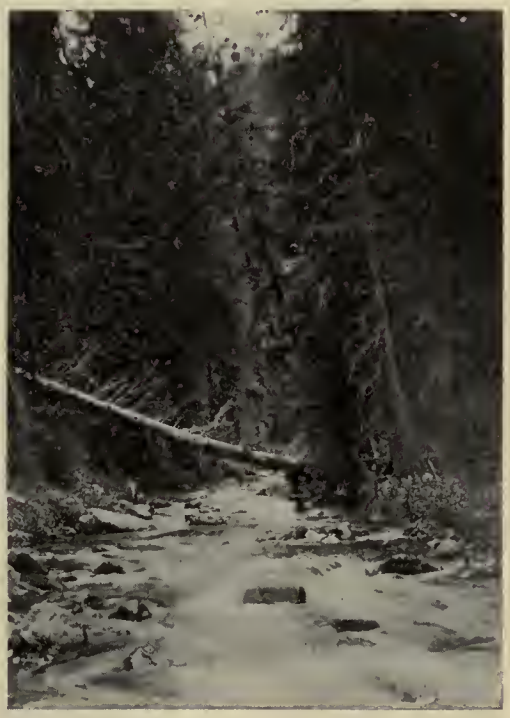


Photo by U. S. Forest Service

Landscape gardening is the "art of laying out grounds and arranging trees and shrubbery in such a manner as to produce a picturesque effect." Landscape architects, to use a phrase which has come into the dictionary in the last twenty years, are those "whose profession it is to so arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery as to produce the best aesthetic effect considering the use to which the tract so treated is to be put, as by the arrangement of trees or shrubs, opening or closing of vistas, and arrangement of roads or paths."

All this may seem to be a mere study of terminology, but for those who are thinking of the forest, the very terms are significant. It is because in the landscape architect's work he has sought to produce effect by the arrangement of trees, with emphasis on the arrangement, that his work has had so little place in the forest. Landscape architecture has to do first with building of gardens and the practice of horticulture. The entire concept must be changed in dealing with the forest, which after all is not something to be laid out and arranged and modified and beautified, but is, as Webster says, "the general aspect of nature." The forest is nature itself, and the highest, if not the only duty to be performed by man in connection with the forest landscape, is to see that it is preserved so far as may be, considering the use to which the particular piece of forest is adapted.

True it is that the forest is not merely a place in which trees grow, but that those trees are grown for lumber and other economic products. It is also true that the forest has other far-reaching economic values, such as the effect of forest cover on the maintenance of proper conditions of stream flow. Fortunately, these uses can be served and yet vast areas of forest land retained in their natural aspect, and even where the economic uses are dominant, due regard to preservation of the landscape or natural condition means only temporary or partial sacrifice of natural values to the economic need.

Recreation in the National Forest

The place that recreation has in National Forest management is only beginning to be recognized, but the basic fact remains that since the beginning of civilization, and in all countries of the globe, mankind has gone to the timbered hills for recreation; for hunting, fishing, and the quiet, the peace, and the beauty of nature. No use of the woods can be of greater importance to mankind because this is direct human use.

The Forester of the United States Indian

In this article M. M. Cheney of the United States Forest Service make an interesting analysis of the recreational uses of National Forests and asks for the preservation and restoration of natural beauty on the basis that it is neither possible nor desirable to improve on Nature.

Service, Robert Marshall, in a recent article in *American Forests,* sets forth the different uses of the forest for recreation and places in first priority the maintenance of the primitive—that use which above all others calls for preservation of the landscape, the "natural aspect." So far as the National Forests of the United States are concerned it is believed that the first official recognition of this need of a definite program for the maintenance of the wilderness or the primitive was in the Southwest when the Gila Wilderness, so-called, was established covering more than a million acres on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, with a view to maintaining this area as free as possible from human occupancy, and with only such kind and number of roads and trails as were necessary for the protection of the area itself from fire and other destruction. A region whose mountain slopes are covered with magnificent timber, but inaccessible to market; whose canyons are deep and all but impassable, but whose streams are alive with fish and broken with waterfalls; a region of abundant big game and highly appropriate to the purpose for which it was designated, where the natural aspects have not been modified or the trees arranged by the art of man! Following this came the recognition of preservation of the primitive as a nation-wide policy, and the setting up of primitive areas generally.

In the abstract, public sentiment is in favor of the primitive area. Such discussion as has been given the issue in the magazines and the press has usually been favorable, but it may as well be recognized from the start that the wilderness areas contain the basis for their own destruction, and that, in the concrete, the time will come when the lovers of landscape must fight for their preservation. I do not mean that the primitive areas contain economic values when I say that they contain wherewith to destroy themselves. It is not a question of bottling up mineral resources, nor water power, since ordinarily the primitive area can be located to avoid this conflict, and it is not merely a question of commercial timber values, although the time may come when the gauge will be thrown down for specific bodies of timber, whether they are more valuable in place as trees or hauled into the mill as logs and run out as boards and sawdust. Beyond this, however, the wilderness area is a thing of beauty, and it is the very attraction of it, and the fact that it is a wilderness, that brings in people over every possible road and way-to-go, that causes people to drop down in every little opening from the air, and brings into the picture the demand for landing fields and new roads and resorts, in order that more people may more easily come in to enjoy the beauty of the landscape which would by that very incoming to a large degree destroy it.

And right here we come to the doctrine of highest use and whether highest use necessarily means use by the greatest number. It has been said that for recreation areas on the National Forest the highest use is for picnic and campgrounds, since the individual area will serve more people under that form of use than any other, and this is probably true. On the other hand, once again referring to Marshall's article, he states that the higher use is that for the private summer home, since that form of occupancy affords the time and the seclusion for bringing out the higher, more subtle, more spiritual values of the forest. Here again, fortunately, the forest is large

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

enough and varied enough to provide for both types of use. Whichever of the two is the higher use, it goes without saying that the two uses must be kept separate, and that the areas along the highway and along the streams which are used by the larger number of people for travel and camping and fishing and hunting must be administered with that use in mind, and protected against incumbrance by exclusive occupancy. On the other hand, off the main lines of travel and in the secluded side draws, hidden away in the timber somewhere, should be found places for the mountain cabin, for the summer home of the individual who has the time and the desire to go into the secluded places and build himself a home. May the time never come when the forest area of America is not large enough to provide for both types of use!

To return to the primitive area, the argument is made that it is a selfish thing to set aside these areas and to keep out of them the roads and other facilities of travel by which they might be enjoyed by the entire people without inconvenience. It is said that their use is for the limited few who enjoy the primitive conditions, who are willing to undergo the privations of travel with pack outfit, to sleep under trees and the stars, and to lose themselves for days or weeks at a time from the electric lights, mattressed beds and dinner tables of the commercial resort. The primitive area will never measure its value by the number of its visitors but rather by its seclusion and unfrequented solitude and the beauties of "the general aspects of nature." The more difficult the wilderness, the greater its attraction, and the fewer its users, and by this very measure is the value of the primitive area to be determined. It is a case of highest use, but not use by the greatest number.

But there is a real value, concrete and definite, spiritual on the one hand, but human on the other, in the very existence of a wilderness. Is it not within the picture that the travelers along a highway which at no point enters the wilderness, and the visitors to the resort which is located outside its area, visitors who never for a moment consider themselves undergoing the hardships of travel in the wilderness—is it not easily conceivable that they will come to those resorts and travel along those highways, and spend their good money in the community because the wilderness exists, and because of the thrill they get from looking back into the mountains and knowing the wilderness is there?

Road Building

But the landscape is not limited to the primitive area and the work of the Forest Service in preserving the landscape very properly extends to the entire confines of the forest, and particularly to the regions of heaviest use. Here

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

it becomes necessary to build highways or roads and to develop resorts or public campgrounds. When a road is built through a National Forest it is not ordinarily a route of through travel. The purpose is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, to get from one place to another, but rather to travel and enjoy that travel. This carries with it as a very first essential that the road shall be built for the country's sake, rather than the country utilized to serve the road. In building a road through the forest, therefore, the purpose is not to accomplish a feat of engineering, nor to select a site which will be easiest of maintenance by the road crew, but rather to build such a road as will afford the finest view, of mountain or valley, the best glimpse of the stream and as little consciousness of road as possible. The need is not for a fast road with sweeping curves, long tangents, big fills, high cut banks, but such a road as fits itself to the picture, winding and undulating, going whither it will to see what it can see, restful and only so wide as must be, with trees overhanging—as little scar, as little engineering as possible.

With this in mind, road location through the forest calls for the services not only of the road engineer or surveyor, but of the landscape architect. But when the road is built and roadside beautification is in order, it is no longer the point of view of the gardener or the architect that is needed, but that of the lover of landscape, who sees in natural conditions the true beauty of the forest. For the roadside strip, roadside clean-up should be limited to the removal of diseased and otherwise dangerous trees constituting an actual menace to human life and travel. Trees felled by human hand in the construction of the road itself or for other purposes should be removed, but the natural fall, the down trees, the picturesque snags have their part in the natural landscape, and may be just as beautiful as the living trees. There is, therefore, such a thing as going too far in the piling and burning and the raking and polishing within the roadside strip.

The Campgrounds

For the public campgrounds themselves this same principle is of first importance. It is true that human use carries with it wear and tear and need for sanitation, and that the service units inevitably disturb natural conditions. They must be so built as to serve the purposes for which they are intended with careful planning and little changing of the natural landscape, and with the effort to subordinate the improvements and make them a part of the setting itself. Fireplaces can be built to serve the purpose and still be kept small and in what is known as the "rock pile design" without disturbing the natural beauty. Where natural rock is available the use of the rock itself for tables, benches and shelters is attractive. Service and durability are required but with no sacrifice of natural beauty that can be avoided Filling and grading merely disturb what nature has provided. Planting and setting out shrubs and "arranging trees" should not be necessary except where natural shade is lacking. The "aspect of nature" needs no beautification. The public campgrounds should be c a r e f u l l y planned and laid out, but not made a garden or a park; should be complete as to facilities, but drives, shelters, latrines, tables, and fireplaces can be designed and located to merge quietly into the natural setting without display and with only such clearing as it required to make the camp spots usable.

The principle is far-reaching — it applies to primitive area. hunting grounds, recreation area, and roadside strips, the high purpose of the forester to preserve and restore natural conditions with never a thought that it is possible or desirable to improve on Nature. Where timber operations or other economic uses have caused disturbance, restoration is a prime objective. Where the landscape is unmarred—so let it remain!

"In a Nation faced with an increase in the leisure time available to its citizens, and with need for providing means of escape from the intensity of urban life, failure fully to realize the recreational potentialities of the national forests would be a social error. In regions where other economic activities are dwindling rapidly, failure to develop those recreational uses would be an economic injustice to scores of dependent communities. These circumstances create an obligation to recognize recreational use as a major purpose and service of the national forests and to provide suitably for its development."—from the *Report of the Forester,* 1935.

Connecticut Relives Her Past

An onlooker at the tercentenary celebration in an old Connecticut village tells of the charm and witchery of the past which were magically brought to life

CONNECTICUT celebrated an important anniversary this year — its tercentenary — and the entire state turned back the pages, reminiscing and recalling. In the larger cities elaborate pageantry marked the year, but perhaps there was nothing quite so charming among Connecticut's many observances as those held in the small communities where the green, the town hall and frequently the original colonial buildings have preserved the atmosphere of early times.

The Setting

We happened to be in Canaan, a lovely old village set in the foothills, last summer, when the community was holding its celebration. For weeks the townspeople had been rummaging in attics, bringing out spinning wheels, cradles, and quilts, taking quaint bonnets and dresses of a bygone day out of old trunks. The older residents had prepared articles for the special tercentenary edition of the paper, giving anecdotes and historical facts of local interest. There was an air of keen enjoyment in the preparation of the program, with nothing of the commercial to mar the dignity of a village making a gracious bow to the past. Displays in store windows represented every phase of early American life. Muskets, oxen yokes, candlesticks, old bonnets, pewter utensils and the mellow glow of old furniture made a museum of the main thoroughfare where shop keepers vied with one another in their collections and arrangements of treasures. Funds were raised solely through the sale of tercentenary buttons; nothing could have purchased the traditions of locality.

The celebration was held on a pleasant August afternoon. At the appointed hour we took our places on the curb to witness the parade. Everyone who could came in costume and it was delightful to recognize many old friends under the sunshades and broad Puritan hats that appeared in the crowd. No attempt was made to keep to a particular period and the costumes representing many decades gave the effect of bringing together the people of other times as though drawn by the familiar words of *Old Hundredth,* dear to every generation.

The Parade of Floats

The parade of floats was of special interest since it presented an idea that many communities might find useful. Scenes from the past reproduced on the floats turned the parade into a pageant on wheels. The old hymns rang out sweetly and clearly as the late afternoon sunshine fell on a meeting house scene, the congregation reverently singing the best loved hymns. A quilting bee moved before us; a singing school, a colonial grist mill appeared and one by one many other scenes moved by, charming us with that special grace and witchery that belongs to the past. The blacksmith shop with a lighted forge and the smith blowing the bellows brought back a scene that has passed almost entirely from American life.

After the parade everyone gathered on the North Canaan playground to

Beautiful floats made by enthusiastic groups proud of their creations were reviewed by an appreciative audience

chat a while with a demure Puritan, to have a word with a volunteer fireman of 1839, to pass the time of day with a lady of the '60's. At 5:30 a program was presented. Several numbers were furnished by two near-by camps who brought a musical entertainment and Indian ceremonial dances. Square dances and several old-fashioned scenes introduced the theme of the day again. Later supper was served and we went from booth to booth filling our plates with a satisfying mixture of periods in the traditional baked beans, the hamburgers, and the apple pie. After supper everyone gathered together for community singing, and even strangers felt that they "belonged" as they joined in the words of "Auld Lang Syne." Dancing on the tennis court brought the day to a happy close.

This successful celebration, prepared with a minimum of funds, might offer many useful hints to other communities. The floats accomplished the purpose of the historical pageant in reviewing the past and eliminated much of the labor and time that a pageant demands. An interesting advantage of the floats over pageantry is the opportunity they provide for creative work on the part of the participants. Each club or church in charge of a float works enthusiastically to make its float outstanding, and there is just enough spirit of competition to bring a quick response from everyone taking part. In the pageant individuals are more likely to leave the bulk of the responsibility to the director and to take less personal pride in their own small parts.

The Order of March

The use of the campers, who were glad to have an opportunity to present their drills, songs and dances to their summer neighbors, is an idea that many villages might employ. It is interesting to note that a CCC camp supplied a float in the parade. The order of march of the parade might supply community leaders with general ideas in planning their own parades.

Mounted Marshals; Band; Float—a Colonial Town Meeting; Float—a Colonial House; The Covered Wagon; Float—a Meeting House Scene; Float—an Indian Village; Float—an Old-Fashioned Singing School; Float—1821-1935; Float—a Colonial Grist Mill; Float—Colonial and Modern Girl Scouts; Float—an Old-Time Country Store; Parade—a Fire Engine of 1839; An Old-Fashioned Wagon; Float—Spirit of Methodism; Float—an Italian Vineyard; Float—Winter Sports; Float—an Old-Fashioned Church Choir; Float—a Forestry Scene; Float—an Old-Time Blacksmith Shop; Float—an Old-Fashioned School; Float—an Old-Time Quilting Party; Old Time Transportation.

The following program, not too long and with the burden of preparation well distributed, is also an interesting model: A Musical Fairy Tale; Indian Ceremonial Dances; An Old-Fashioned School; A Minuet; A Camp Meeting Hymn Sing; Old-Fashioned Square Dances.

While charming couples in the costumes of bygone days mingled with the crowds greeting their more up-to-date friends

Home Room Gardeners—
A Garden Club for Indoors

By
KARL H. BLANCH
Chairman
Committee on Nature Gardens
School Garden Association of America

ONE OF THE most interesting winter nature-garden club activities is indoor gardening. There is much that is worthwhile in school window-gardening. Flowers and plants in the schoolroom help to create a home-like atmosphere; they add cheerfulness to the environment in which the pupil spends most of his day; in interesting boys and girls in plants growing in schoolroom windows the basis for a fine hobby is laid. Pupils who are actively concerned in the selection, care, propagation and planting of a classroom garden often transfer this interest to the development of home flower and vegetable gardens.

But, you ask, what plan of organization shall we have for these home room gardens? How shall they be planned and just how shall they be cared for? The answer is the Home Room Gardener's Club.

Home Room Gardeners may be either a club of its own or an activity group forming a part of a larger general nature-garden club. The essential features of organization are few in number and are very simple. Enroll only those pupils who are very much interested in plants and flowers as members of the group, and be sure that every room in the building is represented by at least one member. Several club members in the same room may divide their special duties, and if a school building includes very young pupils in primary grades, older boys and girls may be assigned to assist in these rooms. Select a Chief Gardener to act as group leader, choose other necessary officers, secure the friendly cooperation of home room teachers and officers—and your club is under way!

Home Room Gardeners is essentially a "doing" group. Formal meetings will seldom be necessary. Meetings may, however, be held for specific purposes. The club may meet to discuss methods of potting plants; of controlling insects; for any one of a number of worthwhile reasons. Meetings of this kind may sometimes pave the way to projects which will involve the whole school building. It may be planned, for example, that tulip bulbs will be planted and that there will be a general display of this flower throughout the school during a certain week in early spring. A winter flower show is another excellent all-school project.

It is advisable that the plants for the home room garden be discussed at a meeting of the home room group. The Gardeners in the room should act as advisers and "technical experts" at this meeting. This plan is particularly valuable in the lower grades. In the upper grades and high school a committee, of which the home room's Gardeners are members, may be given the duty of plant selection. It will often be found that pupils will be able to bring suitable plants from home or may be able to contribute a few cents each toward the purchase of plants from a florist. It will sometimes happen that a local florist will become interested in the project and donate plants to the club.

Plants to Use

What are the best plants to choose? Here several important factors must be taken into consideration. Plants suitable for growing in the average living room are not always suitable for schoolroom gardens. In the first place, do not choose plants which will not take kindly to sudden changes of

In the April issue of RECREATION there appeared an article by Mr. Blanch which told of the organization of Nature-Garden Clubs in the upper grades of the schools. In this number we present a bulletin prepared by Mr. Blanch to help beautify school rooms when outdoor gardens are impossible.

temperature. Fancy-leaved caladiums and the poinsettia are members of this group. Other plants are extremely sensitive to gas; keep these out of laboratories. The Jerusalem cherry will drop its leaves if the faintest trace of illuminating gas is in the air and the leaves of the nasturtium will turn yellow. Finally, unless it is to be recognized frankly as an experiment, flowers and plants requiring difficult culture have no place in the schoolroom. Choose instead plants which require a minimum of care and attention.

Bulbs produce the most satisfactory flowering plants for the winter schoolroom. Most bulbs require that they be placed in a cool, dark place for from ten to twelve weeks after they have been planted; this permits the roots to become well developed before top-growth begins. The best plan to follow is to dig a trench eighteen inches to two feet deep in the school garden and in this trench place several inches of ashes. Set the pots of bulbs in the trench, cover them with more ashes and then fill up the trench with earth. The ashes are used to prevent earthworms from bothering the rooting bulbs. Another method, although perhaps not as good a one, is to place the pots in a dark basement or cellar, as far as possible from a furnace. When bulbs are potted for winter bloom, just the top of the bulb should stick up out of the soil in the pot. Use only screened soil which has been well mixed with bone meal or some commercial plant food, and water well after planting. Bulbs started in a cellar or basement will need additional water every week or two; those placed in an out-door trench will require no further attention until they are again dug up. After ten or twelve weeks it will be found, upon examination, that sprouts several inches long will have appeared in the pots. At this time the bulbs may be brought into the light and warmth of the schoolroom. The development of the flower may be controlled to a considerable extent by careful regulation of the amount of heat and light the plant receives; to retard bloom put the pots in a cold room. Crocuses, tulips, hyacinths and narcissi are easily grown in this manner; be sure, however, to select early varieties.

If your school lacks facilities to permit potted plants or bulbs to spend the first period of their growth in the cold and dark, there are other bulbs for which this treatment is not an absolute necessity. The paper-white narcissus, planted in pebbles and water, will grow and blossom if placed in the warmth and light of a schoolroom window at once. The flowers will appear in about eight weeks, if bulbs are planted in October; if planted in the spring they will blossom in less than two weeks. It is true, however, that even the paper-white narcissus will produce stronger plants and better flowers if placed in the dark for ten days or two weeks after being planted. Many other kinds of narcissi, including the trumpet daffodils, will grow and blossom in the light. The autumn crocus and the lily of the valley will respond nicely to the same treatment. Other interesting bulbous plants, the roots and stems of which develop at the same time, thus requiring no "cold-storage" treatment, are freesias, ixias and the tritona crocata. While not commonly thought of as a schoolroom plant, the freesia makes an interesting and not difficult plant for the school window garden. The amaryllis and the cala, commonly called the cala lily, are worth trying during the spring months. All bulbous flowers and plants like plenty of sunlight, although most of them will thrive in partial shade; after the flowers have opened they will last much longer if kept out of the direct rays of the sun.

> "Men stay young by knowing Nature. There is something about the freshness of living things that is akin to the enthusiasm of youth. Our advancing civilization makes us prematurely old. Nature is the surest route to life — long youth, both mentally and physically, for it is always young."—*John Harvey Furbay* in "Nature Chats."

Other flowering plants which, provided that they receive the benefit of an hour or two of sun daily, will bloom in the schoolroom, are the geranium, the small-flowered begonias, the primrose, and the cyclamen. Nasturtiums grown from seed will blossom, too, if they have plenty of sun. If you want to experiment with vines, and have a light, sunny room, consider the morning glory, particularly the new "heavenly blue" variety. You will be agree-

ably surprised to find how easily they can be grown indoors.

By far the most satisfactory plants for the schoolroom garden are the foliage plants — those which produce no flowers or whose flowers are inconspicuous. These plants are ornamental for their leaves alone. As a rule, plants in this group require little in the way of sunlight, the only exception being those species and varieties with exceptionally brilliant leaves. The best of all foliage plants—requiring the absolute minimum in the way of care and attention—are the sansevieria, or snake plant, and the aspidistra. There are two varities of the sansevieria—the common, mottled kind and the less-common striped variety. Both are natives of New Zealand. The aspidistra can survive almost any kind of treatment although it will thrive better if it has plenty of water. The coleus with its graceful, colorful leaves, is one of the most common of the plants found in the schoolroom, in spite of the fact that it is delicate and freezes easily. Dracena, or dragon plant, the Chinese jade plant, or crassula, the pandanus, English ivy, the Boston fern and many kinds of cactus are suitable for schoolroom use. Orange, lime, lemon, and grapefruit trees, grown from seeds planted in flower pots, are always interesting, while potted baby-evergreens withstand extreme cold and are very suitable for the rural school with its cold nights and colder weekends.

After the selection of plants has been made the question arises as to where we shall have our schoolroom garden. By far the best plan of all is to use metal window boxes placed in metal pans made to fit the windows. The use of pans under the boxes insures that no water will leak out to mar window sills. In the bottom of each plant box place a layer of pebbles and on these set the pots of plants. By having plants in pots instead of planted directly in the window boxes it is possible to change them about as desired. The window boxes should be placed in the sunniest windows, as far as possible from stoves and radiators.

Caring for the Plants

There are several important rules which should be observed by Home Room Gardeners in caring for the plants in the indoor garden. First, there is the matter of watering. Plants grown indoors generally receive too much water from well-intentioned care-takers, but this is not usually the case with classroom plants. Unless the plant is noticeably too wet it should be watered daily, preferably in the morning. Much has been said against the painting of flower pots and it is probably true that this is an unwise practice in the case of plants grown under ideal conditions in the greenhouse. In the schoolroom, however, it will be found that the slight advantage of more air being permitted to reach the roots of plants is overbalanced by the increase of the likelihood of plants drying out in unpainted pots.

Plants breathe and obtain carbon-dioxide for food-making through tiny pores in their leaves. In normal, outdoor growth rain and dew serve to keep these pores open and free from dust. Indoors, and particularly in the schoolroom, much dust gathers on the leaves of plants and they should have a careful sponging with tepid water once a week so that the plant may breathe. Like animals, plants require food; unlike animals, plants get most of their food direct from the soil. A plant grown in a pot soon exhausts the necessary food materials in the soil and unless it is fed with a small amount of plant food will soon die of starvation.

Insects seldom are found on clean, well-kept schoolroom plants. If aphids appear, the affected plant should be sprayed with a commercial spray solution or a home-made mixture made by combining a half tablespoon of kerosene with a quart of luke-warm water made slightly soapy with white soap. Mealy bugs should be picked off and destroyed. To keep plants from freezing during winter nights they should be covered with newspapers; during extremely cold periods it is a good plan to remove plants, boxes and all, from the windows at night.

Home Room Gardeners, in addition to the more or less routine work outlined above, may carry out many other activities and projects. In a large school a room should be set aside for nature-garden club use. Here the Gardeners may store supplies, pot bulbs, start seedlings, and carry on similar work. Extra plants for emergencies can be grown here—a plant *will* freeze now and then!—and a flowering plant, school-grown, sent to a pupil or teacher absent from a school because of prolonged illness is a very welcome gift indeed.

Sioux City Plans a Hallowe'en Program

In past years the Department of Recreation of Sioux City, Iowa, on Hallowe'en evening has presented a movie program in the four junior high schools and two outlying grade schools. This plan has not been altogether satisfactory. The movies have lasted from 7 to 9 o'clock, and as a result of letting the children out at 9, the usual amount of Hallowe'en damage has occurred.

This year, under the direction of John E. Gronseth, Superintendent of Recreation, and Miss Helen Kamphoefner, a new plan is to be inaugurated. A real Hallowe'en party will be conducted at the twenty-four grade schools and two different parties at each of the four junior high schools. The Department of Recreation will plan the program and provide the leadership. The school will furnish the space and supervision, and the Parent-Teacher Associations will provide refreshments and such equipment as wash tubs, lamps, sheets and other needed articles. The children's librarian at the Public Library, will prepare a suitable Hallowe'en story.

Leadership

The leaders for the various parties will be selected from the summer playground staff. Previous to the presentation of this program at the schools, the selected leaders will attend a two session institute at which they will be given an opportunity to participate in and conduct various activities scheduled for the party. The basement or gymnasium of each school building will be thrown open for the party, and six or more school teachers will assist the Recreation Department leader in the program. Each child is urged to come in a costume, and a prize will be awarded to the most novel. Each child is requested to bring one apple.

Public and parochial school boys and girls from the fourth to sixth grades inclusive may attend the parties. Separate programs for boys and girls will be conducted in the four junior high schools.

The Activities

Grand March — in parade costumes. Five of the best will be selected by a committee of school teachers, and at the close of the party one of the five will be chosen by popular applause for the prize winner. Finish the grand march with the group in circle formation.

Come Along — Players in circle extend left hands to center. An extra player runs counterclockwise around the inside of the circle with his right arm extended. As he runs he takes one of the players by the left hand; he in turn takes another player. The line continues to grow until the leader blows his whistle, when all scramble back to their places. The last one to find his place starts the next line.

Circle Tag—Count off by threes. No. 1's step back and face right. At signal, they attempt to catch one in front. If player is caught he drops out. Do likewise with 2's and 3's.

Hand Hold Relay—Two lines of equal length stand facing each other. The players in each line hold right hands with the player directly opposite in the opposing line. A rubber ball is given the leader in each line, and at the signal is passed down the line from the left hand of one player to the left hand of the next, and so on down the line and back again to the leader. The ball may only be passed with the left hand.

Messenger Relay—Two or more teams line up side by side behind a given line. Another line is marked 15 feet in front, parallel with the teams. A messenger is appointed for each team. They take their position on the opposite line and at the signal "Go" each messenger walks over to his team and brings a man back, who in turn walks over and brings back another, etc. Each player does so until all his team mates are on the opposite line.

Grocery Store—In groups of ten. The leader starts, "I am going to the grocery store to buy

(Continued on page 369)

In Sioux City the Department of Recreation, Board of Education and Parent-Teacher Associations are joining forces this year in a Hallowe'en program.

The Leisure and Esthetic Interests of the Rural Child

By LEE M. BROOKS and WILLIAM C. SMITHSON

WE SING of amber waves of grain and purple mountain majesties, but are we doing as much as we might to cultivate the fields of childhood leisure, to make them more productive and colorful in things of beauty? Is the problem one of money or leadership or both? Have we been content to give rural children "Readin', Ritin', and 'Rithmetic" for their mental nourishment; and "Meat, Meal, and Molasses" for their physical diet? Have we been inclined to forget the Platonic implications of gymnastics for the body and music for the soul? The answers to these questions will, of course, vary from place to place throughout the country.

At Lowe's Grove

Lowe's Grove, North Carolina, is one of the more progressive rural school neighborhoods in the cotton-corn-tobacco growing part of the Piedmont region. The power of this crop triumvirate was broken, however, some twenty years ago when in this neighborhood the first rural credit union in the South, under the leadership of John Sprunt Hill, was organized around a Farm Life School. This cooperative enterprise, six miles from Durham, continues as a farm life and general education center for some 175 families living in the southern portion of the county. A few stores, one church, eight buildings belonging to the school, and a few homes cluster attractively at the intersection of two highways.

A small group of students at the State University ten miles away, decided in the spring of 1934 to inquire into the leisure-time interests of the school children, especially with regard to music, dramatics and reading. With the full and cordial cooperation of the principal and his teachers, the children from the 7th to the 11th grades were questioned in class by means of schedules filled in under the direction of the teachers. Some of the homes were visited, partly as a check upon data previously reported. The responses of the children were found to be essentially accurate. It happened that exactly the same number of girls and boys participated, fifty-three of each sex. The total 106 pupils also fell into four approximately equal groups for each grade, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th. In the interests of simplicity we are omitting tables and lists of figures. The discussion below consists of rough interpretations consonant with this type of miniature sketch-study.

The study reported here deals with a somewhat favored rural area where neither extreme wealth nor gross poverty is found, where few children go on to higher institutions of learning, and where a considerable proportion of them seem to be hungering for something more than they are getting; this in spite of the fact that the school itself has done rather well by its pupils, as attested by the national recognition given their exhibit material at the time the study was being made.

Family factors: Slightly more than half the children come from farm homes; about one-third from the carpenter-painter-mechanic-railroad group connected occupationally with Durham. A scattering of occupations include a few merchants, a contractor or two, and a minister. Duration of residence averages between six and seven years. Size of family is generally six members with an average of just over five rooms per home. Distance between home and school averages 3.7 miles, and between home and church 2.4 miles. Exactly half the children indicated membership in 4-H clubs and three-quarters of them are attached to some type of organization within a religious denomination.

Games: The spring of the year may have influenced the ordering of baseball, basketball, volleyball, and football as the

"Character development, the enrichment of personality, mental poise and security, happier family experience, more satisfying community life—social control itself—the attainment of all these may be more nearly approximated if leisure and esthetic interests are encouraged and such activities wisely guided."

favorite games both at home and at school, with only a tenth of the children mentioning sedentary games such as cards. They look upon their play opportunities as "fairly good," a half dozen pupils stating "excellent" and a dozen, "poor."

Moving pictures: Most of the children went from one to fifteen times in the five months immediately preceding the inquiry, only nine indicating no attendance. Those living near Durham city are among the more frequent movie-goers. In expressing themselves as to what types of pictures are liked, the voting power of the 7th and 8th grades gave the total preference to "Westerns," while the 9th to 11th grades put the "Romantics" into second place. The lower grades showed no interest in the "Mysteries" which were put into third place because of the voting weight of the upper grades. Comedies and historic pictures ranked fourth with tragedies coming next. Militarists and pacifists may be interested to note that war pictures got only two votes, but this point is not of significant statistical value.

Artistic expression: On music, dancing, pageants, and plays the children were asked a half dozen "do-you-like" questions. In commenting upon the results, it will be noted that we have in some instances compared the answers of the girls with those of the boys.

"How do you feel toward music?" Nearly three-fourths of the children, more girls than boys, respond: "like it very much." One-fourth, largely boys, "like it fairly well." Only five, one a girl, claim to "care very little for it." No marked differences appear from one grade to another.

"Do you like singing?" Here ninety answered "yes," though only sixteen of the total group belonged to a choir or glee club. Over sixty children expressed a wish to be in such a group; thirty had no such desire, and a dozen were blank on the point. Singing is somewhat more popular with girls than with boys, the former favoring it quite unanimously while only three-fourths of the boys are interested in it.

Musical instruments are popular in this order: guitar is clearly first, piano, violin, and banjo, with the victrola and sundry wind instruments last. Yet the piano and victrola are more commonly found in the homes than the violin, guitar

and banjo. Slightly more than half the families possess radios. Only half as many fathers as mothers play a musical instrument.

Although only one child in four (19 girls out of 53; 10 boys out of 53) has taken music lessons, one-half of them expressed a wish that they might belong to a band or orchestra. One-third had attended recitals or concerts during the eight months school term either at Lowe's Grove, Durham or Chapel Hill.

"Do you like dancing?" Three-fourths answered "yes" for dancing with a partner. Slightly less than one-half enjoy group or folk dancing. Of some fifty parents the same is true.

"Do you like pageants?" On this the younger children showed greater enthusiasm, the upper grades registering "fairly well." About one-tenth admitted caring very little for pageants. The responses in connection with stage plays were similar to those for pageants. Four parents out of five enjoy pageants and plays. Three children out of four like to take part in such performances and when they do so they are twice as much interested in humorous as in serious types.

"Should girls pay more attention to art, music, etc., than boys?" American agricultural areas in general and the South in particular have allowed boys to grow up with notions that fine arts are "sissy." Hence this question had special interest for the university inquirers. "Yes" said 62 children; "No" said 32, leaving 12 not answering. When boys and girls are separated on this question, we find it is the younger girls and the older boys who say "yes" (28 girls and 34 boys). The blanks came from six girls and six boys. Most parents look upon the violin and guitar as preferable for boys and upon the piano as best for girls. It is interesting, however, to find that almost all cooperating parents consider music study important for boys as well as for girls. We suspect that it was the mothers rather than the fathers who were responsible for this viewpoint. We have found that big-fisted "he-men," whether farmers or others, living off the beaten track of urbanity, "can't git over how funny it looks to see a man play the pianer." Only one family in seven provides any music instruction for the child other than the incidental emphasis given to music in the regular school routine.

Reading: Books are scarce in the homes, something to be expected in a region slowly becoming library-minded. Fully a third of the children failed to respond or admitted having no books at all. One-fourth of the homes have from 1 to 30 books; one-tenth, from 31 to 100 books, and one-tenth, a group composed of two farmers, a merchant, a minister, a painter, and a realtor, possessed more than 100 books. Practically all the children claim to make use of the Durham public library or the local school library. No check was given to this nor was inquiry made as to frequency of book withdrawals. Local newspapers, agricultural journals, women's periodicals, and fiction magazines are commonly found. Subscriptions to magazines of the higher literary types are practically non-existent, a fact just as true of the small industrial cities of the southern region. Other studies of the rural South have revealed a dearth of reading interest and materials.

Sunday pursuits: Church attendance and activities take the lead, with visiting, riding, dating, playing games, and walking next in order.

The final query put to the pupils was as follows: "If you could have your wishes fulfilled, what improvements or new things would you like to see come to Lowe's Grove along lines of leisure and recreation, entertainments, and social programs?" By consolidating the many concrete answers we find the following to be most prominent: More directed recreation at school; a summer program to include swimming, and what seems to be a desire for more unity between church and social recreational and organizational activities.

A Few Conclusions

In summarizing this little exploration, so thoroughly enjoyed by the university students sharing in it, a few observations and suggestions are pertinent. In the first place, here is a neighborhood clearly above the average for southern rural life as a whole, situated within a triangle of potential advantages. Twenty miles to the east is the State Agricultural College which has already helped the Lowe's Grove farmers greatly; seven miles to the north is the academically expanding and architecturally beautiful Duke University, and ten miles to the west is the University of North Carolina which for some years has been moving toward fuller appreciation and leadership in the field of art.

In any rural area where the habit of agricultural cooperation has struck root under good leadership, it would seem that the time is ripe for further cooperation in the use of leisure for the sake

(Continued on page 370)

After Twenty-five Years

By. F. AHLFELD
Wyomissing, Pa.

ON AUGUST 23, 1935, the borough of Wyomissing, located one mile west of Reading, Pennsylvania, with a population of about 3500, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of its playground. Over five thousand people thronged the Wyomissing Playground, overflowing from the seats to stand at every point of vantage to view the pageant depicting the twenty-five years of development in the history of the playground.

The founders, most of whom were in attendance, were presented by the chairman of the anniversary committee, with Mr. H. M. Fry, the first president of the association, responding with a brief address. Instructors who served during the period were present and several journeyed over 300 miles from distant states to participate.

Following the tribute to the founders, the pageant portrayed the history of the playground as follows:

In the spring of 1910, a movement on the part of a few public spirited citizens was started to form an association to supervise and direct playground activities. Eventually, the association obtained a plot of ground and, with money received from a house to house canvass, purchased some equipment and the playground was formally opened on the fourth of July. The community turned out to show its enthusiasm in the first Fourth of July parade. These parades are a feature and have been held every year since without interruption.

Among the noteworthy developments during the first few years were the wiring of the borough hall and the purchase of a stereopticon to facilitate lectures; the laying out of the first tennis courts, and the addition of a swimming pool which was made by blocking up the Wyomissing Creek.

Bazaars, lectures, band concerts and parties aided in the maintenance of the project, and contributions became larger as the movement developed. Women volunteers began to organize classes among the younger boys and girls. At one time the Playground Association bought seed and distributed it free to children who were interested in raising gardens. At intervals, prizes were offered to those attending the various classes, and competition was very keen. It was little wonder because the prizes were nothing less than memberships in the association.

During the war period, in the summer of 1918, twelve companies of soldiers were bivouaked on the playground while enroute to training camps. They were well entertained and given the use of all the facilities.

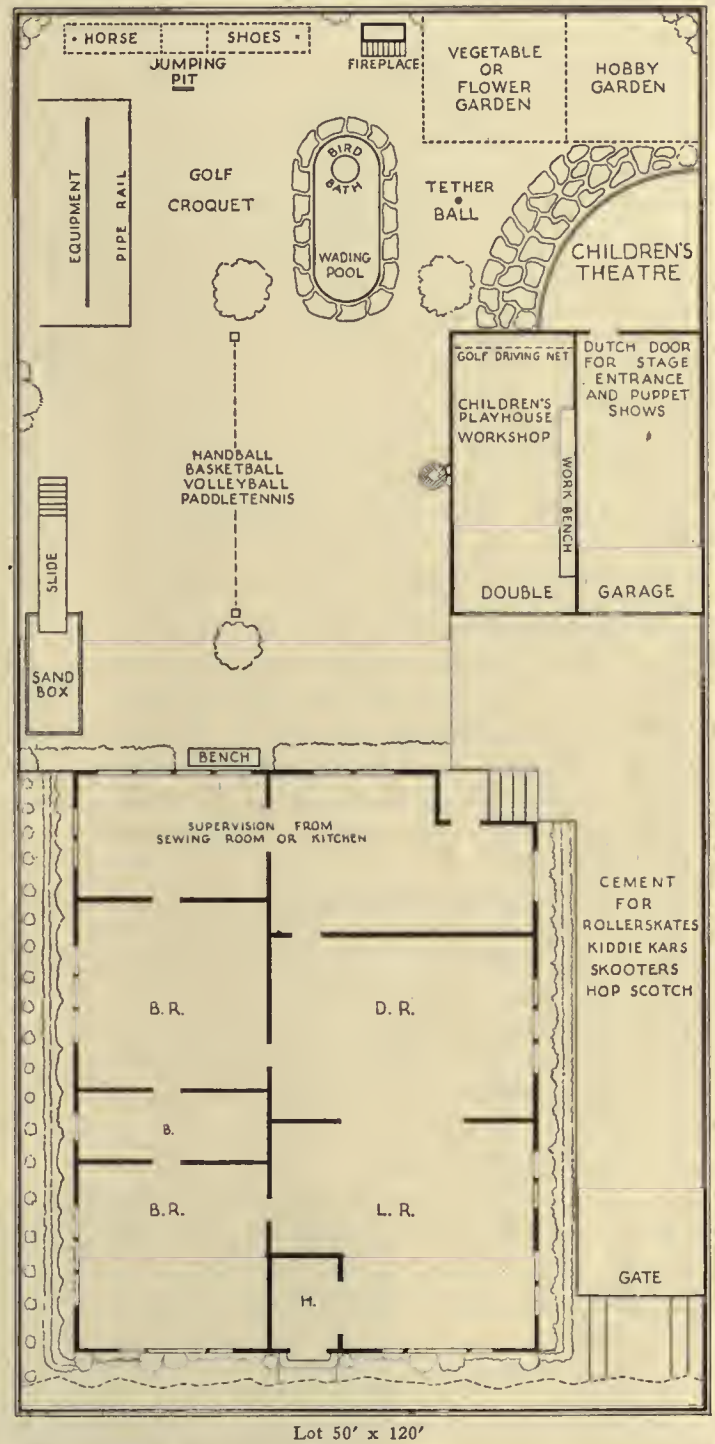
Trees and shrubbery in time began to receive more attention and, little by little, the Wyomissing playground became more beautiful and more

(Continued on page 370)

The addition, from year to year, of new facilities, and the careful consideration given to problems of layout and planting, have resulted in an unusually beautiful playground which is an object of local pride

Home Play for the Little Tots

By RODNEY OVERTON
Supervisor of Recreational Information
Oakland Recreation Department



Lot 50′ x 120′

Courtesy Oakland Recreation Department

THAT THE public playground has become an integral part of the very life of our modern municipalities is beyond question. Throughout the last twenty-five years the growth in the building of playgrounds has been phenomenal. At first a small compact area set aside, in a great many instances, adjacent to a school building which was not widely advertised but heralded as a master attraction to take children off the busy city streets, to prevent accidents and a place where youngsters could work off their enthusiasm without getting into mischief. Later a place where with trained leadership a program of activities could be carried on with educational values second to none even including the public school. And recently a gathering place for all community activities—including facilities and program for the adult who finds more and more leisure time on his hands.

All these things, it has been proved, the playground does for school children and above. But what has the modern city done for the small child? In certain places far-seeing experts have planned facilities for the small child but little has been done when we consider the great number of large cities in this country. What to do with the child of this age, too young to travel alone or even in groups to the public playground, and too young for group games and activities to enjoy association with other children, has become a problem of the home, parents and not of the municipality which cannot, or will not offer adequate aid in its solution, since it cannot maintain playgrounds on every residential block or provide guardians for every child to go to and from the playground.

The City of Oakland, California, with its seventy playgrounds, community centers, lake recreation center, intown and mountain camps, swimmining pool and golf course, has for a number of years attempted to meet the problem of the small child and has experimented with a variety of types of activities. The present plan briefly is to take the recreation into the home where the child is too small to go to the playground.

To do this it is necessary first to obtain the assistance, enthusiasm and help of parents. This may be done in several ways—personal contact with people in the neighbrhoood by the playground supervisor; contact with mothers' and dads' clubs by staff members, and through newspaper and poster publicity.

In many instances a home play campaign sponsored by the local paper is a great help. The latter type of home play campaign was held recently in Oakland. The newspaper ran articles, diagrams of play apparatus, interviews with parents, pictures of various backyard play areas, and donated cups and merchandise orders to twelve division winners.

The whole plan is simply stated and simply executed at very small expense. It comprises placing in the home area—not only the backyard —a playground equipped with such apparatus as a sandbox, swing, a basketball backstop on a regular post where the children can practice shooting the ball, a work shed, a playhouse and even a wading pool.

The secret of the success of a home playground is in making it attractive. Every available bit of space may be put to use. A fine backyard playground may be installed in an area 40 by 20 feet; if there is more space a more complete area may be equipped.

The complete equipment for the home playground may be built at very small expense. If father has the ability to build things he can do wonders with scrap materials. If materials must be bought fifty dollars will cover expenses and then some.

In cases where there are a number of small children in homes in the neighborhood, several families may go in together and purchase the equipment, setting it up and allowing all their children to use it. This means that the per capita cost will be cut down or that a much better equipped backyard playground can be constructed. The latter plan also offers a more effective playground, because the children are more content to play when a number of them play together.

The Oakland Recreation Department provides diagrams of yards, and estimates of areas which can be devoted to this purpose in any given area. Lists of equipment and prices are also given to parents contemplating the establishment of a home play area. Upon request the Department sends out trained people from their staff to advise as to layout and equipment. As an added service it has distributed over 25,000 pamphlets entitled *Home Recreation* which includes not only the simple equipment essential for a play area but stresses the value of small vegetable and flower gardens and the raising of pets as a method of arousing the child's interest in the home.

In supporting home play, the Oakland Recreation Department feels that it is providing activity for a group which heretofore has not come in for much consideration. It completes the cycle of activity and gives recreation, in the true sense of the word, to "all."

Play is the center of a child's life, education and growth. An adequate playground is the right of every child. Without it the child is in danger for five hours every day!

Giving your children an attractive and desirable place to play gives recreation to them and to you. It makes you their friend and companion. It centers their life and yours in the home.

Here are a few suggestions for laying out a backyard playground:

Use your imagination. Make the most of the opportunities at hand. Elaborate and expensive toys are less fun than simple and cheap ones. Four billion feet of good lumber are put into boxes and crates every year, mostly wasted. Use them! Old rubber tires make fine swings, hoops and swimming toys. Millions of feet of short lumber are wasted. Why not make a play house for the children or a dog house for their pet?

A sand box costs only about $3. to make. It can be done for less. A swing costs about $3.50 to build. A horizontal bar can be attached to one upright of the swing.

Save space. Use the swing standards for trapeze and rings. Put up another horizontal bar opposite the first and place a horizontal ladder over the two.

—From the Community Council, St. Louis.

Legislating for An Emergency

To meet a city emergency a public library sets up a new alphabetical agency—the VRA

By JANE KITCHELL
Librarian
Public Library
Vincennes, Indiana

WHEN THE Library passed, and the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education signed, on May 4th, the Vacation Reading Act, the Public Library of Vincennes, Indiana, initiated one of its most important programs, a program affecting more than 600 boys and girls. A city emergency caused by an eight months school period was known to exist. To assist in the relief of this situation the Public Library organized and promoted a vacation reading project. No interest of the juvenile population, in the sixty or more organizations of the NRA, from AAA to VTA, which has made America code-conscious, surpassed that of the VRA!

The set-up outside the Library consisted of a huge sign "LOCAL PROJECT, No. 1934, V R A," placed upon the front lawn. This confused some of the citizens to the extent they enquiringly sought the library soliciting work. Inside a blue eagle spread its wings over four projects and a grandfather's clock which said "tick-tock." Its kindly old face registered the days and the weeks, instead of the hours, with the instructions, "Turn the knob," "Open the door," "Punch the Clock," "Keep the Old Clock Smiling by Reading Many Books." One might have thought Old Man Depression, glum and sorry, with the corners of his mouth turned down, had arrived, but as the books began to circulate his smile began to break, stretch and spread until "Up Turned the Corners."

Rules and Regulations

Certain rules and regulations were necessary to carry out the purpose of the VRA which opened May 21 and closed July 28. The Main and North Branch Libraries were designated as the agencies to carry out and effectuate the policies. It was compulsory for each applicant to appear before the Board of Registration, composed of Junior High School students, two days previous to sign the code and be given a work and identification card which definitely assigned him to work on the projects. Each card bore the worker's signature and number, the specified time to report for work and the VRA manager's name. It was necessary to present these cards with each book reported upon.

The Book Code

The Book Code approved May 4th which became effective May 21st, provided for a period of ten weeks. It called for a six day week, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., the maximum not to exceed 54 hours. Each employee agreed to read not less than ten books but had the privilege of reading as many more as he cared to. The Code prohibited the defacing and mutilating of all books; the copying of any paragraph or extract to be included in any book report submitted to the library. It was compulsory to return all books on time in order to be exempt from fines.

The library agreed not to employ any person below school age or beyond the Junior High School.

Public Works and Construction Projects

Four projects were submitted, General Works, History, Travel and Wonderland. The type of book read determined to which project it should be credited. A time card for each project was placed within the clock. For each book reported on the time card was punched and the child's name and school signed to the respective project. In this manner we were able to determine to which project the most work was contributed and by which school. The projects were built upon tables in the children's room. The history display featured a minature replica of the home of Alice of Old Vincennes with figureens of George Rogers Clark, Indian braves, fur traders and frontiersmen. Travel showed a large globe and book trails to many lands; General Works had a display case of coins, paper money, butterflies, handiwork, Indian relics, model airplanes and firearms; Wonderland, a miniature theater, a land of make-believe enacted before their very eyes with giants, fairies, dwarfs, little Red Riding Hood, the Three Bears and Little Black Sambo. No attempt was made to have the children read from any special lists, and much latitude was given in book selection. With few new books it was necessary to utilize all books in the children's room. Due to this fact, General Works Project probably had the advantage. Sign posts and placards led the way to the various projects.

Vacation Reading Administration

The Vacation Reading Administration set up by the Vacation Reading Act had the following officers: An Administrator and Advisory Board of eight members elected each Monday morning to serve a term of one week. The administrator was elected for the largest number of books read; the Advisory Board for the best book report and the most books read from each group. These officers presided over the weekly Code meeting which convened at 10:00 A. M. It was their duty to settle all controversies and deal with all violators of the code. A secretary was appointed and a permanent record kept. The children derived great benefit in the training of parliamentary law. The meetings were opened and closed with the official Code song set to the music of "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf."

Ratification

The "New Deal," ratified August 1 with a twilight pageant parade, proved to be a gala affair, only diploma winners being privileged to participate. It was a day of great anxiety. Throughout the ten weeks the weatherman continued to show his disapproval by converting the project into a Reading Marathon, an endurance test with little time out, the intense heat being almost unbearable. When he realized the workers had defied him, braving the elements regardless, he had the last word by throwing cold water on the New Deal from break of dawn throughout the day. However, just as sunset came a change of heart, and he smiled with favor. General Donald Miller of the North Branch Library, newly acclaimed Administrator, led the parade mounted upon a pony. General Works Project and the William Henry Harrison School scored the highest honors. Some three hundred faithful supporters representing some book or book character followed with trumpets and drum. Scouts, public officials and citizens turned out to lend their influence and presence to the new administration and to view Old Man Depression led in chains, having been captured by the Little Lame Prince and Tom Sawyer.

The project was carried into the various parent-teachers associations with the opening of school. Diplomas were awarded to the children of each building; book reviews and story-telling were featured by those who had done work of merit. General Miller, all-wise and far-sighted for his nine years, accompanied by his Cabinet and Advisory Board, addressed each group outlining the policies and principles of the VRA. A code meeting was reproduced, all old business disposed of and new business brought to their attention, including the proposed schedule of library discounts drawn up by the Code Authority of Retail Booksellers. This proved to be a matter of grave concern, for with the reduced library budget it would be a serious handicap to library service—less books for the money. It was a fine opportunity for the library to get certain facts before adults, such as the problem of meeting the standard of library circulation

(Continued on page 371)

Recreation Goes to the State Fair

A Municipal Recreation Commission and a State Fair join forces in a mutually satisfactory experiment

By
FRANK E. MILLER
Director, New York State Fair
and
JOHN F. KANE
Syracuse Municipal Recreation Commission

RECREATION, like any other form of human endeavor, must have its methods, aims and progress brought before the general public frequently and in the most vivid fashion possible, in order that it may grow and succeed in its particular sphere.

The opportunity to bring to the attention of a large public the ideals and accomplishments of recreation came recently to the Municipal Recreation Commission of Syracuse, New York, when it was requested by the directors of the New York State Fair to assist in providing educational and recreational features for the quarter of a million visitors who annually come to the Fair. In order to give the Commission every possible advantage in its program, the State Fair authorities detailed one of their directors to take specific charge of these activities and designated the opening day as "Carnival Day" when the principal events in cooperation with the Recreation Commission were to take place. The State Fair director detailed to the work outlined all events and worked out a specific schedule in cooperation with the personnel of the Recreation Commission. This centered the authority and avoided numerous conflicts of time and place for scheduled events.

For several weeks previous to the opening of the Fair recreation leaders worked on the details of their plans and conferred with the director regarding their feasibility and appropriateness. Each recreation leader covered thoroughly the field with which he was most familiar and was given full charge of the activities in that field. When the opening day of the Fair arrived, everything was in readiness so that the planned program could go through without difficulties. In order to give as many children as possible a share in festivities, the State provided all school children with free passes and urged them to come to the Fair on the opening day.

The day was opened with a carnival parade through the principal streets of Syracuse. The participants in this parade included visiting boys' bands, Boy Scout band, fife and drum corps, decorated floats entered by city merchants, detachments of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and costumed children from all of the city parks and playgrounds, who contested for the best, funniest, most unique and most appropriate costumes. Many children not in costume also entered the parade and wore the vari-colored berets which indicated the park or playground from which they had entered. Paper hats, miniature kites and masks given by the State Fair authorities to the participants in the parade added greatly to the color and gaiety.

After the city parade, the children were transported en masse to the Fair grounds where they were reviewed before the grandstand and given awards. Then they scattered to enjoy the various exhibits or to participate directly in other events scheduled for the day.

The majority of the day's events were directly under the leadership of trained recreation workers from the Municipal Recreation Commission. These events which, incidentally, were carried out throughout the remainder of the day and early evening without a single

major mishap, included a parks and industrial horseshoe pitching championship, a kite-flying contest which incorporated many unique features, soft and hard baseball championship games, a model show, a model airplane contest, an archery championship shoot, pushmobile races, a diving helmet exhibition, an amateur park circus, a night "Show-Boat" vaudeville show and many other special features.

When the events of the day had been completed and prizes provided by the State awarded to the various winners in each event, a tired but happy crowd of 15,000 returned by buses to the city. Many splendid comments were heard regarding the efforts of the Municipal Recreation Commission and the work which they were doing. From the standpoint of acquainting the public with recreation work this venture proved to be the most effective of the many staged during the year.

This opening day program had set the Fair off to a good start; but the task of the Municipal Recreation Commission did not end there. Throughout the remainder of the week the Commission provided trained recreation leaders to take care of the large groups of children left at the Fair playground in their charge while their elders visited the exhibits and enjoyed themselves in a variety of ways. These play leaders organized games of all kinds and exercised general control over the youngsters until their parents called for them.

Exhibits

In addition to all of the mentioned projects, the Municipal Recreation Commission established in one of the large exhibition halls an exhibit of recreation work which was everywhere conceded to be one of the finest and most interesting exhibits on the grounds. It occupied a space approximately 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, bringing vividly to the attention of the public all of the many activities and functions of the Municipal Recreation Commission. It is estimated that during the period of the Fair over 100,000 visitors had recreation work brought to their special attention.

Above the exhibition space was a large banner indicating that the display was sponsored by the Municipal Recreation Commission. The background of the exhibit consisted of scenery painted especially for a Mother Goose pageant which had been produced in one of the parks early in the year. This made a most effective setting for the remainder of the exhibit. Prominently displayed was a large scale-model of one of the best and favorite parks and playgrounds of the city, Thornden Park. This model showed the playground with its swings, teeters, swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamond and amphi-theater. All of the details were faithfully worked out with wire, clay, burlap, crepe paper, sand, etc. This proved to be one of the exhibits which attracted the most attention.

In one corner of the exhibit was a large table at which various children and adults from the parks and playgrounds actually worked at handicraft such as wood and soap carving, clay modelling, arrow making. This also proved to be a popular feature of the exhibit and through the information obtained by the many interested spectators, many persons were added to the various classes active in this field throughout the city.

The central portion of the exhibit space was devoted to a showing of the products of the various organizations working under the supervision of the Municipal Recreation Commission. Such things as wood and soap carving, poster work, sewing, knitting and photography were prominently displayed, together with signs which gave information as to where instructions in these various fields could be obtained free of charge.

At the entrance to the exhibit an information booth was maintained where all questions asked were carefully recorded and answered. Thus the Commission was provided with much valuable, definite information indicating the interests of the general public. Statistics concerning the activities of the Commission, which were prominently displayed throughout the exhibit, showed in a graphic way exactly what recreational activities meant to the city of Syracuse.

In addition to maintaining the exhibit and giving information, the Commission also provided special short entertainment features in connection with the exhibit which drew the attention of the crowds to the exhibits. All talent for these acts was drawn from classes in drama, singing and music maintained by the Commission. Many of the events were broadcast by a special short-wave radio station estab-

(Continued on page 371)

Music in the Dance Program

Courtesy Hygeia

By
GEORGE SYME, JR.

THE COORDINATION OF music and dancing, as was pointed out in the article which appeared in the September issue of RECREATION, should be an integral part of the dance program. The teacher must have some system of coordinating music and rhythm which is practicable for use in his or her classes.

Many of the present methods now in vogue are rich in resources from an educational and recreative viewpoint. Nevertheless, they require a great deal of time, planning and interest on the part of both teacher and participant. It is advisable to use such a system with groups and classes where this situation exists and in instances in which pupils are capable of handling the work. In general, the teacher in the average recreation program should select with care the type of program best suited to his groups. It may be advisable to adopt a more simplified method — one which would keep the educational aspects of the plan but not destroy its recreative values.

The following suggestions, it is hoped, will assist the teacher in developing such a program.

A plan which has proven feasible in the average class is to devote the first two periods to acquainting the students with the fundamentals of music composition. This could be supplemented later on in the season with additional sessions devoted to a more technical study of music. Attention should be focused, during these first two classes, on the selection and study of music in its arrangements, tempos and time. The basic differences of 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 tempos, the grouping of measures, and the rhythmic relation of notes should be explained.

It is difficult sometimes for even more experienced musicians to detect immediately the position of the primary beats in classical compositions, especially in the case of syncopation. As a rule, the time in dance music is so well marked that grouping of the notes into bars of three or four intervals is readily perceived even by the untrained ear.

The chief stress in all music in general falls on the first note of the bar, but this is more especially the case with regard to music that is arranged for dances. The pupil should therefore accustom himself, whenever he has an opportunity of hearing dances played, to noticing when the primary beats or ones occur. Usually the first note of each bar is accented in the melody, but this is not always the case.

In dancing to music the steps are not always taken in strict coincidence with the notes of the melody, but should agree rather with the accompanying bass which generally marks the rhythm of the movement. This rule is one worth while keeping in mind.

(Continued on page 371)

By

DORA E. DODGE
Director
Worcester Girls Club

THE IDEA originated when the Worcester Girls' Club received a collection of seventy-two dolls from different countries of the world. The collection had been made by the donor of the original club house, and was given to the club members by her daughter. A doll collection seemed such an appropriate gift for a club devoted to the interests of little girls that it was decided to give it as much publicity as possible. Our hope was to make our organization better known in the community, so we invited the community to take part in a Festival of Dolls.

The Invitation

The general plan was first to make contacts with as many social, civic, service and religious clubs as possible and to interest them in selecting a doll representing the spirit of their activities which would compete for a ribbon award at the festival. In order that our invitation might not be thrown aside before it was thoroughly understood, the committee in charge got in touch with one key person in each of one hundred and thirty clubs and organizations to make sure that the plan was at least discussed by the members. The following letter was mailed to the organization presidents:

Dear .....

The Board of Directors of the Worcester Girls' Club is sponsoring a Doll Festival on April 26, 27 and 28, when we hope to have a large number of dolls on exhibition at the club house. A small admission fee will be charged and the proceeds will be used to buy equipment for the club house and for the projected new Girls' Club Camp in Holden, Massachusetts.

We are fortunate in having as the nucleus of our exhibit a collection of seventy-two foreign and character dolls which belonged to the late Mrs. Henry F. Harris.

Will you help make the festival a success by joining other organizations of Worcester and entering a doll to represent your club? Beautiful dolls, quaint dolls, old or new dolls! Choose any type you wish to represent you. If you are a man and feeling very helpless in this situation may we suggest that there is undoubtedly a woman somewhere who will be glad to help you. We especially want dolls from the men's clubs. The doll may be given or merely lent. Those which are given will be sold at auction after the festival.

Enclosed is the list of classifications. We are inviting you to enter a doll in Class I. In addition to the entry from your organization we will welcome any doll entered by an individual. Awards will be given for the winning in each class.

Individual Classes

Beside the competition of the clubs and organizations, the following classes were arranged for individuals:

I. Clubs and organizations
   Most representative of its character
II. Individuals
   1. Best doll in the show
   2. Best dressed doll
   3. Best early American doll
   4. Best character doll
   5. Oldest doll
   6. Best nationality doll
   7. Best sport doll
   8. Largest doll
   9. Smallest doll
   10. Best rag doll
   11. Cleverest home-made doll
   12. Best baby doll
   13. Best boy doll
   14. Best Gay-Ninety doll
III. Girls
   1. Best dressed by girls from 10 to 15 years old
   2. Best dressed by girls up to 10 years
IV. Best doll made by a boy

e blue ribbon collection containing
the center a marriage set from Japan

Worcester Plays Dolls

Being the story of a Doll Festival which was carried out and enjoyed mostly by the grown-ups!

V. Collections
   1. Best collections of dolls
   2. Best doll family
   3. Paper dolls

Collectors were approached individually as we heard of them, and their interest became apparent at once. In a short time we had been promised entries of about twenty-five collections comprising approximately six hundred dolls and were assured of the success of the festival. The clubs were much slower to show interest, only four or five responding immediately. We had, however, been forehanded enough to allow several months for publicity. It was a new idea and must have plenty of time to take hold. The picture of the Rotary Club competing with the Quota Club for first place in a Doll Show was at first ridiculous, then amusing, and gradually shaped up in keen competition. Responses poured in steadily. Clubs that had thrown the original letter away asked for another, and those left out demanded a reason and the rules for qualifying. In the end we had eighty-one clubs competing.

Adult Interest

While we expected some fun among the organizations, we felt that the rest of the festival would be largely children's entries, and we arranged the classes accordingly. However, from the beginning the whole affair was taken over by adults. Fewer than twenty-five children brought their dolls for entry while the interest of adults grew daily. Dolls appeared at the tailors to have men's suits fitted, at the hat shop to have hats made, and at the hairdresser to have their hair done after photographs of long ago fashions.

Calls came to the club house reserving two feet of space, four feet of space, six square feet, etc., until we began to wonder if there would be room enough for it all. The committee on arrangements faced the task of planning space for whole collections without knowing whether the dolls were three inches or two feet in height.

The Arrangement

A neutral background was agreed upon because the first arrivals for the show brought color enough upon them. Long tables covered with brown paper with uprights of unpainted plywood running through the center formed a fitting setting for our lovely guests. Our only decoration was a group of national flags suspended from the side walls and one larger American flag in the back of the auditorium.

To our delight we found the largest collection contained a marriage set from Japan. One of the tiny pagodas with its miniature occupants is owned by every little Japanese girl and is played with just once a year on Doll Festival Day. A special little platform was built out from the stage for this exhibit which seemed to typify the spirit of the festival.

Our Special Guest

By this time we had inspired confidence. The World Friendship Committee by special arrangement with the Art Museum of Worcester and Springfield sent us "Oita San" a beautiful princess and the ambassador of friendship from the Children of Japan to the Children of Massachusetts. A case was immediately arranged for Oita, but it was not enough. When she arrived we

found she had chosen to bring her tea set and trousseau, and another case had to be found in a hurry. Clothed in her graceful robes which had been fashioned by the court tailor of Japan, Oita San smiled her friendly message to all who visited the four day festival.

Our readers will be interested to know that several of the exhibitors at the festival, headed by Mrs. Lewis Wood of Clinton, Massachusetts, have formed an organization known as "The Doll Collectors of America, Incorporated," and are receiving applications for membership from all parts of the United States. It has been organized for those interested in collecting only. Dealers will not be admitted to membership.

Dolls and More Dolls!

Over 1500 dolls were entered, labeled, catalogued and arranged in classes by the committees on receiving and arrangement. For three days we were too busy to sense just what was happening at the Worcester Girls' Club. But when the last doll was in place and we paused to catch our breath, we realized the uniqueness and and beauty of the exhibit that had grown from our efforts. We have never ceased to marvel that we were entrusted with such treasures as were loaned for the display. The entries of old dolls were worth hundreds of dollars. One group of seventeen represented over three hundred dollars cash actually paid by the collector. There were luster crowned dolls, market ladies, exquisite French dolls with their wardrobes so complete that we knew their little owners were seldom ever allowed to play with the treasures, crude wooden dolls, very old and showing signs of having been much played with, quaint rag dolls and and finely jointed wooden dolls not more than a quarter of an inch long which must have been guarded with care for generations. The nationality collections were also valuable and contained dolls from every corner of the earth. They told as mutely the story of queer customs and habits which no geography or history books had revealed to us.

Some of the organizations sent whole set ups to represent their activities and interests so it was necessary to add a class in the organization competition for any entry of more than one doll. The Worcester Polytechnic Institute Faculty Club worked for weeks dressing dozens of tiny dolls. In the end they produced a mural background of the hills back of the athletic field, a miniature football game with spectators, a hockey team in action, surveyors at work with tiny instruments and a shop with machines and mechanics. They carried off a blue ribbon for the organization set-ups.

A Jewish organization came second with a group at table ushering in the Sabbath day. The Worcester Harvard Club captured the third award with a Yale-Harvard boat race on the Charles River. A local green house arranged the setting for them and the tiny sculls and oarsmen were perfect in every detail. The Kiwanis Club set up a scoliosis ward with doctors and nurses in spotless white and a patient in a real plaster of paris cast. The Worcester Woman's Club won first prize for single entries with a replica of the first president, copied in detail from an old photograph. The little lady was molded in papier mache and was perfect in feature and in detail of dress and position.

"Oita San," Ambassador of Friendship and the guest of honor at the festival

The Lovliest Lady

It would be impossible to describe all of the outstanding entries but we cannot leave out one doll that captivated the hearts of everyone. She was 110 years old and made of wax so beautifully moulded that you wondered how she had survived 110 years of New England weather,

(Continued on page 372)

A Beginning-of-School Party

F POSSIBLE, decorate your party rooms to look like schoolrooms, with blackboards, chalk, colored cutouts on the walls, books, tablets, pens and maps. Instruct your guests to come in id" costume, promptly on time, and have them ng their wraps in the "cloakroom." Give each little pad or notebook and a tiny pencil. Be sure have the party leader dressed as an old-fashned "school-marm," with long skirt, shirtwaist, asses, hair piled high, and carrying the everesent ruler.

The guests assemble in the schoolroom in orrly rows for registration. No whispering, gumewing, or other acts of misbehavior are allowed. ne pupils must conduct themselves like little dies and gentlemen. Each guest makes up a morous or sentimental name with the same inials as his own, rises and introduces himself. hn A. Grant, for instance, becomes Joshua dolphus Goldschmidt, and Gertrude May Smith mes herself Gorgeous Mehitable Spencerling. he teacher prints this new name on a card which e guest pins on and wears the rest of the eveng. On this card, during the party, are put varis credits or discredits, such as "tardy," "poor havior," etc. If desired, these cards may be rger, ruled as for report cards, and used as tals. Still better, obtain if you can the old-fashned type of report card.

Following registration come lessons, beginning ith a *Spelling Match*. Catchy words are given, be spelled backward. For each mistake the eller receives a-1.

Next comes *Writing*. Guests stand in several nes, with the same number in each. They face ther a blackboard or a table with several sheets paper on it. (The table would be, of course, e teacher's desk.) The leader of each line is ven chalk or pencil. The teacher ads a certain sentence, one conining twice as many words as ere are players in each line. his is to be written legibly, the ader of each file hurrying up to e table or blackboard, writing e first word only, and hastening ck to give his chalk or pencil to the next player, who writes the second word. This continues until each player has made two trips and written two words, and one line has completed its sentence. If scores are kept, each player in the winning line receives a score of 100 opposite *Writing* on his card.

For the *Geography* lesson, have the pupils seated. On their notebooks they are to write the state abbreviations which they think fit the following definitions, which are read by the teacher. For tallies, score one point for each correct abbreviation.

Most religious .....Mass.
Most egotistical .....Me.
Not for the untidy .....Wash.
Father of the states .....Pa.
Most maidenly .....Miss.
Useful in haying time .....Mo.
Best in time of flood .....Ark.
The decimal state .....Tenn.
State of exclamation .....O.
The doctor's state .....Md.
No such word as fail .....Kan.
Most unhealthy .....Ill.
Mohammedan state .....Ala.
Mining state .....Ore.
"Gold-Brick state" .....Conn.

Nature Study is next in order, and notebooks are still in use. On the blackboard are written the following flower anagrams and pupils are given a certain length of time to solve them. For tallies, score two points apiece for each correct answer.

1. one name (anemone)
2. tears (aster)
3. chant mus rhyme (chrysanthemum)
4. list came (clematis)
5. me in a rug (geranium)
6. one lucky she (honeysuckle)
7. thy china (hyacinth)
8. untie pa (petunia)
9. a wee pest (sweet pea)
10. love it (violet)

For *Arithmetic,* use relay formation again. On the teacher's desk is a large sheet of paper for each line, and on it are written simple arithmetic problems, such as:

7	8	8	9	11	271	2/404
+7	×6	−2½	−0	−11	−111	

At a signal, the leaders run up, work problem number one and hurry back with pencils for the next in line. This goes on until all problems on its sheet have been worked by one line, and the

For the entertaining party outlined here we are indebted to Mabelle Williams, Greeley, Colorado, whose suggestions for a husking bee as an autumn party appeared in the September issue of RECREATION. Other parties will be published in later numbers of the magazine.

members of that winning side each get a perfect score. Just take it for granted that answers are correct!

Have pupils take their chairs again for *Reading.* On the blackboard, or on a separate sheet for each two players, so they may work in couples, have the following: "Authors' names are to be given from initial letters. Score four points for each correct answer."

1. Worth Studying (William Shakespeare)
2. England's Bright Bard (Elizabeth Barrett Browning)
3. Warbled Wildly (Walt Whitman)
4. Cherished Lunacy (Charles Lamb)
5. Eerily, Awfully, Plutonic (Edgar Allen Poe)
6. Wordy Willy (William Wordsworth)
7. Arthur's Troubadour (Alfred Tennyson)
8. Rustic Bard (Robert Burns)
9. Ranks with Elia (Ralph Waldo Emerson)
10. Just Gentle Writer (John Greenleaf Whittier)
11. Was Called Billy (William Cullen Bryant)
12. Perished by Sea (Percy Bysshe Shelley)
13. He Was Lovely (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)
14. Funny, Bright, Humorous (Francis Bret Harte)
15. Oh! What Humor (Oliver Wendell Holmes)
16. Griselda's Chronicler (Geoffrey Chaucer)
17. Great Genius, Naughty Boy (George Gordon Noel Byron)
18. Always Peppery (Alexander Pope)
19. Jocund Rhyming Lawyer (James Russell Lowell)
20. Rather Blind (Robert Browning)
21. Homeless (Homer)
22. Entertaining Fellow (Eugene Field)
23. Just Master (John Milton)
24. Just Won Him (Julia Ward Howe)
25. Wit Meets Tenderness (William Makepiece Thackeray)

After so many lessons, pupils will be ready for *Recess.* Since directed play is in good repute, the teacher will lead the games. A lively one first, called *Touch.* Have the players seated in several rows. The teacher calls, "Touch—a door!" All players rush to touch a door and then to regain their original chairs. The line all seated first wins and receives a point. At the beginning of the game, name only one object, then two and three, then colors. Finally, call the name of a player: "Touch—John Jones!" (Consult with him first, and have him run as soon as his name is called.) Give ten for each point the lines have won to each member.

A *Nursery Rhyme Contest* is sure to be fun. Divide the players into two groups and have them compete against each other to see which can sing the most nursery rhymes. As soon as one side finishes singing a rhyme the other must begin, and so they go alternately. For the winning side, a box of animal crackers makes a good prize.

For *How-do-you-do,* have circle formation. One player is "it" and is blindfolded and stands in the center. The teacher points to one in the circle, who, in his natural voice, says, "How-do-you-do, John," giving the name of the center player, who now has three chances to guess who spoke to him. If he fails, he must try again with another speaker. If he succeeds, he changes places with the one who addressed him.

Lunch may now be served in the school cafeteria where food prices are hung conspicuously. Or, if your group is not too large, you may have for each two guests an old-fashioned lunch pail or box with their refreshments. There may be cookies and sandwiches in various shapes, and cocoa with marshmallows, or soda pop with straws. Or, if possible, strawberry milkshakes. Apples, bananas, oranges, and other fruits are appropriate. And don't forget a candy sucker for each pupil, so he will always remember this first day of school!

With the beginning of the season for indoor activities, social recreation programs become important. Game nights are now exceedingly popular in this field. The following events are suggestive of what can be developed with little equipment and conducted in small space. Much of the equipment can be made and other articles purchased at small cost at novelty stores or at five- and ten-cent stores.

1. Dart ball (throwing dart into circles of different value)
2. Bounce ball (bouncing a ball into a waste basket from a given distance)
3. Ring games
4. Rolling ball into holes of various values
5. Tossing a ball into a mouth cut into a cardboard face
6. Dart ball with score sheet divided into different triangles or a pear shaped disc
7. Spinning the bottle with various values at place of stop
8. Hoop ball (rolling the ball into a hoop. This hoop is raised off the ground and the ball must bounce or roll over it)
9. Tiddlewinks (attempting to place the disc onto various squares from a starting line)
10. Ring toss (tossing rope quoits over ring)
11. Ring ball ten pins (rope secured on ceiling with ball attached. Attempt to knock pins down by a single forward swing)
12. Quoits (throwing quoits onto various valued circles rather than on a pole)
13. Regular ten pins with indoor baseball
14. Circling the megaphone (attempting to toss wire hoops around a megaphone which is standing with speaking end on top)
15. Shuffleboard
16. Golf, using putter and hitting ball into cup
17. Tin soldiers set up against ping pong net; knock them down
18. Small ten pins, using an egg shaped ball to roll
19. Air gun with rubber bullets
20. Ring toss with several pegs on the pole which are of different value

When the Wood Gods Call

By
MARY PASCO
Hartford, Connecticut

"Welcome!" the wood-god murmured through the leaves—
Emerson

SINCE OUR grammar school days we have been answering the call of the wood-gods through all the changing seasons. Periodically we hunt up our tried and proven hiking companions, and start off for the open roads and fragrant woods. No hitch-hiking is allowed, nor any unnecessary luggage. If we are spending the night with the stars, of course we take our rolled poncho packs; otherwise nothing but our lunch, a camera, and possibly a harmonica are allowed to accompany us. We seldom plan a hike far ahead of time, but suddenly on a Saturday night the telephone wires are humming with, "We can get the first trolley out of the city." "Well then, you bring the fruit because we have some extra cold meat," and "Don't you dare wear any good stockings like you did last time." That night there is a hurried raid on the stores before they close, and the following morning finds a group of eager hikers at the end of the trolley line.

There is a cabin in North Bloomfield which is our favorite "end of the trail." It is a three mile hike from the trolley which means an hour on the road each way, leaving plenty of time in between for little woodland explorations as the ideal hike should do. This favorite haunt has grown so upon us that we have found ourselves turning up there quite frequently during the last ten or twelve years. Doubtless we should choose more varied sites at which to wind up, but North Bloomfield comes first and last, though of course not always. The big attraction is the fact that the cabin has a brook on two sides, fields, woods, and hills on four sides, and the main road is out of sight and sound.

The cabin has a large fireplace which was built with boulders from the brook. In the fall and winter we use it in preparing our dinner, and to warm the cabin up enough to eat in comparative comfort. But in warmer weather we either pull the old table out, or else sit on the edge of the porch and use a long bench for a table. But summer or winter we must have a fire in the fireplace, for a Bloomfield hike is not complete without toasted cheese sandwiches flavored with fragrant wood smoke. Indeed the preparation of the meal is always a most festive ceremony, for someone must be delegated wood-collector, two hikers must go a quarter of a mile to the nearest well for a pail of water, and anyone left is chief cook and firemaker.

There are fields across the brook which lead in one direction to another section of the brook, which, incidentally, twists and turns so about the country-side that it can be met with in most any direction. Here along the deeply shaded banks fringed gentians grow in a blue riot in early summer on one side; and in the fall the opposite bank is green and red with partridge berries. But all year-round stands our waiting friend, the maple tree, with an out-

reaching arm always inviting us for a sway among its green leaves. Its overhanging branches shade the brook, making a cool rendezvous for the bullheads, pickerel, eels and turtles which we have watched through the clear depths of the water without disturbing in their submarine playground.

At the other side of the fields is a swamp at the bottom of an incline which leads up into a wild, dense stand of tall, sturdy hardwoods, which I doubt has seen the woodsman's axe since colonial days, if it did then.

It is quite a hike over to the swamp which is alive with peepers in the spring. The walk from there up through the tall, deep woods and back is a good two hour's hike which we seldom fail to take each time we go, for there always seem to be new wonders to be discovered.

I have never seen so many different birds at once as there are between that swamp and the hardwood stand. Bluebirds, chickadees, warblers, downy woodpeckers, red-winged blackbirds, orioles and oven birds are only the beginning of a long list which we have seen there within one hour. And the woodland scenes are enough in themselves to entice us there, for the ash trees, hickories, and oaks tower above us in regal splendor. We, insignificant in comparison, stand on the forest floor in a purple shadow. Here and there the sun slants across the shadowed isles, painting the brown trunks with gold.

When we finally emerge out into the bordering fields, the warm current of air which greets us makes us aware of the coolness of the shadowy woods we have just left. The marked contrast has more than once made us stop to ask each other why mankind persists in cutting down trees and sweltering in the summer heat when God's trees provide all the coolness His creatures need.

On our way back we stop to pay tribute to a massive oak standing guard in the midst of a typical Connecticut rock-strewn field. The broad trunk, spreading out at the base, offers us little crevices and protuberances to cuddle into and perch upon, and here we can spend a few comfortable minutes getting our notes together, or indulging in reminiscing chatter.

From there we come to the pride of our "tummies"—the blackberry patch, which is a mighty popular place in its own special season, and has provided the most important part of many a home-made pie. Nor will we ever forget the stewed blackberries, ideal for bread-dunking, or the jars and jars of jam. Many times have we hiked out there just to pick blackberries, spending hours at the thorny but purple-sweet labor.

After a short walk across a field of scrubby sweet-fern, irregularly dotted with short cylinder-like cedars, and very busy with flying grasshoppers and little orange butterflies, we come into a shady nook which leads us down once more to the brook. At this part of its course it gurgles in and out among green mossy rocks, gathering itself into little dark pools behind the larger boulders. Never—between early April and late October—have we resisted the paddling instinct aroused by those mysterious, inviting little black pools. The stream is never deep enough for more extensive ablutions than paddling offers, but once one of us did don a nineteenth century bathing suit gleaned from the cabin and managed to get wet from head to foot.

Dramatizing seems to come second nature to a group of young folks set free in the country. One wonders if it isn't a momentary return to childhood—to the days when we mimicked our elders by "playing store" and "playing house." At least that is one way of explaining why, after we come back from our field and woodland explorations, we all get the "make-believe" urge and stage all kinds of stunts.

Of course any talented member of the group has no peace until she makes her little contribution to the general fun. And on one memorable trip in the fall we had a mock wedding which was more fun than any similar stunt played at home with several closets to draw inspiration from. The "minister" appeared with a sweater on backwards, glasses at the nose tip, and bird-guide in hand for a Bible. The groom, being already dressed in knickers, merely plastered his hair back with a ribbon. The bride borrowed a skirt from the superannuated clothing supply in the cabin, and carried a bouquet of dried seed pods. The altar boy carried a dead-branch candle, while the maid of honor was gorgeously attired in a striped blanket. The wedding procession was an impressive sight, ending up at the old pas-

(Continued on page 373)

Recreation for Adult Physically Handicapped

A plea for the treatment of physically handicapped adults as human beings with all of the desires and emotions of the physically normal.

By S. S. LIFSON
New York City

WHEN ONE hears the term "physically handicapped" an association is immediately set up with the term "inability to do things." The work being done at the Recreation Center for Adult Physically Handicapped at 107 Washington Street, New York City, is of a nature which emphatically proves that the association between "physically handicapped" and "inability to do things," is wrong.

We have begun our work by the complete reversal of this thought. We are working on the premise that the adult physically handicapped have the same emotions and urges as the physically normal adults; that they wish to participate in life on the same plane; that they wish to enjoy themselves by doing the same things that other people do. Emotionally and mentally, the adult physically handicapped is the equal of the physically normal. It is only in physical activity that the physically handicapped adult has difficulty. We have taken as our fundamental principle, therefore, the fact that the physically handicapped adult is limited only by the extent of his disability, and in a number of instances we have been able to show these people how to overcome their disabilities to some extent.

We have left the therapeutic question in the hands of the clinics and the physicians. This is a field which we feel the laymen cannot touch without doing harm. The majority of our people have been disabled from 20 to 30 years and during that time have had some of the best attention medical science had to offer. It would be foolhardy on our part, therefore, to attempt to step in and take the place of the doctor by using therapeutic methods. We do, however, feel that we are adequately equipped to teach these people how to deport themselves in a social way. In this large city of ours there is not an agency today that deals exclusively with the orthopedic physically handicapped. Our recreation center is the first one to treat this specific problem. It is the first one to attempt to provide adequate recreation facilities and leadership for this group.

When a child is afflicted with poliomyelitis, its parents immediately attempt to do all that is humanly possible to counteract the disease. They spend what money they have and when that is used they resort to the public hospitals for treatment. From the day the child is afflicted it is drilled in upon his young mind that he cannot do things for himself. The parents do his thinking and his acting for him.

When a child is afflicted with poliomyelitis, put in a class in which he finds other boys and girls similarly afflicted. He is treated as a person who is to be kept out of activity, a person who is to forego all the joys of childhood. He is in a world apart from normal development. He cannot play with his physically normal brothers and sisters. When he graduates public school and enters high school he begins to realize that he cannot mingle on a social plane with the other boys and girls; that instead of being offered compaionship and friendship, he is offered sympathy.

When he is graduated from high school and is ready to take a place in society as a producing agent, he finds that he is further handicapped because society is still obsessed with the idea that the physically handicapped adult is a non-producer. As a whole, society has not come to understand

The Recreation Center for the Adult Physically Handicapped of which Mr. Lifson is the director, is maintained and staffed by the Works Progress Administration. The building used has been leased for the period of a year from the Downtown Community Association. It is hoped that this demonstration will lead to the establishment of a permanent center.

that the handicapped adult does not want sympathy but wishes to secure employment solely on his ability to do a job, and not because of his disability. Society has not reached the stage where it will accept physically handicapped adults on a social plane equal to that of physically normal adults.

Those agencies that are organized to deal with the adult physically handicapped are organized solely to provide vocational training or rehabilitation. The social side or recreational side of the adult's life is overlooked. The adult has leisure like other people. He would like to engage in recreational activities. He would like to have a good time. He would like to meet new people. He would like to have a job, marry, have children, and live a life along the same lines as his physically normal brothers and sisters.

The Program of Recreation

In establishing the Recreation Center for Adult Physically Handicapped (Orthopedic) our main thought was to provide recreational facilities and leadership and a place for social contact for the physically handicapped of New York City. Our entire program is set up along the lines similar to a program that would meet the needs of any adult group in society. To date we have been open four months. In that time we have had 270 adults register with us. These people come to us from all parts of greater New York. Any one who is 18 years of age or over and has an orthopedic handicap is eligible for membership. Our registrants are examined by our physician to check on the extent of their disability, so that we might know how much activity they can indulge in without suffering any further disability.

During the four months just past we have developed the following program. The crafts have proven to be a field in which our people are the equal of physically normal adults. Such activities as wood work, wood chipping, fret saw work, square knot craft, leather tooling, metal work, knitting and crocheting are most attractive to our people. The quality of work is exceptionally fine and the enjoyment derived from making an article is something we as yet have not found a method of measuring. When funds permit we hope to enlarge our craft program and include such things as cooking, sewing, puppet making, marionette making, poster work, painting, clay modeling and sculpture.

Music is a field in which our people take great joy in participating. Our music school, although but two months old, has grown to a considerable size. Piano for beginners and advanced is taught. Choral work, theory and harmony, orchestra and violin instruction are provided.

Dramatics, an activity which we did not know the possibilty of, has caught the interest and imagination of our people. We are just beginning to realize the tremendous possibilities of this activity. The dramatics class has met but four or five times and will start production on a play in the very near future.

The physical education activities are the activities which have given our people most pleasure and enjoyment. They are the activities for which they have longed for since their early childhood. For the first time they have been able to engage in the activities their brothers and sisters enjoy. Indoor baseball, basketball, handball, volley ball, soccer, calisthenics, paddle tennis, tumbling, travelling rings, ropes, flying rings, stationery rings, horizontal ladder, circle games, relays, stunts and swimming are provided. We do not have a swimming pool but we have been fortunate enough to secure the use of a swimming pool uptown. Our class at this pool meets once a week for an hour and a half. We have taught a number of adults how to swim and a larger number have improved their swimming. This particular activity is co-educational, and also serves as a social function.

With regard to the social program, for the time being we are using outside sources to provide this activity. Our objective, however, is so to develop our people that they will become self-sufficient with regard to this activity; that they will provide their own social functions such as concerts, plays and parties.

"Boys and girls who are temporarily or permanently handicapped very especially need the thrill of acquiring and perfecting skill in games suited to their particular limitations. The experience of team membership, with all the responsibility and discipline in good sportsmanship that such membership should entail, as well as the joy of a contest finely played, should be among their experiences."—*Winifred Van Hagen.*

Some Possibilities in Science for the Leisure Time of Adults

By
GLADYS M. RELYEA
Stanford University

"A DESIRABLE leisure pursuit," says George A. Lundberg,* "must fulfill four main requirements: (1) It must have the capacity for being relatively permanently interesting; (2) It must be as different as possible from the activities which our station in life forces upon us; (3) It should as far as possible have both its origin and its fulfillment in the individual himself rather than in invidious coercions of the social or the economic order; (4) It should be at least compatible with, if not conducive to, physical and mental health and personality development."

The study of natural science fulfills each of these requirements in the best possible manner.

Developing a Love of Nature

Mr. Lundberg goes on to say: "In addition to the development of skill in the arts and crafts, I believe the schools can do more than they are now doing in the development of a fondness for outdoor life and the enjoyment of nature. Nature provides inexhaustible resources for a satisfying use of leisure with a minimum of equipment or other dependence upon the industrial and economic structure."

In addition to the advantages which Mr. Lundberg presents for the study of nature may be added the following:

It can be entered into regardless of a person's age, health, wealth, occupation or race.

It provides all year-round possibilities.

It can be carried on wherever one may be—city, seashore, farm, parks, etc.

There are possible agencies of many types in even very small towns — library, church, community center, school, etc.

It furnishes activities for many types of persons—artistic, literary, scientific; for those who like to work alone or in groups.

It can remain a very pleasurable hobby or it can be developed into any avocation, or even a vocation.

Its activities and results often become socially useful, as the lives of such men as Hooke and Mendel show us.

Not only does the study of nature lead to social usefulness, but it is valuable to the individual by providing esthetic pleasure and the pleasure which comes from acquaintanceship with the natural environment and from being well informed. It promotes health in mind and body, gives opportunity for creative expression, offers the joy which comes from just being out-of-doors, and provides activities to satisfy all sides of an individual's nature.

Despite these facts, which seem so obviously pointing to a strong program in the sciences in any organization of adult leisure time activities, a careful search of fourteen prominent educational magazines from January, 1929, to May, 1935, reveals little reference to the subject. The years 1932 and 1933 seem richest in this regard, with a very disappointing decrease in the last year (1934). This seems all the more serious when one considers the fact that references to other forms of recreational activity have increased in the past two years.

Believing that one reason for this condition may be lack of practical suggestions for the carrying out of a program of science education for recreation, the writer presents below an outline, very inadequate and incomplete, but which perhaps will serve to stimulate growth in the right direction. The activities included are drawn from the articles referred to above, from personal experience, from a

"Nature study, an understanding of the mysteries of birds and plants, animals and minerals; an acceptance of the universe and a love of outdoors in general, releases men and women from the slavery to inanimate things, to office desk, workshop bench and kitchen table that is the curse of our modern existence." *J. Otis Swift* in *Hobbies for Everybody.*

* "Training for Leisure," *Teachers College Record*, Volume 34, April, 1933, pages 569 to 579.

study of actual activities in several communities.

NOTE: (Those activities marked * require from one to ten dollars for initial equipment; those marked ** require from ten dollars up; those unmarked require no outlay.)

"The love of beauty seems to be innate, seems to be born in us. Certainly I have never seen any boy or girl, man or woman, who did not love the beautiful in one form or another. This is doubtless one of the bases of our interest in astronomy. For what could be more beautiful than the night sky, with its myriad of stars, the wandering planets, the everchanging moon, and the glorious Milky Way, which we are now beginning to understand." — *Dr. Clyde Fisher* in *Hobbies for Everybody.*

Outdoor Activities

I. **Appreciation, Study, Collection, Recording**—in the field

1. Animal identification and habit study
   - a. Insects—butterflies, moths, beetles, galls, any special order, ecology, economic importance, etc.
   - b. Birds—migration, nests, songs, of shore, of woods, etc., *bird-banding
   - c. Mammals—tracks, economic importance
   - d. Lower vertebrates—snakes, amphibians, fish
   - **e. Microscopic life—fresh and salt water; ponds, streams, etc.
   - f. Shore life—tidepools, shells, sands, associations, etc.
2. Plant identification and habit study
   - *a. Flowering plants—certain families, or orders; associations, edible plants, pollination apparatus, other sorts of adaptations
   - *b. Trees and shrubs
   - *c. Ferns
   - *d. Mosses
   - *e. Mushrooms
   - *f. Seaweed
   - *g. Galls
   - **h. Fresh and salt water microscopic plants
3. Study of associations, habitats. Intensive study of any of these plants and animals in a small area. Study of changes due to seasons, light, temperature. *Experimentation with factors.
4. Earth study
   - a. Rocks and minerals—certain regions, method of formation
   - b. Geologic formations

*5. Study of the heavens—possibly **)
   - a. Constellations, stars, sun
   - b. Planets, moon, and movements
   - c. Various unusual astronomical events

6. Weather study
   - a. Records of daily conditions (* or ** depending on instruments)
   - b. Clouds

*7. Painting, sketching, photographing, **recording experiences

8. Prose, poetry, music, inspired by experiences

9. Travelling
   - a. Collecting experiences while driving through the country—famous trees, virgin timberlands, sunsets, state flowers, fire-towers, state forests, insect control measures. Keeping records of these in diary, photographs, sketches
   - b. Visiting national, state, city parks, observatories, museums, nature trails
   - c. Seeking out one's own spots of interest—intensive study of a small area, mapping out beauty points, interesting nature objects, etc., keeping records.

II. **Appreciation, Study, Collection, Recording, Cultivation**—at home

1. Care and breeding of animals — as pets, for selling
   - **a. Dogs—various breeds according to preference, popularity, purpose, space, etc.
   - **b. Chickens, pigeons, ducks, turkeys, etc.
   - **c. Bees
   - **d. Larger animals
2. Care and breeding of plants for pleasure or for sale
   - **a. Flowers and shrubs—varied, or special varieties
   - *b. Vegetables
   - *c. Desert garden
   - *d. Rock garden
   - *e. Nations' gardens
   - f. Wild flower garden
   - *g. Pond flowers

**3. Building of cold frame, greenhouse, kennels, coops

*4. Building of weather study equipment

**5. Building of telescope and observation equipment

*6. Bird-banding, migration study

*7. Fish-breeding; construction of pond

Indoor Activities

I **Reading** (at home or at a library, for appreciation, practical information, or general information)

1. History of biology, zoology, botany, geology, etc.
2. Biographies of famous scientist
3. Explorations, past and present
4. Information on the topices of one's interest
5. Directions for the construction of telescope, garden, etc.
6. Prehistoric plants and animals
7. Animal biographies
8. Nature poetry
9. Current science articles, books

II **Radio lectures**

III **Moving pictures** (strictly or popularly scientific

IV Museums
1. Reading and study in connection with special exhibits
2. Information from docent, guide, lecturer, study groups

V Home
1. Keeping up one's collections — records, identification, classification, special facts, artistic arrangement
2. Diary of observations either simply or elaborately done
3. Writing and publishing of nature articles
4. Sketching, painting, modelling from data from the field
5. Poetry and music stimulated from nature experiences
6. Handicraft — baskets from materials gathered in the field, candles, nature designs for cards, linens, etc.
7. Drawing the landscaping plans for one's own garden, or friend's
8. Drawing up planting and breeding schedules; keeping records
*9. Developing and printing photographs
10. Planning the construction of kennels, greenhouse, observatory, etc.
**11. Microscope — making slides, photographs, movies, various experiments
12. Miniature gardens, unusual plant decorations
*13. Breeding birds and fish
14. Keeping and studying pond cultures
*15. Terraria
*16. Aquaria
17. Drawing pictorial maps of one's travels
*18. Collecting pictorial stamps of birds, plants

Agencies for Outdoor and Indoor Activities

I. Library
1. Reading lists on various topics
2. Study groups
3. Information printed by librarian
4. Exhibits of books, and pictures
5. Magazines of national organizations in the more common fields of nature hobbies—horticulture, bird study, poultry

II. Museum
1. Lectures, movies, lantern slides
2. Study groups
3. Docents
4. Field trips, bird walks, nature trails
5. Clubs affiliated with the museum
6. Special courses for teachers, counsellors, parents, general public
7. Hobby clubs
8. Special libraries

III. Parks
1. Bird, flower, astromony, clubs—projects, field trips, lectures
2. General field trips with guides
3. Nature trail
4. Museum and exhibits
5. Special libraries
6. Lectures on horticulture, tree culture, other topics

IV. Botanical Gardens and Zoological Parks
1. Garden tours with guides
2. Pamphlets
3. Affiliated clubs
4. Seed exchange
5. Lectures
6. Special libraries

V. Public School System
1. Elementary, high school, junior college, and university evening and extension courses for adults
2. Lectures for the public
3. Parent groups
4. Agricultural extension work
5. Adult education centers

VI. Private Organizations
1. National—American Kennel Club, Garden Club of America, American Nature Association, Wild Flower Preservation Society and others, most of which publish journals of their activities
2. Local—garden clubs with garden tours, practical lectures, demonstrations, libraries; acquarium societies; dog fanciers; (most of these also have publications for members, at least)
3. Social service—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Scouts
4. Community projects — public museum, hobby shows, playground projects, community centers, beautify the city week, small garden contests, etc.

(Continued on page 374)

Bulgaria Learns to Play

By ALLEN MCMAHON

FOLLOWING the World War and the exchange of populations that caused migrations of literally millions of people from one Near Eastern country to another, Bulgaria, like the other Balkan states and the countries that fringe the far shores of the Mediterranean Sea, received its quota of refugees. Some 700,000 Russians, Armenians and Macedonian Bulgars found a haven there. In order to help in the adjustment of these refugees to life in a strange country, the American Near East Relief, which was engaged in refugee and orphanage work in eight countries, shipped old clothing into Bulgaria for free distribution among the most needy. L. E. Feldmahn, himself a Russian refugee, then in charge of Red Cross work in Bulgaria and formerly a civil aid in Wrangel's army, was made director of this clothing enterprise. It entailed receiving the shipments from America, the employment of refugee labor in sorting and reconditioning, and the maintenance of a bureau to effect the distribution.

The Playground Is Initiated

With the incorporation of the Near East Foundation in 1930 to succeed the Relief Committee, it was decided to experiment with a type of work that would be more constructive. Mr. Feldmahn therefore established in the poorest section of Sofia a district known as Koniovitsa, the first playground in Bulgaria.

The beginnings of the Koniovitsa playground were modest. The equipment was chiefly homemade or at least very inexpensive. Some primitive homemade shower baths were installed and eventually a swimming pool. He encountered a good deal of suspicion of this strange place, where children were expected only to play—to have a good time—and the attendance was small. But in a year's time they came swarming. More than 2,000 children who had tasted the joy of play and had begun to realize the benefits claimed the place as their own. Koniovitsa hummed with activity.

A simple attempt on the part of an American educational organization to introduce play to a people long oppressed by foreign domination, wars, poverty and the grim struggle for existence, has resulted in unforeseen success in the far distant country of Bulgaria in eastern Europe. The story of the establishment of the first playground known in Bulgaria and of the development of other phases of general welfare makes a fascinating tale.

His success strengthened Mr. Feldmahn's conviction that through wholesome play Bulgaria could help to counteract the effects of centuries of hardship. He thought if he prepared a manual of playground construction and play practices, the day might come when there would be some use for it. Even his faith, however, did not prepare him for what was to come, for that manual, in a country that had never before known a playground, is now in its third printing, 800 copies of it being already in use.

By the close of last summer fifty playgrounds had been established and twenty-eight others were opened this summer.

Mr. Feldmahn at Koniovitsa has trained the leaders for these playgrounds at the request of the Bulgarian government. When he first said he would undertake the job he received 800 applications. To date 140 have received the training and courses for others are being conducted this summer. A graduate of the course has just published a book on playgrounds from the point of view of an ordinary playground worker.

It is proving to be quite a task to turn out leaders fast enough to supply the demand. Last fall the Ministry of Interior and Public Health sent the following letter:

To Messrs. the Governors of the Regions of the Kingdom.
To the Municipality of Sofia.

The American Near East Foundation has developed since 1930 in Bulgaria energetic activities for creating in the cities and villages of the Kingdom playgrounds for children, which are very useful for the physical and cultural development of the growing generation. Owing to these activities, which have found a warm response in this country, the idea of playgrounds for children became popular and the initiative to organize them was taken up at full speed. This was especially favored during the past two years by the organization of courses for training playground leaders, in which the Foundation en-

joyed the precious support of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Graduates of these courses became the most fervent propagators of the ideas launched by the Foundation.

However, the realization of this very useful cultural initiative requires funds, which cannot always come from private sources but have to be provided also by public ones, respectively by the Communities in the Kingdom. The funds necessary for the maintenance of a Children's Playground are not so big as to overburden the budget of any Community be it in a village or in a city, so much more as the Communities spend a lot of money for supporting the poor, the sick and helping charitable institutions. With a sum of from 5,000 to 10,000 levas ($55. to $110.) in a rural Community or from 10,000 to 20,000 levas ($110. to $220.) in an urban one, it is possible to organize and to maintain a playground for children. Compared with the results which are obtained through such playgrounds, these sums are negligible and can be provided by the budget of every Community in the Kingdom.

Courtesy Near East Foundation

Taking into consideration that only the projects maintained by local means and forces can be resultful and lasting, the Ministry recommends you to call the attention of the Communities and the Regions entrusted to you, to give their material support to playgrounds for children. This is so much more desirable as the solution of this serious social question is of capital importance to the future of the Nation.

(Signed) P. Stephanoff,
General Secretary
Chr. Milkoff,
Chief of the Department.

In innumerable ways the evidence grows that Bulgaria is becoming "play conscious and health wise." A recent law provided for thirty minutes of physical education daily in every public school. The government has started a seven months' course in physical culture in which Mr. Feldmahn has been invited to lecture. Students of this course visit Koniovitsa and participate in its activities. Requests from teachers and school inspectors, as well as from local institutions, for advice in building, equipping and programizing playgrounds and children's clubs are pouring in. A plan is under way to organize short courses by districts to instruct public school teachers in sound methods. Some 2,000 teachers already have been reached by lectures given by Mr. Feldmahn and his Bulgarian assistant, B. Vassilieff. The Department of Education refers all inquiries concerning playgrounds to Mr. Feldmahn. Mr. Vassilieff has been appointed by the government to inspect all playgrounds in the country and report to the Department of Social Welfare.

The following letter is typical of many which are received by Mr. Feldmahn, asking for assistance in organizing a playground:

March 26, 1935.

The Municipality of Svistchoff
To the Near East Foundation, Sofia:

We intend to organize a playground for about 200-250 children from the age of 5 to 10. We dispose of a ground of about 3,000 square metres, which is now, as shown on the enclosed sketch, a public garden; up to 1,800 square metres are occupied by flower beds and shrubs. Near to the garden there is a tap, now for general use; trees giving shade as well as toilets are lacking. The garden is fenced by good wire net supported by concrete posts. The community has foreseen in its budget a sum of 30,000 levas for children's playgrounds.

Please give us your advice and instruction about the organization of a playground, taking into consideration the conditions described above.

(Signed) Bogdan S. Peneff, *Mayor*
Michael V. Dobriloff, *Engineer.*

A Health Center Established

In order to develop the Koniovitsa program to effect an improvement in the general living level, as is the objective in all the Near East Foundation's projects in agricultural education, health, welfare and recreation, it was decided to expand the work to touch upon the various phases of home and community life.

A health center was therefore established adjoining the playground. Here examinations are made and records kept of all children using the Center, and an intimate welfare service is maintained that reaches into the homes to assure the continuance of improved health established at the health center through corrective exercises, sun

baths and supplementary feeding. Classes for mothers are held in prenatal and child care, as well as diet and home hygiene. The services cover 1,000 homes and 6,700 people. Soon simple improvements appeared in the homes, and a new and beneficial cleanliness. This led to the institution of "Cleanup Days," which have become an annual spring event. Each year posters are printed inviting the people to Koniovitsa to thoroughly clean and whitewash their homes, toilets and yards before the holidays. The posters are distributed to the mothers visiting the Center and are fixed to walls and posts. An appeal from the Foundation is then read at all corners by the municipal "drummer," who is like a Colonial American town crier except that he carries a drum instead of a bell. Lectures are given by the Foundation doctor and the local health officer. As the "Cleanup Day" approach, the houses and yards, as well as the fruit tree trunks, become immaculately white; garbage and the year's accumulation of trash is gathered in piles at the sides of the roads, then carts from the Municipal Cleanliness Service arrive, forty in number, and the rubbish is taken away. This year the number of cartloads was less than last year, about 450 instead of 700. The value of this welfare work receives constant and flattering recognition from the Government.

A Club for Children

Supplementing the playground and health center, a children's club was established, also the first project of its kind in Bulgaria. The club has a regular enrollment of 354, with groups from schools averaging twelve visits a month. The children have lessons in music and handcrafts and study hours for their regular school work. Last year a survey was made of the school success of the club children and it was found that those who had attended the club regularly had shown the greatest improvement in their school work. In the primary schools the club members had an average rating of 5.1 as against 4.7 for the whole schools; in the secondary schools, 4.0 as against 3.7.

Last February Mr. Feldmahn was asked by the Department of Education to lecture on playgrounds and children's clubs in courses recently organized to give teachers in primary schools some elementary knowledge of physical and manual education. Seven lectures were given in Sofia and six in the provinces, with a total attendance of 1,500.

During the winter Mr. Feldmahn was invited to join a special commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to work out a project concerning the education of pre-school and out-of-school children. At the first meeting of the commission a law was drafted to promote and regulate different kinds of kindergartens and to "realize on a large scale the demonstrations carried out so successfully by the Near East Foundation in Koniovitsa." Four months later the proposals of the commission were made into a law. The first part of the law concerns creches and kindergartens; the second part, children's clubs. According to this new law:

1. Children's Clubs aim to help children of pre-school and school age to spend their leisure time in a sound atmosphere and to develop in them positive health, social and moral habits.
2. Each complete Children's Club should have: A playground in the open, a playroom, a study hall, a reading room with a library, and some workshops.
3. Children's Clubs are being organized either at every school or one for a group of neighboring schools in a place which is most convenient for the purpose. Where conditions do not favor the opening of a complete club, the nucleus of one must be started.
4. Children's Clubs, or the initial unit, are opened following special instruction.
5. The direction of a Children's Club is intrusted to the necessary number of specially trained teachers, one of whom is the chief director of the club. The work in the club is considered as regular school work with regard to the payment of teachers for class hours.
6. The teachers are being trained for directing Children's Clubs in special institutions or courses organized by the Ministry of Public Instruction or by the Regional Inspectors.

Mr. Feldmahn feels that the Near East

(Continued on page 374)

THE RESULTS

78 playgrounds serving more than 30,000 children, where five years ago no playground existed.

140 play leaders trained, with more to follow.

Children's clubs appearing all over the country, where two years ago there was not one.

The enactment of laws providing for the establishment of both playgrounds and clubs.

Infant mortality rate in a district showing the worst record in the country to a point where it showed the best.

1,000 homes showing improved hygiene, sanitation, child care and general well-being.

A whole district blossoming with cleanliness.

Little gardens producing fresh green foods.

Fine poultry and eggs supplementing incomes.

Trees and bushes to give shade and beauty to an otherwise poverty-stricken neighborhood.

WORLD AT PLAY

A Farmers' Opera

Photo from Wide World

THE magazine *Time* for July 1, 1935, tells of an all rural production of "The Bohemian Girl" in June at the State College football field in Ames, Iowa. The cast of 175 singers chosen by competition represented 47 Iowa counties and the achievement of the fifteen year ambition of Josephine A. Bakke, State 4-H club leader who inaugurated the local singing groups. In the opera the heroine was played by Virginia B. Mullane, a farmer's wife who has two children and who sings in a church choir. Thaddeus was played by Evan Davies who studied music in Chicago and who now rides a tractor across the fields of Iowa. The Gypsy Queen was a chicken authority, and Devilshoof a farmer in Hardin County. More than 8,000 Iowans saw the performance. Great ingenuity was shown in the making of the costumes. "A wine colored cape had once been a feather tick. Old lace curtains had been doctored beyond recognition. The barefooted 'gypsies' shook pie plate tambourines, wore chicken feed sacking which had been dyed yellow and scarlet, and trimmed with bits of shiny tin. Average cost per costume: 13 cents."

A Beauty Spot Preserved

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has turned over to the Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park 700 acres along the crest between George Washington Bridge and the state line on condition that no buildings will be erected tall enough to be seen from the east bank of the Hudson River. Thus there will be preserved for New York its beautiful view of the Palisades of New Jersey. The Park Commission now owns 75 per cent of the frontage land it needs to build a parkway.

Wabash County's Celebration

THIS year the City of Wabash and Wabash County, Indiana, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first white settlement. An outdoor theater will be constructed with relief labor, and with a minimum amount of work and expense seating arrangements will be made for between ten and twenty thousand people. In addition to the pageant part of the celebration, there will be a series of pilgrimages to historic places with special exhibits of antiques and a mammoth historic and industrial parade.

Congress Authorizes National Theater

CONGRESS has passed the Wagner-McLaughlin Bill incorporating the American National Theater and Academy and naming a list of patrons of the arts as the original incorporators. The incorporation is set up without federal endowment to present productions of the highest type in the drama; advance this interest by the production throughout the country of the best plays acted by the best actors at a minimum cost; encourage the study of the drama in schools, universities and colleges, and develop the art and technique of the theater through a school within the proposed national academy.

Playground Equipment With a History—The children of Somerset County, New Jersey, have enjoyed new equpiment on their playgrounds this past summer, and the material from which it is made represents confiscated property seized by the federal government from bootleggers. Realizing that the material would be useful in many ways, the suggestion was made to the internal revenue officials that the material be given the New Jersey State ERA, with the result that there are now in ERA workshops thousands of feet of first quality spruce and fir, quantities of pipe and fittings, and hoops from vats. The fir and spruce are being used in making seats, tables, sand boxes and basketball goals, while the pipes and fittings are used in the swings. The hoops from vats serve for bolts, rods and basketball goals. Municipalities and recreation commissions are furnishing the funds for the purchase of chains and other equipment that cannot be made at the shops.

Scranton's New Field House—The new field house at Weston Park in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the materials for which Mr. and Mrs. Weston contributed $20,000, is a colonial structure with a beautiful social hall 40′ by 80′, a large fireplace, lockers, seats around the entire floor, and a rubber composition tile floor. On the main floor there are three other small rooms and lavatories for men and women. The entire house is equipped with a loud speaker system with two large speakers in the auditorium, one in each of the other rooms and one or two outside the building making it possible to give outside announcements. The labor on the project has been furnished as a federal project.

A Civic Theater for Charleston—The City of Charleston, South Carolina, recently purchased the property known as Planters Hotel, probably one of the early most outstanding hotels of the country and certainly of the South. Adjacent to this is an old theater dating back to early colonial days and one of the first to be erected in America. The plan is to remodel these buildings and to have a civic theater.

Home Work Eliminated—Milton C. Potter, Superintendent of Schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has made the recommendation, which the School Board Instruction Committee has indorsed, that home work be completely abolished in the first six grades. One hour of home study is deemed sufficient by the superintendent for the seventh and eighth grade pupils. Mr. Potter points out in his report that the first six years of the elementary school constitute an important growing period of a child's life. The child needs play and physical exercise in the hours out of school. It is more important that healthy bodies be built up in these years than that the mind be crammed with knowledge.

Camping World—In May a new magazine *Camping World*, made its bow to the public. Announced as a national magazine for camp directors, owners and executives, it will be published from January to October. Articles in the first issue include "Waterfront Protection," by Captain Scully; "What I Think of Camping"; "Movies"; "Masks"; A Forum on Camping Problems, and a Food Bureau. The editorial and executive offices are at 11 East 44th Street, New York City.

A New Park in Pontiac—In June, Pontiac, Michigan, dedicated its newest park—a forty-five acre site bought in 1919. Grading and construction on a roadway were begun in 1929. The rest of the work was carried on little by little as the city had funds. Four double tennis courts and 1,000 feet of water lines have been built with CWA help. The city has planted 2,000 shrubs and 6,000 trees. Five acres of the park have been left in their natural wooded state for camping.

An Institute for Bird Lovers—Sportsmen, farmers and all interested in game birds and game bird food were invited to attend a one day sportsmen's institute held in October at the W. K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary at Wintergreen Lake near Battle Creek. Sections were devoted to exhibitions and studies of small game especially of native Michigan game and song birds. There were displays of native game bird foods. A field trip was taken through the sanctuary and the adjoining Kellogg experimental farm.

A Good Turn—The local Boy Scout Troop of Republic, Wash., recently proved themselves real workers during an outing at the Ten-Mile camp ground, Coville National Forest. Twelve of the boys turned out at 7:00

A. M. They were transported in a U. S. Forest Service truck to the camp ground where they worked for about four hours under the direction of Scoutmaster Lewis Stevens and Forests Ranger Hogan. The portion of the camp ground that has been used previously was raked; tin cans and other debris were picked up; a garbage pit was dug, and approximately a quarter of an acre of additional area was cleared of underbrush.

An Old-Fashioned Dance Festival.—The dances of the gay nineties and of even earlier times have been enjoying a tremendous revival of popularity in Los Angeles, California, with the result that old-fashioned dancing groups have been holding regular programs throughout the year. The best of these dancers donned their old time costumes and took part in a festival held in March under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Department. Stately waltzes, gay Virginia reels and intricate quadrilles were danced to the music of scraping fiddles.

Wanted—A Steel Grandstand!—Dr. Laurens H. Seelye of St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, writes that he is interested in learning whether there is a recreation center or athletic field in the process of being dismantled which might have for sale a steel grandstand. If any of our readers have such a grandstand to dispose of Dr. Laurens will appreciate hearing from him immediately.

Sioux City Plans a Hallowe'en Program

(Continued from page 340)

....." The article mentioned must be something beginning with the letter "A" and found in a grocery store, such as apples. The second player repeats, "I am going to the grocery store to buy apples and bananas." The third person repeats and adds an article beginning with "C" and so on through the alphabet. Each one must repeat what has been said before.

Give and Take—Players are seated in circle formation. A circle in the center one foot in diameter contains the beater. The player who is "it" stands in the center, takes the beater, hits any person in the circle on the knee, and places the beater back in the circle. The player hit takes the beater and

CARROMS . . . *a favorite family game since 1889* now takes on a new community significance

A nation-wide Carrom Tournament Program has been completed by the recently organized National Carrom Association and is now in process of execution.

The purpose of the program is to direct, encourage and extend the Carrom Tournament idea which originated among thousands of boys' clubs and groups during the last few years without suggestions or incentives on the part of the manufacturers of Carrom Game Boards.

The Carrom Tournament Program as developed by the National Carrom Association is complete in every detail. National advertising on a comprehensive scale is employed to stimulate interest among boys and girls. Every child responding to the advertising is admitted to membership in the Carrom Club; furnished with an official membership badge; urged to organize a local Carrom Club consisting of eight or more members; supplied with complete instructions on how to start and conduct a Carrom Tournament and how to become a Carrom Champion.

Valuable free championship prizes are offered to tournament winners by the Association. Maximum interest is created at minimum cost. Organizing is completed for the most part by the Carrom Club members themselves.

We believe the Carrom Tournament Program is worthy of your consideration. It offers a wonderful opportunity for every one interested in juvenile recreation to sponsor a constructive community project, at no cost to the community, and with minimum organizational effort. We invite you to write for full information.

ACTUAL SIZE

This beautiful Carrom Club membership badge, cast in solid bronze, is sent to every Carrom Club Tournament applicant.

Carrom Tournament champions are awarded this valuable silver medallion by the National Carrom Association. Actual size, 3″ x 1½″.

NATIONAL CARROM ASSOCIATION
2000 LUDINGTON AVENUE
LUDINGTON ❖ ❖ MICHIGAN

tries to hit the person who was "it" before he reaches his place. If he succeeds in hitting the person before he reaches his place, he places his beater in the circle and finds his place before being hit.

Electric Shock — Divide the circle into equal groups. Players on each side join hands. At the signal, the leader of each group squeezes the hand of the person next to him and so on down the line until the shock has traveled down to the end person who raises his hand as soon as he receives the shock.

Poorhouse — Players are seated in horseshoe fashion with two chairs placed at the opening of the horseshoe representing the poorhouse. Players select a partner and all join hands. Every pair of players is numbered. The two in the poorhouse call out two numbers, and the two couples whose numbers are called must change places with the people in the poorhouse, trying to get one of the places. The couple who fails to get a place must go to the poorhouse.

Do This—Do That—Players all stand and face leader. The leader assumes any gymnastic position or imitates any action, at the same time saying "Do this." The others immediately imitate. Should the leader at any time say "Do that," any player who imitates the action must be seated. Positions are head bendings, trunk bendings, hopping, dancing steps, sawing, washing, ironing, shoveling, etc.

Guessing Game with Matches—The leader places five or six matches on the floor before him. His accomplice leaves the room. The leader asks one of the group to select a match, and when one is decided upon the accomplice returns. The leader asks his partner, "Is this the one?" "Is it that one?" pointing to the various matches. The accomplice guesses which one. The trick is this: The leader moves his foot ever so slightly when he points to the match which has been selected.

Ghost Story—All lights off but one dimmed blue light.

Duck for Apples or marshmallows on a string.

Refreshments—Pop corn and apples. Provided by P. T. A.

Leader's Equipment—Chalk; two beaters, knotted towel; whistle; four rubber balls.

General Supplies — Prizes; table lamp; blue paper; apples, two tubs for each school; marshmallows; string.

The Leisure and Esthetic Interests of the Rural Child

(Continued from page 343)

of a more satisfying life. When children want to take part in group music, both vocal and instrumental; when they want to participate in dramatics; when parents see the values of artistic expression for boys as well as for girls, and when the children themselves feel a lack of coordination in institutional programs, it would seem that the doors of opportunity are invitingly open to the forces of education and religion to step in jointly and do something.

We need not only many a modern Moses to lead the children of economic disadvantage into a more abundant land of plenty, but also we need evangelists of art—as musician Joe Maddy has been described for his work with children in many parts of the country—to lead our young people into enriching fields of artistic expression. Many are the rural communities that challenge a potential leadership able to help make happier and more constructive use of what seems destined to be an increasing accumulation of leisure time.

Studies such as those by Hartshorne and May have shown clearly that where the home, the school, and the church foster the appreciation of the beautiful and stimulate the pursuit of the artistic, the troublesome child is not commonly found. Those who lead the children of today into such paths of constructive activity are real patriots.

After Twenty-five Years

(Continued from page 344)

orderly in its appearance. Equipment became better and more varied, and today the young people of Wyomissing enjoy every sort of outdoor recreation during good weather and in inclement weather there are ample provisions for other activities. A large pavilion was recently built to store the equipment during the winter months and this includes instructors' offices and caretakers' quarters. Besides this, weekly dances, rubber quoiting, shuffleboard playing, picnicking, as well as roasting on the built-in fireplaces are made possible by this facility.

The new tennis courts have been built to permit ice skating during the winter months, and lighting units have been installed making them

available after dark. The new swimming pool is modern in every detail and, with its surrounding wall of natural stone, adds to the attractiveness of the playground. There is also an outdoor handball court and a baseball field, and the latest addition is a modern quoiting court.

Organized daily and evening activities under expert supervision have furnished Wyomissing citizens both young and old with active summer months. Records show that the average daily attendance today is 700, as compared to an average daily attendance of 50 in the beginning. All this makes it possible for this little borough to boast of the finest playground of similar size in the United States.

Legislating for an Emergency

(Continued from page 348)

per capita on 5000 books short. After much discussion the Secretary was instructed to file the protest of the VRA with the National Recovery Administration, declaring the proposed schedule to be unfair and unjust.

Now a feeling of sadness comes over us as we realize how still and deserted the library has become. Gone are the happy vacation days, the eager little faces, the childish enthusiasm—gone for another year.

Recreation Goes to the State Fair

(Continued from page 350)

lished at the Fair. A method of publicity which brought numerous comments from pleased listeners. This active demonstration of recreation work proved a potent factor in the general success of the exhibit.

The happy combination of the New York State Fair authorities and workers with those of the Municipal Recreation Commission proved such a valuable asset to both organizations that a permanent alliance has been formed so that no future New York State Fair will be complete without the activities and exhibits of the work of the Municipal Recreation Commission of Syracuse.

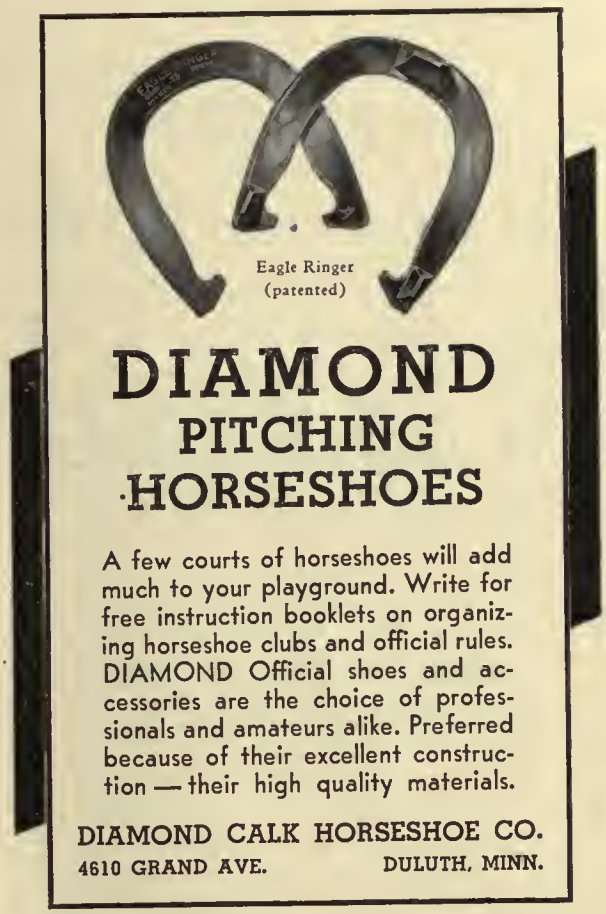
Music in the Dance Program

(Continued from page 351)

In teaching any particular dance or movement, music should be selected that will readily accommodate itself to the required steps or actions, or, if possible, exactly correspond with them. Later on in the course the melody should be varied and elaborated.

These first two periods of instruction must not be confined to theory alone but should be made practical by allowing each pupil to participate. This could be arranged in the following manner. Allow the class to listen to a selection of music and write down the tempo and type of the piece. In instructing it is best to use a piano for demonstration. This may be supplemented with a drum to beat out the basic beats. The class could then beat out this rhythm by clapping, or by beating the table with their fingers. Various devices of this type may be made use of until the pupils become acquainted with the basic fundamentals underlying the composition of selections of music.

The third lesson may be devoted to teaching the fundamental dance steps, using music to supplement the work. A number of simple, well known selections should be used. The teacher then sets a movement which is executed by the class. This movement must be simple, preferably starting with walking steps in different tempos. From this the teacher can use running, hopping and


Eagle Ringer
(patented)
DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES
A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

For 100% Recreation

TRY
WALKING
The Monthly Magazine for Walkers

•

SHOWS YOU HOW AND WHERE TO WALK

•

CONTAINS INTERESTING AND AUTHORITATIVE ARTICLES BY EXPERTS. MAPS, PHOTOS, NEWS, ETC.

•

10c Per Copy $1.00 Per Year

•

Special Offer

Send 25 Cents for a Trial Subscription of 4 Months.

•

WALKING, Suite 1512

535 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Subscription Representatives Wanted

skipping movements. Starting from exercises of this type, dancing is simplified, and the degree of difficulty can be increased with the ability of the pupils.

The fundamentals of various types of dancing are next in order. If sufficient time exists, a good policy is to allow each pupil to do a few original movements in time to the music. This should be only a few bars in length and the movements should be very simple. In this way the pupil is offered the opportunity to experience and create. It also gives the teacher the chance to check the ability of the pupils.

Worcester Plays Dolls

(Continued from page 354)

especially as she had lived many years in a trunk in an old attic before she was discovered by the original owner's great grandchild who is now a grandmother herself. She wore a quaint white dress, blue sash and pantalettes, just as she was found. Her feet were bare and each little toe was perfect. Her dimpled arms looked as if they might be soft to touch. Her head was slightly turned and tipped shyly downward. Her sweet face framed by ringlets of real hair wore a wistful half-smile. No modern doll in the show could compete with her appealing beauty, so she was awarded the blue ribbon for being the prettiest doll in the show. To compete for this award the doll had to qualify as being the one which little girls of all generations would most want to love and cuddle.

Every precaution was taken to safeguard the entries. Guards were on duty in every corner of the house during the time the doors were open. A watchman stayed in the building at night and a special patrolman covered the grounds during crowded hours. The collection was covered by insurance during the entire week. Glass cases protected the most valuable entries.

Some of the Results

The object of the festival was primarily for publicity and the results were far beyond our expectations. A small admission fee was charged to cover expenses which were heavy because of the necessity of taking so many precautions for protecting the dolls. Ten cents was charged for children and twenty-five cents for adults. When all

expenses were paid we had two hundred dollars left for needful equipment for the clubhouse. But the amount of money could not compare in value to the number of new friends we made and the interest we created for our organization in the community.

During the week before the festival we did extensive publicity with automobile stickers. trolley car signs, hand painted posters, radio announcements and newspaper publicity. We had expected many children, but the enthusiastic audience that gathered was more than half adults. It was interesting to see men come inside the door, rather sheepishly at first, but gathering courage as they saw other male visitors. In the end most of them came back with others they had encouraged to come. One gentleman came back four times and sent over fifty of his friends. It took about two hours for those really interested to inspect the entire festival, and many came back for more.

Hundreds of people who had never heard of the Girls' Club visited the clubhouse for the first time. An attractive, compact report of the organization's work, aims and needs was handed to the visitors as they were leaving, with a cordial invitation to come again. Especially interesting to us all were the remarks of these visitors as they left. After enthusiastic compliments upon the festival they invariably added: "I wish I'd brought my doll." Your own doll it seems remains quite like your own children, and neighbors' children can never quite compete with it.

So it seemed the spirit of the audience was summed by one tiny visitor of about six who spent an entire morning wandering about admiring the dolls. Curiously she had viewed the dolls of all the nations, the dolls of long ago and the dolls of the present mode. Literally surrounded by dolls she stood in the auditorium and clasped her hands and looked with shining eyes about her. "Oh," she said, "I wist I had 'a brought my little 'ellow doll!"

When the Wood Gods Call

(Continued from page 358)

ture fence which the bride couldn't negotiate with her new-fangled ankle-length skirt!

Most of our Bloomfield hikes have been with small groups, as then there is less responsibility and more chance for comradery. But we have successfully attempted larger groups of from fifteen to twenty-five hikers. The main difficulty with the larger group is keeping everyone at a safe distance from the speeding traffic on the hike to and from our destination. But once there we all celebrate with a hot-dog roast, and build two or three campfires which gives everyone a chance to roast and toast for himself. The big advantage of larger numbers comes at the recreation hour when we can organize baseball teams or play other games which need many entrants.

Such clean, healthy fun is always in store for any group we choose to take to our Bloomfield cabin. In the course of the past few years we have come across many girls eager to hit the trail but not knowing where to go or what to do when they get there. We have taken them along with us and introduced them to

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Leisure, September 1935
The Bounding Leather, by Walter B. Grover
Be a Champion!
Games for Your Parties, by Alice Crowell Hoffman
A Hobby Show by Parents, by Ruby Mae Jordan

Parks and Recreation, September 1935
Green Mountain Parkway, by Laurie Davidson Cox

Parks and Recreation, August 1935
The Place of Recreation in Forest Management
Proposed National Park for Isle Royale, by Guy B. Hunner
Value of Cleveland Metropolitan Park System

PAMPHLETS

Social Work As a Profession, by Esther Lucile Brown
Russell Sage Foundation. Price $.25

Toys You Can Make, by Angeline C. Anderson
Extension Circular 5519. Agricultural College Extension Service, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

Annual Report of the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department, 1934

Annual Report of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, 1934

Recreation in the State Parks and State Forests of Pennsylvania, by William E. Montgomery
Department of Forests and Waters of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Preliminary Statistical Report on Foreign-Born and Crime
National Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

A Survey of the Social Work Agencies of Des Moines and Polk County, Iowa
Directed by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York City

that finest and most worth-while sport — hiking.

We always go with some purpose—to get a list of the latest wild-flowers, to see what birds are back, to collect frogs eggs, to know what winter birds are with us, to collect dried things for bouquets, to pick partridge berries and bittersweet, or just to get out and empty our lungs of gasoline and thrill all our senses with the smell of wood smoke from a cabin chimney.

There is hardly a lake region or range of hills which we are not familiar with. The wild-flowers, trees and birds in each region are old acquaintances. Roads, shaded with close, friendly birch, or by tall majestic elms, are the byways we have taken to our hearts. The Connecticut meadows and pastures marked off with the typical stone walls of New England have offered us their botanical wares.

Many an open hilltop has become our campfire altar, as well as our bed beneath the stars. Often we find we must spend the night if Mother Nature's invitation is too tempting to refuse. At such times we sleep anywhere from hill-tops to river banks, or even in impromptu places such as on top of a hay wagon as we did not many weeks ago.

Connecticut lends itself to our every vagabond mood. It offers us lakes for swimming, woods for shade, wild-flowers for color, hills for campfires, stone-walls for climbing, birds for music, and dew on the cedars for morning showers. In such things are found the satisfaction which makes hiking a sport.

Some Possibilities in Science for the Leisure Time of Adults

(Continued from page 363)

VII. **Nature Schools and Camps**
1. Tours of the country in connection with a college with classes and credits
2. Short-term or all-summer camps—various course, field trips, etc.
3. Day camps
4. Institutes at colleges and universities

VIII. **National Education Program**
1. CCC camps; 2, SERA schools and teachers; 3, Agriculture Extension work

IX. **Churches**
1. Hobby groups; 2, lectures and study groups; 3, free colleges; 4, camps

X. **Moving Pictures and Radio**

Bulgaria Learns to Play

(Continued from page 366)

Foundation may be permitted to feel proud of this achievement, as the idea of organizing children's clubs in Bulgaria originated with it and the successful demonstration inspired the passage of the new law.

Other Projects

The latest development in the Koniovitsa program is the encouragement of the people of the district to start poultry and kitchen garden projects. In this work the playground children take an active part. Assistance is given to Mr. Feldmahn in this work by the Foundation's agricultural staff, the director of which, Clayton E. Whipple of Perry, N. Y., was recently appointed adviser to the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture. Last fall an exhibit of poultry was held on Koniovitsa playground, the children taking great pride in showing the latest model of hencoop and the finest breeds of fowl cared for in the family back yard. They worked very hard to make a suitable background for the exhibit, planting more than 5,000 bushes against the playground fence.

This is the story of a modest attempt of an American educational agency to teach the Bulgarians to play. The results to date are: 78 playgrounds serving more than 30,000 children, where five years ago not a playground existed; 140 playground leaders trained, with more to follow; children's clubs appearing all over the country, where two years ago there was not one; laws enacted providing for the establishment of both clubs and playgrounds; infant mortality, in a district showing the worst record in the country, improved to the point where it shows by far the best; 1,000 homes showing improved hygiene, sanitation, child care and general well-being; a whole district blossoming with new cleanliness; little gardens producing fresh green foods to supplement an inadequate diet; fine poultry and eggs to supplement the family income, and trees and bushes to give shade and beauty to an otherwise poverty-stricken neighborhood.

The Near East Foundation's policy of economy and integration has much to do with the success of the work. Costs are kept sufficiently low so that emulation of its various projects is well within the means of the people, once the desirability of a project is demonstrated and the technique is transmitted.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Helps For Club Program Makers

By Elizabeth G. Henry. American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. $.75.

STUDY OUTLINES are listed under 150 subjects in this book, together with books and pamphlets on club organization and procedure, and magazine articles and leaflets on the making of club programs, club publicity, and the club paper. Address of state agencies which give help to women's clubs are included, as well as a few sample programs.

Ten Years of Adult Education

By Morse Adams Cartwright. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

IN THIS book Mr. Cartwright deals mainly with the events of the last ten years in the adult education field, the problems met, the experiments tried, the results achieved. He tells of the informal inception of the movement in 1924, when the Carnegie Foundation through its president, Frederick Keppel, took the initial steps in a program of general education quite new to the foundation field by assembling the first conference on adult education. From this point Mr. Cartwright traces the progress of the movement, developing his material under the general headings: Historical; Qualitative; Trial and Error; Performance; Conclusion. Recognized today as a vital force, adult education in the present economic condition in which the world finds itself is making an important contribution to the good life. "Intellectual pursuits can suffer no depression. The way is opening to every man and woman in America to make his intellectual future safe, enjoyable and abundant."

Cleveland Group Work Agencies

Welfare Federation of Cleveland, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. $1.00.

THIS REPORT of a five months' study of the Cleveland Group Work Agencies was made under the auspices of the Welfare Federation and under the immediate direction of a committee composed largely of agency board members who had at their service the help of a consultants' committee, a practitioners' committee and a general consultant, Eugene T. Lies of the National Recreation Association. The study was inspired by the agencies themselves and received their hearty cooperation throughout. The report will be of keen interest to group work agencies.

Enjoy Your Museum

Esto Publishing Company, P. O. Box 46, Pasadena, California.

EACH MONTH additions are being made to these attractive and informative books which deal with various phases of the arts. Among the May booklets are *Illuminated Manuscripts, Italian Maiolica,* and *Hand Woven Textiles.* Set I, including the 1933-1934 publications—13 booklets in a slip-box with index tabs—may now be secured at the reduced price of $1.20. Set II, comprising the 15 booklets issued during the current year, may be had for $1.35.

Recipes For Wanderlust

Buflalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York. $.05.

UNDER THIS allluring title Professor William P. Alexander, Assistant Curator of Education at the Buffalo Museum of Science, suggests in an attractively illustrated mimeographed statement "Forty Trips for You and Your Car" which may be taken in the northern section of New York State. He gives the routes to be followed and tells enough of the natural beauty and points of interest to be seen to make the descriptions not only attractive but helpful in planning trips. This little pamphlet will be suggestive for any one planning a similar directory.

Narratives of Achievement in Community Planning

Bulletin No. 81. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York. $1.00.

THIS BULLETIN contains a series of interesting narratives of achievement in the fields of family welfare and relief, child care, public health and care of the sick, and leisure time activities, neighborhood and community studies. In the leisure time field experiences are recorded from Omaha, Nebraska; Madison, Wisconsin; Nashville, Tennessee; Flint, Michigan; Richmond, Virginia; Seattle, Washington, and Stamford, Connecticut. Recreation workers will be particularly interested in the account of Madison's community gardens and of the experiment of the Council of Social Agencies and Community Chest in Nashville in working out a plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in eight areas of the city; of the activities of the Recreation Council in Flint, Michigan, and of the coordination of leisure time programs in Seattle.

Researcnes in Parent Education III.

Edited by George D. Stoddard, Ph.D. Iowa Studies in Child Welfare. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Paper bound, $1.35; cloth, $1.70.

In this third volume of parent education researches, Dr. Ralph H. Ojemann and his associates have contributed not only to parent education as such but to educational psychology as a scientific branch, throwing light on important problems of learning and teaching at almost every age level. Part Two offers an analysis of hundreds of generalizations in parent-child relationships and forms a basis for a sound curriculum in parent education. Part Three illustrates the feasibility of measuring parental attitudes, while in Part Six Mrs. Hedrick utilizes the new tools in a practical teaching situation. The studies of Dr. Ackerley and Dr. Butler show what parents and high school pupils need in order to deepen their insight into child development and behavior, and propose ways of meeting this need.

The Modern Goliath.

By Milton Anderson. David Press, 1329 South Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, California. $1.50.

Under this title Mr. Anderson presents a study of talking pictures with a treatment of non-theatrical talking pictures, especially talking pictures for schools and churches. There are a few chapters on character education and values.

Model Boats for Boys.

By C. W. Horst. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $.90.

Model sailboats and four different types of power boats are described in this book which teaches boat making by going through the process. Special chapters cover materials, tools, power plants for model boats, fittings, and hardware. Of practical informational value to the young boat maker are the nautical terms given at the end of the book.

Adult Interests.

By Edward L. Thorndike. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.25.

This book by Dr. Thorndike and his co-workers on the staff of the Division of Psychology of the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers College, Columbia University, is a sequel to the volume *Adult Learning*. The book states the main results of experiments carried out from 1931 to 1934 on changes in the intensity of interests with age, on the possibility of modifying and improving interests in adult years, and how to do this effectively. Facts are presented concerning individual differences of interests among adults and differences between old and young.

The Design and Operation of Swimming Pools.

By J. H. Dorroh. University of New Mexico Press. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. Dorroh has given us in concise form the criteria for judging the proper construction and operation of swimming pools, a subject which is growing in importaance with the increase of swimming facilities. The pamphlet contains a plan showing the general features of a small swimming pool and an appendix in which is described the method of sterilization used for the swimming pool at the University of New Mexico.

The Development of Boys' Work in the United States.

By Walter L. Stone, Ph.D. Informal Education Service, 2111 Natchez Trace, Nashville. $2.00.

The purpose of this study is to show the origins and development of boys' work, the purpose, organization and programs of boys' work agencies, and to give a statistical picture of the spread of boys' work in terms of enrollment, participation, regional concentration, activity programs, and composition of boy population. The study is also designed to indicate the modifications in the philosophy and techniques of boys' work in response to the results of practical experience, scientific investigation, and changing circumstances, and to outline some of the problems and possible developments of boys' work in the future. A vast amount of information is given regarding activities and agencies.

Shelter Care and the Local Homeless Man.

By Alvin Roseman of the American Public Welfare Association. Public Administration Service, Chicago, Illinois. $.50.

In this pamphlet Mr. Roseman has given us in some detail the story of the experience of the Cook County, Illinois, Relief Administration in caring for the homeless men of Chicago, with brief descriptions of shelters and their programs and methods of operation in a number of other cities. Mr. Roseman describes in connection with other departments the work of the Special Activities Department of the Chicago Service Bureau for Men with its provision for recreational and educational activities. It is a very illuminating document for recreation workers who are concerned with this problem.

Tho Box Book.

By Hazel F. Showalter. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.00.

Some ot the fascinating things which can be made from pasteboard boxes are described in this book, one of the Work and Play Series issued by the Macmillan Company. The book includes the making of candy boxes, sewing kits, lantern shades, toys, automobiles, animals, houses and furniture. There are also directions for the making of camp or club room furniture from berry boxes and other wooden boxes.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Bidole, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

Do We Really Care?

DO THE MEN who enjoy music, drama, art, crafts, games—who enjoy life in all its forms really desire such life for all their fellow citizens? And desire it not for any ulterior purpose; not for safety and quiet for themselves—but that as men are men they may everywhere within the limits of their capacities find the same springs of life as have the more privileged few? Do we as a people really believe that men should be created with an equal opportunity for happy activity, adventure, romance—or is this part of our own Declaration of Independence one of the myths that we discard?

Do we as a people really care? Is it important to us? Does living, a degree of gracious, beautiful, creative, adventurous living for everyone really matter? Here is the center of the whole problem of democracy. Health and housing and clothing are relatively unimportant except as there be vital life within. If I am a believer in democracy do I carry my democracy into that which matters most, the active life within which gives meaning to health, and houses and clothing?

At last the time has come in the age of plenty when out of the great reservoir of unemployed youth, leaders may be drawn, trained, given experience, who shall establish a democracy of living, of recreation, that in some respects is more important than political and industrial democracy.

Under present conditions the cost of establishing opportunity for recreational living, opportunity for the pursuit of happiness *for all* is not prohibitive. The first essential is trained leadership, trained "time." And "time" is just that thing of which we now have the greatest surplus.

Two million youth coming up each and every year through with school and wanting work. Six million youth in our country alone out of school and out of work now! Many of them for years without work!

Why not select those who have capacity for recreation leadership, for leadership in abundant living and give them the training that would be required so that the "time" which is now in part a desert should become about the most valuable thing in all the world. Draw off eighty thousand of the best of the young men and young women for recreation leadership and there are just so many less left to compete for the industrial jobs to be filled.

The greatest cost in helping to give opportunity for life to all is in leadership. Many are already making their own musical instruments. The open air was probably the first theatre and again is being much used for drama. Idle buildings, factories and stores can be used for the drama of the people. School and church buildings we have hardly begun to use. For camping and tramping and contact with nature submarginal farm land reclaimed for forests exists in abundance. Again there can be athletic and game fields and swimming holes and streams cleared for ice skating in abundance. Again as we can have time and opportunity to play with tools our cellars and attics take on new value. Boys are already building gliders on the playgrounds in which they themselves fly. Arts and crafts need not be so expensive if there be strong inner desire.

There is no question of palaces, estates, yachts. Happy human activity thrives under leadership in the small cottage. The flowers in the little cottage garden are just as colorful and beautiful as on the big estate and often are more lovingly tended. The fish bite just as well for the small barefoot boy as for anyone else—if we only provide enough leadership to see that our streams are not polluted and occasionally look to the restocking of our streams.

What is indispensable to making the United States a land of abundant living, as it is already a land of super-abundance of material goods? What is fundamental? It is this—that they who have been given opportunity to know how abundant life can be—want, really want others to live as they live themselves, to have just as much opportunity for happy activity as they themselves enjoy.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

"If one has nothing else in life one has always beauty. One can reach out anywhere and take it. One can spend a lifetime searching it out and looking at it, in those lovely forms of nature which are all about and are never to be seen twice quite alike in all one's three score years and ten."

—*Marjorie Barstow Greenbie.*

Courtesy Department of Forests and Water, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

A Congress Delegate Thinks It Over

By SIBYL BAKER
Supervisor of Playgrounds
Washington, D. C.

IN RETROSPECT this Twenty-first National Recreation Congress presents a variety of good things.

First of all there was the presiding genius of Dr. John Finley, that charming mixture of serious challenge to our thinking and whimsical fun with which he welcomes us to a seemingly uninterrupted kinship of inspiration and friendliness. It makes us feel that it was only yesterday we were all of us old acquaintances together at the Twentieth Congress, and the day before that at the Nineteenth, and so back along the days, rather than years, to that First National Recreation Congress held in the same great city that was our host at this one.

Then those too short music hours when all the hundreds of us sang "Ciribiribin" or "Shortnin' Bread" with that whole-souled enthusiasm customary at such opportunities, but also with extraordinarily creditable harmonies. I still think there is white magic in Mr. Zanzig's leadership and justification for that lovely and novel feeling that we were being really good at it!

There was the helpful arrangement of the thirty-three sessions into discussions and summaries, so that the unaccustomed delegate, confronting four or five sessions in each period, need only select what was for him the cream of the current program, and to it consign his full mental and physical presence, knowing that soon, when a general session came around, he would hear at least the best of what he had missed.

There was the never-failing joy of meeting old friends from the country's four corners and the happy opportunity to make new ones. Some of these were young people who have only just begun to work in recreation; some were rather remarkable people of mature experience, turned voluntarily or perforce from other work to this leisure-time problem. There are not many happier experiences than to compare notes with fellow workers, hearing intimately their tales of past actions and future hopes. Not to mention that at these "bull sessions" along with the pleasure of listening there goes the collateral satisfaction of being listened to!

We wanted this year to have an appraisal of the Recreation Congress from the point of view of a recreation worker qualified to speak from long experience in attending the Congresses. And so we called on Miss Baker who for years has taken an active part in the meetings.

And there was, as always, that fine staff of the National Recreation Association, very modestly in the background but smoothly managing the details of that crowded and rich week. Perhaps some of us wilted slightly; but the National Recreation Association staff flowered as freshly on Friday as on Monday.

Chicago's Hospitality

We shall not soon forget the hospitality of Chicago. Through Mayor Kelly and President Dunham of the Chicago Park District, the city made us welcome. Chairman V. K. Brown's local committee had thought of everything, and an army of recreation leaders was constantly on hand to advise and direct. The state of Illinois greeted us in the person of Governor Horner. We even felt that the neighboring states were joined in a pact of welcome to us; that all that great Middle West was sharing with us its experience, making us feel the largeness of its vision and the forward urge of new endeavor.

The tours arranged by the Chicago committee gave, in two afternoons and one evening, a complete picture of the rich and varied recreational opportunities of that vast city, her magnificent parks and playgrounds. What we saw made it easy to believe that Chicago is indeed as superlative as our conductors delighted in announcing: that she has the "worlds' largest" recreation centers, the "worlds' longest"stretch of beach, more tennis courts and golf links, more miles of parkway and bridle-paths than any city in the world!

In Chicago certainly recreation has "arrived." The Chicago Park District has for its headquarters office the Administration building of the Century of Progress, near Soldiers' Field, with the Adler Planetarium and the Field Museum flanking it, the Art

Institute near at hand. This splendid, modern building is in itself a material, tangible "New Frontier for Recreation." In its location at the very core of Chicago's cultural nerve centers there is an intangible promise for the future no recreation enthusiast can fail to feel.

The Sherman Hotel is excellently arranged for a Recréation Congress. The generous space allotted made possible the best display of exhibits that it has been my good fortune to see. Commercial displays were interesting and helpful. Several good exhibits had been brought in from distant cities. We had a glimpse of Berlin's preparation for the Olympics in 1936 and the chance to study a model of the Recreation Exposition of the San Francisco World's Fair in 1938. Demonstrations going on constantly of an endless variety of activities gave the mezzanine floor the air of a circus, with a wealth of side-shows, putty moulding, finger-painting, masks and quilts and baskets, a myriad of novel ideas, with generous explanations about methods and materials and costs.

Meetings and More Meetings!

I think this Twenty-first was the fullest Congress we have yet had. Thirty-three meetings (count them) discussed New Frontiers for Recreation; in three general sessions the summarizers presented the heart of these discussions, and on four evenings we met to hear our thinking and our practice challenged by dynamic speakers.

Discussion meetings began even on Monday, which has hitherto been held sacred to the executives' sessions, and we kept steadily at it until Friday night. Summaries were thorough and, under the stern control of Eugene Lies' pipes and trebles, brief.

The Congress theme, "New Frontiers for Recreation," permeated the program thoroughly. Favorite topics of every Congress were polished to a new lustre in the interchange of fresh ideas submitted for discussion. New slants developed in such fundamental fields as Activities for Girls and Women; The Possibilities of Drama in Recreation; Recreation and Health; Standards of Training for Recreation Workers; Adult Education and Recreation; Recreation in Industrial Plants; Nature Activities and Gardening; A Sound Arts and Crafts Program; Boards and Commissions.

Many forces that are moulding new concepts of life in these shifting times have indeed established, and are constantly establishing, new frontiers for recreation. As the days pass we must come more and more to appreciate the truth of David Coyle's wise declaration to us that technical invention is still merely at the beginning of its release of mankind from drudgery. Proof that the Congress plans realized this beforehand was found in the listing for discussion of such topics as Problems of State Directors of Emergency Recreation Programs; Youth on the New Recreation Frontier; Cooperative Planning for Education-Recreation Services; What Have the Emergency Agencies Contributed to the Recreation Movement; Emergency Recreation Programs in Small Towns and Rural Districts; Recreation and Housing.

I think that most of us, since we were old enough to read Fenimore Cooper (and perhaps on occasion, if I may whisper it "Deadeye Dick") have envied the frontiersman. You could not come away from this Twenty-first Congress without feeling that there lies before us a frontier vaster than those which Natty Bumppo or Deadeye Dick roamed and that we face responsibilities greater than those of Kit Carson or Daniel Boone.

Scattered through the week, dropping at any and all times into the midst of general discussion or social dance or evening session, there was an amazing series of "flash demonstrations," by which Chicago means the presentation of dance or song or acrobatics, playlet or puppet-show or orchestra, whatever goes into the pattern of leisure-time activities. Boys and girls, men and women, from all the recreation agencies of the city took part in these demonstrations and gave us not only keen enjoyment but a vivid picture of the variety of elements that make up Chicago's recreation program.

There were the evenings of play, the good talks at lunch and at dinner with the friend from the other side of the continent, movies of Milwaukee's social centers and Germany's Youth Hostels, and our National Parks. We remembered and missed keenly the strong and gay spirit of Roy Smith Wallace, his friendliness and his wisdom, but we knew that still his soul marches on.

Each year our Congress planners give us a theme for the week's consideration, and at each Recreation Congress, whether intentionally or not, somebody becomes the keynoter. This year's keynote was struck by David Coyle on our first evening. He gave it, repeatedly, in the vernacular, but we remember it as translated by Dr. Finley into the quintessence of understatement: "This is something of a country; we have not yet seen what it will be."

What the Recreation Congress Meant to Chicago

By V. K. Brown

We asked Mr. V. K. Brown of the Chicago Park District, who worked so tirelessly for the success of the Recreation Congress, to give us briefly some impressions of the Congress from the point of view of the city which acted as host to the thousand delegates in attendance.

The Recreation Congress of 1935 in Chicago is now history, and a lingering memory of busy days and crowding inspirations. Taking stock of what it meant to our city has proved a most interesting process.

No single individual could attend all of the sessions. My personal attendance was limited to two or three, and not even in those was I able to be present throughout the entire session. Other duties made it impossible for me to give the attention which I wished to give to the program. The result has been that when I inquire of local pepole who were in attendance, asking them to summarize the high lights of the gathering and what it meant to the recreation service of our city, I get in reply a bewildering series of individual selections.

The graceful presiding of Dr. Finley impressed some with the fact that earnest devotion to a cause need not imperil it by robbing us of a sense of humor. There seems agreement that Edward Lindeman's interpretation of the new era in recreation will remain an inspiration for a long time to come, and that Mrs. Eugene Meyer's challenging address was thought-provoking, whether one agreed with all of her views or not. The burning eloquence of Richard Schirrmann's address in German, even to an audience unfamiliar with the language in which he spoke, was interpreted by a personality so fervent in its ideals of international understanding that it promises to remain an abiding influence in our attitude toward life.

We saw new books, we talked over new activities, or new applications of the old and the traditional. We felt the mobilization of community forces which is going forward throughout the nation in national, state, county and neighborhood life, impressing us with the unavoidable conclusion that community, as a word, is coming to have larger meanings, and that ultimately a world community may emerge as an actual entity, as a result of the broadening of life and its sympathies reaching ultimate goals.

Everyone in attendance finds now that the sessions meant something to him personally, but each selectively picks out of the experience some particularly impressive idea or contact of special meaning to himself.

Isn't that as it should be? We insist that leisure pursuit of life in larger terms must be intimately personal, as it must be free and unregimented. Regimentation might possibly be defined as some other person's way of introducing orderly organization into life, and we prefer to do our own organizing as part of the adventure of life. We feel that many of the things which must be brought into orderly relation to life as a total unit are so intimately personal or local that each individual of us is the only one who can, indeed, reduce the sum total to any sort of order which at the same time will be free from conflict. Out of each experience we select some distinctive bit which appeals particularly to us at the moment and assemble these collected bits into patterns which are all our own. Others might conceivably pass through the same experiences, but they are not likely to select the same salient elements to treasure as mementos of the experiences, and certainly they can never assemble these fragments in the same ultimate pattern or mosaic.

Getting Ready for the Congress

We advertised the Congress among all the clubs and organizations of the city. Members of recreation committees, of parent-teacher associations, community women's clubs, local community councils or improvement associations, were in attendance. Each such organiza-

tion represented at the sessions has its own objectives and program of community service. The Congress presented to them, as no local sessions could possibly do, the tremendous range of modern recreation. The Governor of our State, and the Mayor of our city, the President of our park board, officials of our system of education, representatives of every social agency, of the administration of public and private service organizations, were present, thinking in terms of their own special functions in our complex way of life, no doubt, but thinking in the same direction — toward the enrichment of life.

What was presented in the programs was purposely held to practical and usable thinking, not much of entertainment, but mostly the every-day problems and what to do about them. We tried to follow on our tours and in our exhibits the same trend manifested in the formation of the speaking program and the session subject matter, not the presentation of special and elaborate pageantry, not the development of elaborate spectacles, but rather a demonstration of everyday service, and of devices and activities contributing to the service.

Possibly such demonstrations might be considered of no particular benefit to the city which presented them. But in this, as always at professional gatherings, the high lights consist in part, at least, of the making of new contacts with other professional workers who shed additional light on the subject in which one is interested, or in the renewing of previously established contacts, to get viewpoints cleared to inquire as to what answer was found to things discussed before, but not reduced to a solution, and to report upon successes and failures which have been recorded since last the subject came up.

The Sherman Hotel reports that the convention was the hardest working group they have ever enter-

(Continued on page 425)

Delegates to the Congress were greatly impressed by the beautiful arts and crafts exhibits, the work of the Chicago Park centers and other municipal groups. At one of the evening meetings an orchestra of boys played selections on instruments they had made

Summaries of Discussion Group Meetings at the Recreation Congress

More popular this year than ever were the eight minute reports of the section meetings of the Recreation Congress which were given every morning before the entire Congress in an effort to make available to all the information presented at each meeting. The summarizers performed with great success an exceedingly difficult task, and their work was greatly appreciated.

Activities for Women and Girls

By Sibyl Baker
Supervisor of Playgrounds
Washington, D. C.

Two sessions devoted to the discussion of activities for women and girls. The first, on "Non-Physical Activities," was under the chairmanship of Dorothy Enderis of Milwaukee and the United States, and I need not say we had a lively time.

Mrs. Ruth Ehlers, field leader for adult recreation in Baltimore, opened the discussion by saying that the non-physical activities challenge the creative, the imaginative, the emotional powers. She explained Baltimore's unique system of women's clubs, with ages ranging from 25 to 80. Their chief interests are handcraft, music, dramatics and travel tours. Music appreciation classes were developed by an emergency worker for whom music had been prescribed as an aid to mental stability and who, because of special fitness in personality and in musical training, has had remarkable results. The Baltimore trips are famous. In all sorts of ways the women raise the funds to finance these excursions, and they go places and see things that would be impossible for them to afford individually. Several hundred may go in a party, to Niagara Falls, to Atlantic City. One group came to the Century of Progress Exposition.

We were much interested in the achievement certificates awarded in these clubs for music and for dramatics. These are graded for first, second and third years; a copy of the achievement tests will be mailed on application to Playground Athletic League of Baltimore.

Miss Dorothea Nelson of the Chicago Park District told of learning from personnel directors of firms employing women that older women and girls in industry were asking "Where to spend a pleasant week-end," "Where to take mother to dinner on Sunday." The outgrowth of the suggestion was the organization of "Interest Tours," The Chicago Park District plans itineraries and many, supplied with this information, go on their own. There are, however, highly successful conducted tours. Here in Chicago the preschool centers help the mothers not only by taking the children off their hands for three or four hours a day, but also through instruction in child care and psychology. For those who do not want to follow through an entire hike, sketching parties are organized in conjunction with hikes. Folk dancing conducted by skilled leaders from Polish and other national groups proves to be a joyous game for older women.

Most of this discussion was about women, old and young, but Miss Josephine Blackstock of Oak Park spoke of the girl-child, to whom the approach must be personal. She lives in a world of fancy to which she has a right. We were urged to remember that (1) the child does a thing for the pleasure of the doing; (2) she has no conception of time; (3) she needs continual muscular activity.

A thorough discussion of charges brought out that for children under 16 fees are rarely charged except for tap dancing lessons; for business girls and older women small fees are generally charged for special instruction. In many places some

charge is necessary to meet expense of heat, light and janitor service when school buildings are used at night. In Pittsburgh the Board of Education assumes this expense, but in other cities charges are made such as $6. a night for a gymnasium, 10 cents for an individual entering the building. In Milwaukee the Extension Department of the Public Schools inaugurated last year, and found satisfactory, a membership fee of 50 cents a person, entitling the holder to enter any and all sports throughout the year. Minneapolis asks $12. a year from each team, and to assist those who cannot pay their share enlists the cooperation of women's clubs, employers of women, the Police Woman's Bureau, in establishing a fund to insure that all may participate in the program of women's activities.

When WPA workers are assigned as leaders the activity must be open to all, but as expenses of heat, light and janitor service must be met, ways are found of collecting service fees.

This conference ended with a wealth of suggestions for utilizing waste material in handcrafts. It was Miss Enderis who defined rubbish as "matter out of place," and told of making animals out of old envelopes drawn from the waste baskets of Milwaukee. Los Angeles has used corrugated cardboard, old inner tubes, pine cones, and has a bulletin which can be obtained on application. Milwaukee uses chalk hat-blocks for sculpture, old glass plates from the photographers, scraps of paper from print shops, and works lovely miracles with old Christmas cards. We were urged to ask department stores to let us have materials that would otherwise be thrown out in cleaning up. Pittsburgh found its local clay fields excellent for pottery, saved canteloupe seeds for beads, used ends of orange crates. In Louisville a twelve-play drama tournament was entirely costumed and fitted with Indian tom-toms, tin can jewelry and macaroni beads, with no cost except for paints. Bamboo poles from rug companies serve for jumping poles or for model aircraft. The crown was the vase made by scraping the marrow out of a bone and carving and painting it with a novel design.

Our conference on "Physical Activties for Women and Girls" was presided over by Miss Helen Coops of the University of Cincinnati. This was a round table discussion, free for all. There was no set speech. A question was thrown out to the lions who instantly proceeded to tear it to pieces!

We began with: "How can interest be shifted from boys' rules to girls' in basketball?" We decided that girls' basketball is a better and a faster game than boys. Firm leadership, women as coaches and approved officials, and good demonstrations of well-played games were offered as solutions.

What activities do different age groups want? Mrs. Dietz, of Minneapolis, urged that girls be taught team play and trained in competitive games, but that they also learn other games which can be played in groups of two, three and four. Tennis, golf, bowling, swimming, badminton, were suggested. Billiards is growing in popularity for women because it can be played with one, two or three people, requires no special costume, and can be played with men. Somebody admitted that women like to play games with men!

Miss Jessie Garrison of Alabama emphasized the trend toward womanly interests, and urged that leaders be trained in biology, physiology, and sociology. In offering activities to women the leaders should first make a careful survey of each individual's capacity, adapt the activity to the ability and needs of the individual, and inspire confidence in leadership.

A brave man asked if women are so differently constituted that they cannot play such games as hockey and basketball. Miss Blanche Trilling of the University of Wisconsin here shed some light on the subject. We are, she said, changing the opinions we held twenty, ten, or five years ago. A psychiatrist is needed to distinguish between the masculine and the feminine. Both hockey and basketball are good games; the physical capacity of the individual determines her fitness to play. It is equally important, however, to test the physical capacity of boys for football or for track.

Our chairman summed up this discussion with the statement "It is important that women be sports-educated and that the strenuous games be balanced with carry-over activities."

The question of women coaches and officials roused the usual storm. Mr. R. S. Marshall of Birmingham declared that 90% of our difficulties are caused by men coaches and officials, and earned applause. A number of suggestions were offered to solve the problem of training enough women as coaches and officials to serve our needs in the rapidly increasing interest in women's games. Senior students or members of the physical education staff of a local university may be used; players from experienced teams can offici-

ate for practice games, applicants taking the training course to qualify for the national officials rating. Baltimore has two types of basketball play: expert, when the game is played for high excellence, and neighborhood or settlement games played for the fun of it, for the social values. The expert players coach and officiate for the neighborhood groups. In Birmingham they asked the state university to send instructors to train officials for national ratings, and now they put on such a training course every six months.

Each city and state, Miss May Fogg of Winnetka, Illinois, stated, should have its board of rating officials for girls' sports. Information on procedure for basketball ratings can be obtained from the National Committee on Women's Basketball.

With regard to men coaches Miss Mildred Didrikson said that men can demonstrate; few women can. To this Miss Trilling pointed out that many of our greatest coaches cannot play the game they teach.

We came to the conclusion that many of our problems are solved by leadership. How to control spectators, how to redirect interest to different games, how to combat exploitation of girls in commercial and industrial leagues—these matters can be solved by a firm leadership which accepts the definite standards set up for women's activities and now universally recognized. If we find standards threatened, conference with responsible individuals and the cooperation of women's organizations and of employers of women will clarify the situation.

The final note of this session was an appeal to plan for the older woman. Baltimore's older women's tournaments in clock-golf, bean bags, shuffleboard were found valuable for the "athletically illiterate." FERA assistance has made vast quantities of play equipment for simple games. At the close we had a vision of many women pushed aside by life into the loneliness and hard work of middle age, now emerging into the gaiety and alertness of games, learning to enjoy and to make music, shedding the years, coming alive, being re-created.

Exploring the Possibilities of Drama

By GARRETT H. LEVERTON
Director
Northwestern University Theatre

THE SESSION in Drama made a number of specific recommendations for the betterment of dramatic work. These recommendations were practical and workable rather than the vague "palaver" that too frequently characterizes the proceedings of a convention. The suggestions toward a definite procedure in drama were primarily the contribution of the chairman, Professor Edward Mabie of the University of Iowa. Mr. Mabie conducted the meeting not only from a functional point of view in dramatic activity but also from a more far-sighted objective—that of a National Theater in which community and recreation associations could be a part, either with or without the assistance of the Federal government in its new project designed to put professional theater people back to work and thereby provide legitimate theater to the whole country rather than just to Broadway.

Briefly, Mr. Mabie's points were:

1. That any important National Theater could never materialize by an act of Congress. It can come only as a result of an interest and attitude on the part of the people. This desired attitude

must include a realization that the theater is an art and must have trained workers. The day is past when mere interest in the theater constitutes sufficient training for leadership. Highly trained leaders must be provided for this activity.

2. That a false economy in dramatic production has been defeating the purpose of the work. Poor plays, non-royalty plays and cut royalties all contribute toward the destruction of the aim of dramatic work which is to stimulate the imagination. Inferior plays offer no challenge to the imagination in costume design, scenery design, acting and the other phases of the theater.

3. That play selection committees are guilty of "Yes—Yes-ing" Broadway, and only Broadway successes are considered or wanted. Thus no encouragement or attention is given to the development of local playing or to participation in experimental theater.

4. That inadequate direction produces a shoddy performance. This gave rise to a debate as to whether a dramatic program *should* be a *finished* production or *mass* production.

Opinion was divided. The delegate from Birmingham believes in the policy of "Get 'em in it." The delegate from York, Pennsylvania, seems interested in producing the best plays possible. The delegate from Rock Island, Illinois, reported the solving of problems incident to the judging of dramatic contests. Such affairs are usually beset by dissatisfaction with the decision. Rock Island's solution lay in securing University judges who explained not only their decision but also the difficulties involved in making such decisions.

One of the most valuable contributions was made by the delegate from Birmingham in his report of and recommendation of decisionless contests. It is recommended that since a prize usually becomes the primary objective, contests without winners or awards be conducted and thus keep the focus of the contest where it belongs—on the benefits to be achieved from the work itself. The delegate from Birmingham also made some other recommendations:

1. That as small a fee as possible be charged for participation in dramatic activities of any kind.

2. That a director be not expected to be an artist and business man both. That a good business manager be provided as the director's assistant.

3. That Birmingham is favorably inclined toward organization of a circuit for its plays so that the actors may have the advantage of playing in different neighborhoods and before different audiences.

The delegate from York, Pennsylvania, asks a pertinent question—"Are children to go without drama because there are not sufficiently trained directors necessary to do a good job?" She is not convinced that a bad production is better than none. No decision was reached.

Finally it was pointed out that dramatics has too long been a means to an end rather than an end in itself; that instead of being used as a means for raising money, as a means for promoting interest in health, church, National Girl Scout Week and National Eat An Apple Week, drama be considered as an end in itself. It was urged that this activity be participated in for the purpose of developing appreciation of the theater; of dramatic literature; of the art of dramatic interpretation and acting; of the development of refined posture and carriage and of the achievement of general poise and the all too infrequent ability to speak the native language in a cultured and refined manner.

Music in the New Recreation Era

By A. D. Zanzig
National Recreation Association

The present conditions for the development of amateur musical activities are especially challenging and promising. Interest in music for its values in the everyday life of people in recreation centers, adult education centers, settlements and other social agencies, at least among officials of these agencies, is greater than it has ever been. In Farm Bureaus, Homemakers' Clubs, 4-H Clubs and other groups of rural people there has been an even larger increase in musical interest.

Thousands of the youth graduated from high schools and colleges have learned in those institutions to sing or play fine music very well, and they need adequate opportunities to continue in this current of fine, red-blooded and self-respecting life outside the schools. The enormous number of good free radio and stage concerts are a great boon to some people, but they have hardly commenced to be what they might be for millions more of people, if those people could find really effective ways of developing their innate powers of appreciation. There is a crying need for good leadership in appreciative listening as in all other

phases of musical activity. The possibilities are unprecedently great. And just at this time the government is ready to give us, or has already been giving us the services of large numbers of unemployed musicians.

It is no wonder, therefore, that our first question had to do with what these musicians are likely to be able to do. We learned that in a few cities they have already been employed in leading new adult choruses and orchestras, children's choruses and rhythm bands, operetta groups, dancing groups and in giving group instruction in singing, in playing orchestral instruments, piano, harmony and composition and music appreciation. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, New York and Los Angeles have made especially notable strides through emergency employment of musicians. These are very encouraging signs.

Our next question had to do with criteria for determining the value of any musical activity. The most common criterion — the size of attendance (usually the aggregate attendance for a year is given) —was belittled in favor of persistence of attendance and especially in favor of the scope of experience and enjoyment of each individual attending. The degree of happiness and inspiration of a small home-size group singing or playing fine music with the devotion of real play, however simple or crude their performance, can balance the mere pleasure of a thousand dabblers in sweet, "pretty-pretty" or otherwise inferior music.

Mr. Harry Glore, out of his experience in organizing and managing several choruses and orchestras for the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, reported that the only way to keep such a musical activity going is through providing for a striving for excellence in them. The universal interest in enlarging one's experience, in "improving one's game," as golfers say, must be appealed to in any musical activity. But there are at least two distinctive paths of improvement or growth in music. One can grow through getting into music that reaches more deeply or widely into life; in other words by getting into a better, more challenging and more satisfying game. And one can grow in enjoyment and grasp of the music by improving the quality of his performance. How this growth can be genuinely and naturally brought about led us to an all too brief and not very revealing discussion of attitudes and methods of leadership.

Mrs. Frances E. Clark's account of her pioneering efforts in Milwaukee many years ago to develop music appreciation among the children there must have stirred in all of us a new or enhanced vision of what might be done to make more of the great unrealized wealth of fine, strengthening an expanding music now easily available to almost everyone. Every recreation center in which music can be presented under suitable conditions (the new phonograph attachments are inexpensive) should have a music guide, as every park should have a nature guide, whose love and understanding of music and of people have taught him how to guide small exploring parties into the happiest but often hidden groves, meadows, hillsides and mountain tops of music. Mrs. Clark told us also of the remarkable use of the phonograph in teaching songs to thousands of rural children in several states. Inexpensive recordings are available of excellent singing of songs well suited to playground groups and to groups of adults also. Mrs. Clark pleaded for cooperation between school leaders and recreation leaders.

> "Let me introduce to you my adopted slogan: 'Be a performer and not merely a listener.' This is not a protest against the radio or any mechanical aids to musical enjoyment or music appreciation. It is a protest against any use of the radio or phonograph that in any way limits or discourages individuals from singing or playing themselves, no matter how badly, so long as they do not attempt to compel others to listen to them. . . . We need a return to the ordinary singing in the home; the ordinary playing in the small social group; the ordinary homespun attempts at performance of music loved for its melody and emotional content." — *Dr. Hamilton C. Macdougall* in *The Diapason,* May 1, 1935.

Mr. Herman Smith, the president of the Music Educators National Conference, presented the great need for cooperation of recreation officials with school music teachers in providing opportunities for graduates of high school musical groups to sing and play such substantial music as they have come to love in school. These young people cannot get from mediocre music or performance any more values than a good high school swimmer can get from paddling in the old swimming hole. They have attained again and again or are on their way to attaining that most blessed of all recreational states of being; when one is a true amateur possessed of professional skill that is

still growing. We have got to find adequate leadership for these young people. We should look for that leadership among the young people themselves as well as among adult musicians. A very promising example of this developing of leadership was described by Mr. Smith. In his home city, Milwaukee, emergency funds have been used to employ people to copy and mimeograph fine non-copyright music which is especially well suited to small singing and playing groups. This music is in circulation at the public library and is being used by youth and adults who are themselves organizing and leading small groups that carry on their music-making as a great indoor sport.

But no way out or back into musical sportsmanship is more promising than the one presented by Mr. Andrew Wendelin of Chicago, conductor of the Lutheran Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Wendelin has gathered a large library of fine orchestral music suited to church use, and he proposes that every church be regarded as a most suitable place for formation of an orchestra which will play such music and not merely marches and hymns on which many a Sunday School orchestra has musically starved to death. The church has the building, the rehearsal room, usually a musician on its staff, and many occasions for a kind of public performance which is inspiring, and yet has not the dangers of professionalism which surround the regular concert giving amateur groups. The recreation leader or the worker in some social agency may be just the person needed to introduce this idea to the clergy and church musicians in a community.

Adult Education and the Recreation Movement Working Together

By Elizabeth Halsey
Director, Department of Physical Education for Women
University of Iowa
Iowa City

The discussion group on Adult Education and Recreation was opened by the chairman, Mr. T. H. Nelson of the Central Y.M.C.A. College, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Nelson brought out the idea that the form or structure of an activity does not determine whether it is work or play. It does not even determine whether it is reward or punishment, nor can one find the aims and outcomes by the mere activity.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Fred Moore, Executive Director of Adult Education Council, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Moore's first point was that there is no controversy between adult education and recreation, that it is not a case of *either or* but *both and*. Adult education workers do not practice recreation enough, they are perhaps too serious, and they do not get enough fun into their programs. On the other hand, recreation specialists may not realize the maximum content of the adult education program. The trend, he believes, is toward combining the best of both movements.

From a recent trip to Europe, Mr. Moore brought back the observation that a larger proportion of adults in most European countries than in America have real adult education; that is, can share in the collective life of the community or nation on a high level. He spoke of the German movement of strength through joy, of the Italian youth hostels which are visited by groups of hikers and which furnish organized programs of drama, music and discussion groups. In Denmark, the well-known folk high schools emphasize pageantry and folk dancing as a dynamic part of the adult education program.

In general, adult education must realize that along with high intellectual endeavors there should be given the opportunity for real recreation. It is important, on the other hand, that recreation workers understand first, that adult education is not merely for the underprivileged and for the foreign born; second, that the purpose of adult education is not merely vocational education in order to improve vocational status, and third, that the historic importance, in fact the critical nature of world conditions today, demand the intelligent understanding of all people. Therefore, it is necessary that adult education provide some opportunity by which individuals may think through problems of the collective life, and if the adult education program should deal merely with such cultural activities as the fine arts and hobbies it would be failing seriously to awaken the individual to his share in the problems of society. Accordingly, not only forums and meetings are necessary, but sustained study, such as is carried on by the British Workers Education Movement which holds classes for working people who devote one night a week, twenty-four weeks in the year for three years, to the study of a single topic. The thousands of British workers who have had this experience of intellectual growth, act as a leaven throughout the country. Their influence

was a large factor in placing 11½ million names on the recent peace declaration.

Mr. Moore feels that recreation leaders have an excellent opportunity to interest large numbers of adults in the community because of their wide contacts and because most people are attracted by recreation. He has been very much impressed by the caliber of the personnel of the leaders in the recreation movement, and he feels there is a great need of close association between the leaders in recreation and in adult education. He thinks that the outcome of combined programs can be not merely adjusted, happy individuals, but social philosophers and virile thinkers who will be instrumental in saving the institutions and ideals which are a part of all that America has stood for.

The next speaker, Mr. Dana Caulkins, Superintendent of Recreation in Westchester County, N. Y., gave practical illustrations from the Westchester situation, demonstrating the cooperation of the adult education and recreation administrators. He told of a worker who, in attempting to make a clear-cut differentiation between the two programs, suggested that everything "above the neck" be called adult adulation, and everything "below the neck" recreation! Mr. Caulkins reported progress in the education of this gentleman! The recreation program in Westchester County has been called a leisure-time program. The phrase "education for the wise use of leisure time" also has been used. There has been, therefore, a good deal of demand for educational activities which were not consciously so planned; for instance — choral societies have progressed from informal evenings of singing to a sustained year's program working toward public performance at the Westchester Music Festival. Similarly, dramatic clubs, beginning with small local performances have worked toward conferences on the drama bringing in leaders in the field of dramatic art who have held definitely educational programs. The Westchester workshop issues a little folder which lists on its cover the following activities: Crafts - Music - Literature - Drama - Printing - Sculpture - Design. University courses - children's classes - conversation groups. Most of the classes are conducted very informally, but attendance is persistent as is shown by the fact that last year 2,300 different individuals gave a record of 95,000 attendances. The classes have been set up in response to the demand of the community and no attempt has been made to delimit the nature of class work.

The Recreation Commission has closely cooperated with the State Department of Education in its emergency program. The county representative of the State Department had his offices in the building of the Recreation Commission and by tacit agreement this officer and Mr. Caulkins have referred to each other individuals coming in with requests for new classes, so that there has been no conflict and no duplication.

The next speaker, Miss Dorothy Enderis of Milwaukee, brought out very clearly that it is impossible to make artificial distinctions between recreation and adult education. The proposal to make an administrative distinction which would give to adult education responsibility for all activities, except those which were physical in nature in the case of individuals over 17, and give to the recreation department responsibility for physical activities for adults and all activities for persons under 17, simply would not work. Miss Enderis illustrated its absurdity by an incident from the experience of a Milwaukee community center. Four boys who were playing billiards were suddenly seized with the desire for some barber shop harmony. The billiard room attendant encouraged them and when the supervisor dropped in, he was told about the fine harmony that these boys produced. He, in turn, said, "What about a glee club?" Naturally, the development of a glee club came about which met every week, and went on from singing popular music to something more satisfying. "Suppose," said Miss Enderis, "that the supervisor had to say, 'now, boys, that is very fine but all music is done by adult education people and if you want a glee club you will have to go down to their headquarters.'" Suppose the boys persisted, arrived at the adult education headquarters and started to register. The first three, being over 17, would be accepted, but the last boy, a 16-year-old would be sent back to the recreation department!

Miss Enderis said that the difference between the two programs exists in motivation. An activity which is done for the fun of it, rather than for a conscious ultimate end, is recreation. The study of Shakespeare, by a group of housewives who come together once a week, read and discuss the plays because they want to, because they enjoy every minute of the activity, is recreation. The study of Shakespeare by a person working for an advanced degree, who is intent on credits working on papers and getting ready for examinations is not recreation.

On the other hand, recreation is not merely giving people amusement in their leisure hours. Recreation leaders are not amusement vendors. The old principle of going from the known to unknown must be used to widen horizons. In the last analysis, there is no difference in the aims of the leaders of recreation and adult education.

"It has been a mistake to segregate the sexes in activity. They must be brought together, for it is a most human impulse and a most wholesome relationship. However, we must never fail to recognize sex differences." — *Dr. A. D. Browne.*

The meeting was then thrown open to discussion and the question was raised as to how to reach that great mass in any community which is not responsive to the ordinary means of getting people interested in neighborhood centers either in recreation or adult education programs. Most of the group felt that it was a matter of leadership, but other devices were mentioned such as running an entertainment in a community center at the same time night school was going on. Those attracted by the vaudeville would find out something about the rest of the program.

The chairman concluded the session with the statement that we were not willing to admit a difference in aims between adult education and recreation. Both are concerned with experiences which lead to the abundant life of the individual. He did, however, make this distinction. When a person does something which is self-expressive, and gets joy and satisfaction out of it, it is recreational; when he carries that activity far enough to improve his control, it becomes educational.

Enlarging Opportunities for Friendliness Through Social Recreation

By Floyd V. Merriman

State Supervisor of Recreation
Emergency Relief Administration, Indianapolis, Indiana

This division was opened by Chairman E. O. Harbin with the following definition: "Social recreation is any type of recreational activity that helps folks enjoy fellowship one with another."

After it had been pointed out that all animals travel and work in groups, the section proceeded to discuss various activities that would aid all people to enjoy such a variety of interests that would cause us to more readily adjust ourselves to any situation.

The following ideas were presented to the group as things to do. Some of these ideas need only to be mentioned, while others may need a word of explanation.

1. Training of leaders from churches, societies, lodges, etc., being careful to give mimeographed materials to participants at close of each session.

2. Progressive game parties—breaking up the crowd into small units.

3. Build parties around central theme with costumes to suit occasion, thus capitalizing the spirit of play found so abundant at Hallowe'en when masks and costumes make all of us carefree and in the proper mental attitude for the program.

4. Do not try to replace the social dance entirely but try to introduce other activities and prove to the high school and college age individual, commonly known as the sophisticated of the sophisticated, that there is real fun in many other activities.

5. It was pointed out that since social dancing is not social but isolated "atomic bodies in pairs," it is wise to parallel the dance with a game room to which individuals may go at any time and enjoy a variety of interests.

6. The "beerless beer" garden movement in Detroit was described. At these gardens they have music, dancing, floor shows. Evidently those describing the plan knew all about our modern tavern. They have box hockey, heather ball, folk dancing, table games, etc. At the bar they sell sodas, ice cream, ginger ale, and all soft drinks.

7. Reading—such books as "Old Man Adam and His Children" by Bradford, or Bellamy's "Looking Backward" provide excellent materials for dramatization and discussion and provide excellent vehicles for us to use to permit an unshackled play of our imagination.

8. It was suggested that perhaps various organizations and institutions had so regimented our young folks that a sort of an "open house" idea would correct this fault. Milwaukee has successfully provided such places under the supervision of a steering committee, and provision is made for all sorts of table games and varied activities.

9. Dramatic stunts in which a group has a situation presented and appropriate dialogue is improvised, or set stunts in which the actors are picked from audience with no rehearsal. A note of warning was sounded against the "goat stunt" unless a larger group could be made the goat,

and even then they were not the most desirable types of activities.

10. Another suggestion that seemed to have the unanimous approval of the entire group—at least by the enthusiasm with which it was received—was that the "staff" should occasionally take time to play also. They were not willing, however, to place any limitations upon the staff's activity.

11. Picnics—not anti-social sort of pairing off affairs, but programs that bring all into the festivities of the occasion.

12. Instances were described of successful "old time dancing" groups. As many as twenty to twenty-five old time dances may be used in a single group.

13. Folk dancing groups were also suggested. This has been most successfully used in rural groups where dancing was taboo.

14. For older groups puzzles, anagrams, card tricks, coin stunts, string stunts, as well as mental twisters, were suggeted.

15. Recitals were mentioned in which a group assembles at the particular site of some historical event and all of the literature, music or art written concerning that particular place are used to form the program.

16. It was suggested that a good leader would so direct the group that while the program was well organized it would appear as spontaneous to the group involved.

17. Music was advocated in the form of concert evenings in which no announcements were made but with one song fading into another with appropriate lighting and participation.

18. One problem that concerns industrial recreation was that situation which arises from trying to plan an evening for the office force 75 to 80 per cent college graduates and the workers of a much lower level educationally. After considerable discussion it was decided that one solution would be a committee composed of representatives of both groups to be given the responsibility of planning the program.

19. Annual costume musicals and more use of dramatical and musical activities were being suggested at the time the group was forced to adjourn.

Our genial chairman was very successful in his attempt to get us to sing at the start of the program, and his various bits of philosophy interspersed as they were throughout the entire hour, made our particular division meeting a very instructive and delightful affair.

Recreation and Public Housing Developments

By COLEMAN WOODBURY
Director
National Association of Housing Officials

THE CHAIRMAN of the meeting directed discussion to three main topics: (1) recreational equipment of public housing developments already constructed or under way; (2) how to get the most out of these recreational and community facilities; and (3) recreational and community standards for public housing developments.

A representative of the Housing Division of PWA reported the following typical equipment for the Division's projects:

One small play yard, say forty by sixty feet, will be provided for each group of apartments of from thirty to sixty families. These play yards will be for pre-school children and will be located so that they can be readily seen by the parents. Equipment such as sand-boxes, low swings, and small slides will usually be provided. These areas may not be provided in some row housing developments, which will have play space immediately adjacent to each house.

Playgrounds for school children and young adults will be allocated roughly in the proportion of twenty-five square feet per tenant child. The areas will vary from one-half to one acre. Leadership will be provided these areas either through the municipal recreation agency, by the school authorities, or, if necessary, by volunteer workers or by persons paid from the income of the project.

Basement space will be provided in each group of apartments for quiet games and for play in inclement weather. Few large community buildings will be erected at the outset. Space is being left in most projects for such buildings if they become feasible in the future. Rooms for small meetings up to fifty persons will be provided in the ratio of one meeting place per 150 apartments. The meeting room will be approximately equal in size to a four-room apartment, and will have facilities for serving light refreshments. Basement space for work shops will be provided. They will usually be left unfinished and unequipped.

All recreational activities will be under the general supervision and guidance of a trained manager who will have knowledge of and be sympathetic toward organized recreational activities.

In the use of the facilities provided it was agreed that one of the chief problems arose from

the fact that large numbers of families would come to the new developments at one time, and that the recreational activities within the tenant group itself would have to start practically from scratch. Tenants' associations organized with the encouragement of the management were advocated.

It was also agreed that the aim of the management should be to discover and strengthen leadership among the residents. One speaker thought that the person in charge of community activities at the beginning should consider himself a "recreation consultant" to tenant groups, to WPA or part-time workers, and to established recreational agencies operating in the neighborhood. She further recommended that in a housing development of fourteen hundred families or so, the "recreation consultant" eventually should have the full-time assistance of a trained man and a trained woman and the services of a nursery school expert.

The manager of a successful limited-dividend development said that his early troubles came from not finding the tenants' interests. The first efforts at encouraging informal parties were a failure, but later attempts with meetings of parents and meetings of a men's forum were very successful. Tenant committees on athletics to stir up rivalries and to schedule the use of larger play spaces for high school and adult games have also been successful.

The need for managers and assistant managers familiar with the fundamentals and problems of recreation was not disputed. In a large development which might have one or more recreation workers on its staff, this training is essential to the intelligent handling of the management staff. It is probably even more desirable for the manager of small projects, who will have to rely even more upon friendly and cooperative relations with those in charge of publicly-supported recreation. It was also suggested that some of the ABC's of housing should be included in the training of recreational workers.

"Recreational and Community Standards for Public Housing Developments." The discussion of the question ran rather more to generalizations of policy rather than to definite standards. It seemed unanimously agreed that the management of public housing projects should try to develop and supplement existing recreational facilities rather than to provide substitutes for them. This would avoid too strong and too narrow loyalties to very small groups. So strong was the feeling in support of this generalization that no one mentioned the miserable inadequacy of recreation facilities in many of the general areas in which future housing developments will have to be located nor the financial and other obstacles to improving these facilities markedly.

A warning was given against minimizing the importance of adult recreation in the housing projects. It seemed likely that many of the first PWA developments would have fewer children than had often been anticipated. It was admitted that the number of children in projects was determined to a considerable extent by the rent levels of the new housing and by the size of the family housing units provided. As the session adjourned it was suggested that housing policy in finance and design of buildings might well be aimed at bringing as many children as possible into the new developments.

Interpretation of the Recreation Movement — Recent Successful Experiments in Recreation Publicity

By Philip L. Seman
General Director
Jewish People's Institute
Chicago, Illinois

That a new attitude toward publicity in recreation is developing was evident at this section meeting from the accounts of the presentations from all sections of the country. It is no longer enough to sit in the office and send out press releases on any activities and hope that the newspapers will print them. The very purpose of publicity is widening out beyond increasing attendance at a particular event or series of events. Publicity in recreation now purposes to make the citizens recreation-conscious; to show them the importance of recre-

ation; to secure their support for recreation—in short, to develop a sentiment in favor of recreation.

To do this, we must let the people know what our facilities are, what our recreational agencies are doing, and what they can do for them. How are we going to make these facts known? How are we to develop this sentiment?

The main standby has been, and is, the newspaper. Often it is hard to get the newspaper to present recreation news stories, especially in cities where there is only one paper that can afford to be independent. Several solutions were presented in the discussion. (1) Get the papers to sponsor sports events, for they are naturally more interested in projects that they themselves have invested money in. (2) Make personal contacts with newspaper people, for then they will be more willing to cooperate. (3) Use the local community papers, for they have more space that they can offer for recreation items. By several speakers the local papers were stressed as an important agency in educating the community in what the community recreative facilities have to offer.

The most successful means of securing newspaper publicity is one that in itself opens up new fields of publicity, aside from that in the newspapers. *Create news* is the new watchword. Create news, and the newspapers cannot afford to ignore it. Create news, and in the very act of creating it you will arouse public interest and secure public support.

Several interesting methods of creating news have been tried and found to be successful. The discussion brought out that Kalamazoo, Michigan, conducted a survey by its Recreation Council to inventory the recreational facilities of the city, to show what was being done by private agencies, by the City Recreation Bureau. the Board of Education, the library, the Art Institute, the Symphony Association and other groups of like character. And then, in order to present the results of the survey to the people, a mock jury trial was held with a leading clergyman of the city as judge, to present the case "Recreational Possibilities for the Young Man and Woman of Kalamazoo—the Young Man and Woman Against the Citizens of Kalamazoo." The trial brought out the history of the survey, recreation in the centers, the cost of recreation and the possibilities of recreation for all. The single independent newspaper in the city recognized the news value of the trial and publicized it. From this trial also developed another agency, important in creating news about recreation and securing public support for it, namely, the Community Council. Delegates from neighborhood councils appeared before the Board of Education and brought about the increase in the use of public school buildings for recreation purposes after school hours.

In Kalamazoo also, the Community Councils are developments of the parent-teachers groups; the organizations doing similar work in other cities have other origins. In Cincinnati, playground mothers' clubs were organized originally to help maintain the playgrounds; now they constitute one of the most vital forces in local community publicity. They take an active interest in everything concerning the playground, and go from house to house soliciting help of all kinds, so that the community cannot help knowing what the playgrounds are doing.

Reading, Pennsylvania, formerly discouraged organizations of this kind, believing them to be more of a hindrance than a help, but one and one-half years ago the recreation department started to encourage parent playground association. The various playgrounds each sent two representatives to the playground federation, which acts as a clearing house on recreation information and as an advisory body for playground improvements. They help develop an understanding of recreation in the community.

Neighborhood councils in Birmingham are encouraged to be as autonomous as possible. The recreation staff members keep as much in the background as possible, merely starting the organization by picking the key people in a community and calling the preliminary organization meeting, which is then turned over to the group to function independently. These neighborhood groups are instrumental in creating news both through their own activities and through their active participation in demonstrations arranged by the recreation department. Demonstrations of this sort are considered one of the best forms of publicity, by the recreation officials in Philadelphia, who plan a play day week in their forty recreation centers, where one day is set aside at each center for demonstration of all types of play activities. Reading, Pennsylvania, conducted a city-wide playground play day and parade in which the neighborhood groups were active.

Another method of creating news that was preeminently successful was recreation week of Oakland, California, in which all forms of publicity

were utilized. Printed programs of the week's events were distributed throughout the city, and for two months previous programs for other events carried a line or two about the approaching recreation week. A sign board advertising company donated the use of twenty-six 7′ x 7′ outdoor boards. City stores cooperated by donating the use of their windows for display purposes. Department bulletins told all members of the recreation staff, from the janitors up, what they ought to be telling the public about recreation. The radio was utilized. Announcements were made on other programs and during the week one of the events was broadcast. A motion picture was made of the activities and presented either with or without a speaker at meetings of Parent-Teacher Associations, service clubs and luncheon clubs. An effort was made, as far as possible, to have announcements by members of the groups addressed. This was found more effective than talks by members of the staff of the recreation department who are paid to publicize recreation. An evening tour was conducted to acquaint people with the facilities offered during the evening. Newspaper publicity was used, but it was by no means all important. Other methods of publicity presented were bulletins to sports and crafts organizations designed to show people how the recreation department work ties up with their particular interests, and bulletins to recreation chairmen of Parent-Teacher Associations, who presented the recreation news at their monthly meetings. Extemporaneous talks on the radio on recreation activities, as well as musical and dramatic programs, and announcements on other programs, have been utilized.

Some of the obstacles in facing recreation publicity were presented by a layman of Cleveland, reviewing the problem from the outside. He reminded the group that because of the puritanical hangover people consider leisure time activities as wicked, and contrary to the training of the child in time-tested virtues of thrift, industry and discipline; that leisure is considered frivolous by another serious-minded reformer type group; that people avoid supervised activities from a fear of regimentation and standardization; that professional and technical terms are often antagonistic to the general public, and that programs must be linked up with things having a wide-spread appeal, such as a "safety first" program. But more important than all this is our own attitude toward recreation; our need to relate all programs, large and small, to the social, as contrasted with the anti-social, activities. This must be not merely a slogan but an underlined philosophy. We must make our cities intellectual centers of civilization. We must make our playgrounds and field houses centers of civilization.

"In our search for and consideration of new frontiers for recreation; in our planning for the wiser use of the new leisure, and in our approach to and study of the problems attendant upon our efforts to create the life more abundant, let us not forget that our task will not be completed if we fail to extend these frontiers to include to the fullest possible extent our colored citizens."

A final speaker presented the belief and the challenge that we must put recreation into the curriculum of education in the primary grades, in the same classification as reading, writing, geography, history and arithmetic. It is more important than these subjects. Man today would be an entirely different animal if he knew how to play. We need a textbook on how to play for use in the elementary grades—a simple book, direct and fundamental. If the fathers and mothers of the children today would know how to play, the children would find recreation in the home as well as outside of the home, and it would be a constructive kind of play. But you cannot teach adults to play. You must begin with the child, not merely a given number of children, but the child generically, and teach him recreation. The next generation will have a different story to tell than the past generation has told, is telling and will tell. Our publicity problems will be solved in the future if we teach recreation to the child.

Methods of Increasing Recreation Opportunities for Colored Groups

By De Hart Hubbard
Supervisor for Recreation for Colored
Cincinnati, Ohio

There can be no better opening for this summary of the findings of this meeting than the statement made by the Chairman, Mr. C. E. Brewer, of Detroit, in his presentation of the section topic:

"The need for this special session on *opportunities* or recreation programs and facilities available to colored groups, is not because there is any special differences in recreational activities as between one group and the other, either white or colored, but largely because the problems of promoting recreation indicate distinct differences in the attempt to apply recreation programs to the colored communities. These problems seem to arise

in no one section of America—but present themselves in various communities and in various ways, within and without the group; sometimes because of needed interracial adjustments, but often due to misunderstandings in estimating the value of the program. The recreation movement is designed and intended to reach all citizens and it is important therefore to have any contribution—that will aid all of us to reach this goal."

In the light of such a statement it is extremely interesting to note the—shall we say "admission"—of one of the discussion participants, a white recreation executive from the far South, who agreed that "In planning and promoting our general recreation programs the needs of the colored citizens are usually overlooked or ignored, and in most instances the program for the colored citizens is an after-thought."

The discussion by the delegates resulted in two very definite conclusions: (1) That there is an unquestioned need for organized public recreation programs among a group that has been forced into a marginal position economically; (2) that that group is willing and eager to participate in such programs and to lend every assistance whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Many splendid examples of the possibilities for development of recreation opportunities for colored citizens were presented in the meeting. Detroit operates the largest and most complete recreation building in an area of Negro settlement in the United States. This $500,000 center houses almost every conceivable activity and has a complete full time staff. During a recent visit to Detroit Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt became so enthusiastic that she postponed filling another engagement. It is also an interesting side light that the newest sensation in the manly art of self defense, Joe Louis, received all of his training prior to his professional engagement in the center boxing classes.

Several communities reported that in the recognition of needed facilities new buildings are in prospect or have been secured: Kalamazoo, a $54,000 center; Lexington, an additional building to their present $65,000 center, Louisville, a remodeled Y. M. C. A. building completed at a cost of $40,000, Detroit is planning another building that will cost $199,000. Chicago, Tampa, Pittsburgh, Ashville, Birmingham, Houston, Rockford, Waco and other cities also reported efforts to provide what might be termed approaches to adequate programs.

These reports disclosed innumerable facts concerning such programs. Of special significance was the fact that practically all were the result of awakened interest that had been stimulated by recreation surveys. In every case the survey disclosed that there were either no programs or only the most meagre of attempts at conducting such programs. In most cases these disclosures startled not only the city officials into action, but the colored groups, suddenly awakened, organized citizens' councils and began campaigns to help themselves secure facilities and leadership to supply their recreation needs. Through these citizens' committees considerable volunteer interest and service have been secured. The activities have been extended and the movement interpreted to the community. Better interracial understanding of the problems of the Negro groups, a more favorable public sentiment for recreation projects and the acquisition of facilities, have been secured by the use of bi-racial advisory recreation boards. Such boards have been supplemented by recreation councils of colored citizens assisting in the promotion of activity programs. Recreation surveys must be of benefit when such results are reported. May I digress a moment to say that we who are engaged in the promotion of recreation for Negro citizens certainly appreciate the expert services of Mr. E. T. Attwell of the National Recreation Association, and want the Association and Mr. Attwell to know that their efforts are playing an invaluable part in attaining the opportunities that are so much desired.

Leadership was an outstanding factor in the discussion and it was agreed that there must be both volunteer and paid leadership. Retardation of the programs has been partly due to a lack of interest among colored leaders. This interest must be stimulated. Official recognition of volunteer councils by the city governments will help create and maintain their interest. There is need for study of the colored community and the Negro knows himself better than any one else can know him so his counsel must be considered and recognized in all such studies.

There is a unique problem in obtaining Negro volunteer leadership in class activity fields. The generally unfavorable economic status of the race causes such leadership to be given with an idea of qualifying for possible future employment. Colored citizens do not have the economic strength to give fully of their time without compensation even when they are so inclined.

Perhaps the greatest need following physical facilities is for adequately trained professional leadership, a fact which is true not only in the

Negro group, but also in the general program. There is the same need for special training in the administration and leadership of recreation. While we have persons trained in special talents and branches of the work, the session felt that their abilities should be developed and coordinated by training courses and institutes. Special commendation was given the five week summer school courses held until recently by the National Recreation Association. The several one week institutes held this year served as excellent stimulants, disclosing potential leadership, but it was felt that a renewal of the summer school is needed to further develop the adequate leaders for the newly enlarged programs.

Several problems were discussed but not satisfactorily solved. Perhaps no one can solve them but they demonstrate the fact that the problems of the work for colored citizens are similar and parallel to those of the general program. How can we secure emergency relief workers in fair proportion to our needs? What can be done to secure a better selection of qualified workers? How can advisory boards best be selected? How can we secure better supervisorial control of ERA workers? How can more adequate budgets be secured?

The Spread of Recreation Into Rural Areas

By RUTH MCINTIRE
Extension Specialist in Recreation
State of Massachusetts

THOSE OF US who are concerned especially with the rural and small communities were very glad to have this special section devoted to this topic, and to see the interest in it as evidenced both by attendance and the ready participation in the discussions. A hasty canvass showed that the group represented the recreational interests of the Agricultural Extension Service, county, state, and local school administrators, parks, relief and industrial programs, churches, WPA, federal housing, parent-teachers associations and private interests.

As chairman, Dr. David E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, opened the discussion by pointing out that mechanization in agriculture had brought about a new situation, just as in the industrial world. Not only had it increased the leisure of rural people but had been the means of introducing commercial or ready-made amusements which had become their chief form of recreation. Recently there has been a trend toward a more creative use of this leisure. As an indication of this trend Dr. Lindstrom cited the 293 drama groups in 46 counties of Illinois which participated in the state tournament sponsored by the Extension Service of the College. In connection with these, training institutes were held for leaders of already existing organizations, thus developing the lay leadership. This year a chorus of 800 people from nine counties presented a choral recital at the State Fair, and they are now planning to present the oratorio *Elijah* next year.

To prevent our going astray in the maze of fifteen questions which had been suggested for discussion, Dr. Linstrom grouped the questions under four main heads:

1. What is needed today in a recreation program in rural areas?
2. What are the present programs and the existing agencies now operating?
3. What are effective types of administration and relationships between various agencies?
4. A consideration of special problems.

Miss Ella Gardner, recreation specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reminded us that in determining the desirable content of our recreation program, we must consider that it needs to serve the individual, the family group, and the community as a whole. Incidentally, Miss Gardner called attention to the fact that the family unit does still exist, at least in the rural districts, in spite of recent statements to the contrary.

The individual needs opportunities to discover abilities, skills and interests within himself; opportunity to enjoy social relationships with others and skills which add to this enjoyment; opportunity to enjoy creative activities—music, physical recreation, books, nature; opportunity to participate in the social and civic affairs of the community, to know sources of information in the field of his interests; the opportunity to talk—and something worth while to talk about.

The family needs recreational activities suitable for enjoyment together in the home—skill games, music (singing and playing together and music appreciation) handcrafts, hobbies, and also opportunities to go to community and other events as a family unit.

For the community as a whole, music, drama, sports, social affairs and other such activities are important for creating an awareness in the com-

munity of its existence as an entity. This does not imply *organizing* the community, but rather a realization of its existing agencies and organizations.

Considerable discussion of program followed. Mr. F. J. Lipovetz, State Director of Education and Recreation, W.P.A., Wisconsin, pointed out two bases for planning any program — one, the expressional type which is built on the interests and activities already present; the other, the more difficult work or correctional program, planned to meet existing needs and problems needing correction.

Mr. C. M. Miles, State Educational Department, New York State, started something when he emphasized the importance of including more games in the program and stated that it is difficult to teach rural people to play. Oregon people seem to take to playing very well, as evidenced by the demands on the Extension recreation worker there, and so do Florida folks, according to Mr. Locke of Coral Gables, who feels that it isn't necessary for them to realize the importance of play provided they *play,* which every community will do if given a chance. However, Mr. Jack Knapp of the National Recreation Association, has found some communities which don't know how to play. Their grandmothers did, but it is a lost art.

Mr. Richard T. Gardner, rural recreational specialist of New Hampshire reported that they had rather overemphasized games in getting their program started, and are now giving more time to dramatics, crafts, hobbies, making a broader interpretation of the term recreation.

An Iowa representative asked whether rural women came together for real play and outdoor activities in addition to quilting, etc. The popularity of rural women's county and state camps sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service in many states indicates how much the women enjoy playing together, and taking new ideas back for recreational activities at home.

Mr. David D. Hicks, director of recreation, West Virginia Relief Administration, described the program of the rural Recreation and Art League which includes ten counties in central West Virginia. About thirty different activities are carried on—dramatics, all types of choral and instrumental music, folk and social dancing, athletics and sports, informal group games, and debating. Each county has an advisory committee and there is a central council of representatives from each county and the Extension Service which meets four or five times a year. The league program is based on the interests expressed in the local communities and counties. Twice each year there are regional round-ups when some 30,000 rural people flock to Jackson's Mill, the state 4-H camp grounds, to participate and lend moral support to groups from the home community. Since emergency recreation leaders have been available, they have assisted in these activities but work through existing organizations.

Reference was made to the experiment in recreation cooperatives being carried on in connection with the cooperative movement in Indiana. By this time we were well along in the field of administration, so with the final thought that the content of the program is largely dependent upon the type of leadership available, and the plea to protect the spirit of joy for joy's sake, rather than for some ulterior motive, we focused attention on the knotty problem of what is the most effective means of adminstering the rural recreation program.

This problem is the more complex because of what was termed the "dangers of the newly popular recreation band wagon," on which so many agencies are trying to climb. The more different groups there are interested in recreation, the better, but they do complicate the administration problem.

H. E. Wilson, Riverside, California, came with the definite problem of determining the best method for establishing a permanent recreation program in a county with some nine smaller population centers, ranging in size from 600 to 6000 all of which are approached or besieged by any number of different agencies to organize a recreation program.

Some of us wished that Mr. Arthur Lampe, County Superintendent of Schools in St. Louis County, Minnesota, might be borrowed long enough to go out and preach the gospel to other school administrators of the use of school facilities and personnel for adult education and general community recreation purposes. The educational program there is one of work, study, and recreation, planned to develop a balanced life rather than merely the 3 R's. Buildings are

being equipped not only for agricultural and home-making courses but with generous facilities for recreation both for the young people in the schools and for the community at large. Mr. Lampe pointed out that public schools have neglected what is both an opportunity and a responsibility that, as compared to the ten million dollars of federal funds allotted in this country to each of certain special departments and bureaus, the educational system has a six billion dollar plant, with an annual appropriation of two and a half billion dollars. Proper use of this plant and personnel for the whole community, rather than its restriction to the children only, would tremendously increase the recreational opportunities of the people of the United States.

In a county-wide recreation program sponsored through the department of physical education, recreation, and community extension of the schools, St. Louis County is divided into fourteen regions, each having its own athletic council made up of representatives of local leagues. There are 160 teams in the county leagues, and twelve different sports are carried on.

FERA and other emergency recreation and adult educational programs have been administered through this county department of education which has conducted three-day training institutes at intervals of three months for the emergency workers.

Mr. Wilson of Riverside believes that the California situation makes the schools the logical center through which the various recreational activities might be coordinated there, since present facilities and personnel might be well put to wider use with very little extra expense.

Reference was made to Milwaukee's lighted school houses as an outstanding demonstration of full use of existing facilities.

This development, of course, presupposes not only an open attitude on the part of school boards and superintendents, but facilities adaptable for recreational uses—both of which are sadly lacking in many rural school systems. A consolidation into units large enough to make possible the provision of needed equipment would be necessary, and also a revamping of the teacher training courses in our teachers' colleges so as to give teachers the attitude and training needed in this broader education-recreation program. Meanwhile, since only such a small percentage of rural schools are consolidated, some other sponsorship for the recreation program must be found. In many places the county and state Agricultural Extension Service has taken the lead through its community organization or recreation specialist. Where no agencies have already been active, the WPA or other emergency recreation workers have set up effective community or county councils in several places.

New York State revived an old law by which a board consisting of three representatives of vocational agriculture, three from the Extension Service, and three from the county at large, appointed by the county commissioners, may receive a share of state equalization funds to employ a county supervisor. The Chautauqua County planning board located its consolidated schools on the county map and marked around each the area in which it would serve the children during the day and the adults at night.

There was general agreement that regardless of who might administer the program, the most efficient plan is to use existing school and other available buildings and facilities to full capacity provided they are suitable, rather than to spend money in duplicating these. Since local conditions vary so greatly, naturally no one formula could be evolved for application to all problems and situations.

The Place of Special Boards or Commissions in the Extension of the Recreation Movement

By Ralph H. Waterhouse
Superintendent of Schools
Akron, Ohio

There were two distinct issues raised at our meeting: (1) Will the unpaid board or commission of lay citizens or the departmental head, responsible to the city's chief executive, better conceive and better administer recreation? (2) With commissions or boards, what is the most desirable set-up?

The advantages of the board or commission are:

1. Membership may be secured from the ranks of genuinely interested and highly competent citizens.

2. There is less probability of political intrigue.

3. A board better guarantees the progress of the long-range program.

4. The program has the standing and balance in the community of a civic function with intrinsic worth. The departmental head to often is persuaded by extrinsic interests. He is also quite

frequently handicapped by these accusations, unfairly.

5. There is more feeling of security and therefore of responsibility on the part of members of the staff. Competent persons therefore are more likely to accept appointment to the staff.

6. The collective judgment of a commission is likely to be better than that of the executive alone.

The advantages of the departmental head form of control are:

1. The responsible head of the local government should have the direct charge of all departments of government.

2. The logic of a commission for one aspect of government may as well be applied to other functions.

3. Proper management of fiscal matters must take into account *all* budgets.

4. The inertia induced by security or position is avoided.

The weight of opinion and experience favor the board or commission.

Mr. Harland Bartholomew, City Planner, St. Louis, Mo., said, "the abandonment of park and recreation boards has meant poorer results." Mrs. Anna C. Law, President of the Board of Playground Directors, Oakland, California, said, "The city administration thinks more in economic terms and the budget, and less in terms of human values. The commission is indispensible in the creation of just public opinion." Mr. Max Hirsch, President of the Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, favors the independent board for either good or poor city administrations. He pointed out that the city of Cincinnati had such a board and also an unusually sympathetic city manager.

As contrary opinion, Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby cited the excellent administration of New York City's parks and playgrounds by Mr. Robert Moses.

A discussion of the question "With commissions or boards, what is the most desirable setup?" showed that the weight of opinion and experience favors a commission of a minimum of five members appointed by the city's chief executive for staggered terms of service of at least five years. The appointment and discharge of the commission's chief staff officer should rest with the commission, it would seem. The direction of the program should likewise be solely under the jurisdiction of the commission.

The personnel of the commission should be representative of local and civic agencies, including the city administration and the board of education. It was stated by Mr. Hirsch that this form of organization would "avoid the duplication of facilities."

Judge Fielding L. Walker, Jr., Chairman of the Recreation Commission of Durham, N. C., favored strongly the following type of personnel for the commission: (1) the city manager; (2) the superintendent of schools; (3) a member of the city council; (4) a member of the board of education, and (5) a citizen at large.

Mr. Harold C. Hunt, Superintendent of Schools, Kalamazoo, Michigan, strongly urged the inclusion of the superintendent of schools on the commission. He stated that the modern educational program comprehends the vital implications of recreational activities, and that there is no clear line of separation. Mr. Kirby also urged "the closest kind of cooperation between the schools, and the parks and recreation boards."

"Youth needs three things to fit it for life. It needs discipline; it needs friends; and it needs recreation and interests. They will help youth itself to master the means of making life worth while." The *Prince of Wales* in *The Coming of Leisure.*

* * *

The question of the place and function of advisory boards was but briefly hinted.

Mrs. Law did not favor advisory boards. She believes that their recommendations are not taken seriously, that the commission is likely to be indifferent to and not to respect their views. Judge Walker disagreed with Mrs. Law, stating that an advisory committee representative of all social and civic agencies will provide a "sense of security," and be a "life saver."

There is ample reason to believe that a large recreation council or league would supply an excellent medium (1) for sustaining the program, (2) for interpreting its values, and (3) for developing its use. The schools of this country by and large are supported in a most desirable way by the parent-teacher organizations. After all, progressive leadership is always neutralized by the thought and action of the unenlightened. The council or league, with the active membership of a large body of citizens, is the public expression of an open mind on all questions affecting the destiny of the program.

The objectives of the recreational program, in my opinion, are so blended in sound, educational

theory and practice that they cannot be considered separately. In answer to the question, "How important is leisure-time activity?" I wish to cite three observations.

First, it more and more monopolizes man's time, energy and resources; whereas in frontier days, *work* was master. Second, it may be worth something to observe that when the Italian people were using their radios to listen to Mussolini's call to the grim business of war, the American people were "tuned in" on a world's series baseball game. Third, it may be that we will yet try to put harmony, balance and color in the drab picture of work and pleasure, by frank recognition of the recreational possibilities in the study of one's religion. The re-creation of the spirit certainly has as wide implications as the re-creation of the body.

The thinking and the purposes of all groups are converging on the single purpose of the complete development of the individual. We who understand each other so well, must not let our deeds destroy this ideal.

The Part of Recreation in Maintaining Health Mental, Physical and Social Hygiene

By W. K. Streit
Director of Physical Education
Cincinnati Public Schools

Dr. Carl A. Wilzbach of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, opened the meeting by referring briefly to present conditions which are making for increased leisure and the challenge presented to recreation. He contended that we are entering a new era of usefulness for recreation and that its services are manifold. However, in our enthusiasm we must be careful of what we say regarding its values. Too often claims are made which are based merely on opinion and have no scientific background of supporting data.

The questions receiving most attention during the discussion dealt with the prevention of mental breakdowns, the bolstering of morale and co-recreational activities. Specific instances were cited regarding the value of recreation in institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents and the number of marvelous cures which have been effected. Music, handcraft and simple games were mentioned as having great value.

There are 300,000 children each year appearing as juvenile delinquents in the United States and according to the United States bi-annual survey of education the per capita cost of these is $518 per year. There are also 389,500 patients classified as insane in state hospitals in the country at the present time, and the per capita cost of these is $627. per year. The solution of the problem of delinquency and insanity lies not in cure but in prevention. It is, therefore, a sound economic principle to spend more money for recreational purposes as a preventive measure. As a result we should save not only children who would otherwise be institutionalized at a tremendous cost, but also vast public funds.

Recreation in its many diversified forms will contribute more to the normal mental health of an individual than any other single factor. It will solve many of the emotional conflicts arising from the demands of society upon us. It will give the inferior and inadequate personality the opportunity to achieve recognition through proper channels instead of making it necessary for him to be a gangster later in life. It will protect the day-dreaming individual who is trying to escape from reality instead of making it necessary for him to be a case of *dementia praecox* in order to survive and spend the remaining days of his life in a state hospital. It will decrease our suicide rate which is due largely to the fact that individuals have not learned to escape properly from their difficulties. Recreation is an outlet for frustrated hopes and shattered ideals. The art of keeping young and of being successful in any prolonged strenuous activity lies in the individual's ability to select properly a recreational program and adhere to it closely throughout life.

With regard to bolstering morale, the point was made that everyone needs to be well thought of in the home and community and that he should be able to do something and to do it a little bit better than someone else. With unemployment comes worry, indifference and loss of self respect. The power of building self respect through recreation was illustrated in the case of the cabinet maker who had hit the depths of despair and was brought back through the medium of building stage scenery for a community center play in which his daughter was participating.

The movement for co-recreational activities has come about through a change of public opinion. Many of the former restrictions and inhibitions have been broken down and puritanical ideas plus

blue laws no longer prevail. The demand has come from the adolescents themselves. It is a healthy sign, for, as one speaker reiterated, "There would be fewer divorces in American life if more women understood the game of baseball."

The activities which seem to have the greatest co-recreational appeal at present are swimming, badminton, tennis, archery, dancing, golf, hiking and volleyball.

The 16 to 26 year group has been neglected in the past because of the segregation of recreational activities. It is now recognized that adolescence is the time for adjustment to the opposite sex. Co-recreational activities at this age will have a wholesome effect on family life. In fact, it was emphasized that the sexes should be mixed at even an earlier age through participation of boys and girls in folk and social dancing. This should not be construed to mean that boys should compete against girls in competitive games nor does it mean that all games can be used. There should be a limited amount of this activity which is purely social recreation. The boys should not give up their own types of strenuous activity, nor should the girls give up their womanly games. Our objectives must be kept clearly in mind. We are now in a period of social planning, community building, and the results will be discernable ten years hence.

A sensible association between the sexes is important because it is essential to a normal social life. It gives young people an opportunity to become really acquainted with one another. Boys and girls must be taught how to play together; they must play today for tomorrow's living. There is no better way of developing a wholesome interest in those of the opposite sex than through sports and recreational activities.

It was argued that longevity is largely a matter of heredity but that recreation can make life more livable. Recreation alone will not reduce the waistline, but most people overweight can reduce by diet and exercise. Recreations that are most helpful in conditioning the body are really an individual matter. Much depends upon a pleasurable reaction during participation. Physical, mental and social health cannot be separated, but can all be reached through a well-rounded program of recreation and leisure time activities. If recreation can be made more of a family affair, many of our present social difficulties will vanish.

Youth on the New Recreation Frontier

By George T. Donoghue
General Superintendent
Chicago Park District

Dr. Louis L. Mann of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, in opening the discussion reminded us that the problem of youth was not a new one; that even the people in King Tut's time thought the world would soon come to an end because of the behavior of their youth at that time. History is repeating itself because many of our dispairists have long reached the same conclusion. Not so Dr. Mann who made the statement that youth was infinitely better today than it ever had been and necessarily had to be because of the increased temptations that our modern civilization had brought about. He stressed the economic factors and also the factor of what motorization of transportation had done to increase the play area of our boys and girls of the present time. He referred to youth as a "dynamo of power" which, if handled correctly and intelligently, would lead to much good. If abused, only the worst can be expected. He brought out rather pungently the fact that he hoped the new leisure would open advantages for cultural pursuits which in the past had been open to a very small minority. As a general suggestion, Dr. Mann felt that all of us in seeking recreation should in the final analysis simply do the things that are different from our ordinary occupation. For instance, the plumber might paint and the painter might wipe a joint.

Dr. R. E. Hieronymous, Community Advisor Emeritus of the University of Illinois, took up the discussion following Dr. Mann's introduction. He recalled the early days of what he chose to name "Pioneer Recreation," when the pioneer recreation of his own childhood seemed to be limited to story-telling in front of the great fire. Such events as the big snow, the night of the big wind, and Indian Wars, and even the behavior of the stars, furnished most of the material for his early recreational activity. He stressed the passing out in our attitude toward youth of the "Don't do this" and "Don't do that." To many of us this brought back not the happiest of our childhood memories! He spoke with great feeling of the fine work that had been done in rural communities, particularly in the formation of 4-H Clubs. He further brought out the necessity of coordinat-

ing the various agencies in any community that were attempting a recreation program. Even the farmer has undergone a metamorphosis in recreation and his attitude toward life, in that he no longer feels that he must move into the city when the children become of school age but now looks upon the problem as his own when the children arrive at that period. Urged on by the best of ambitions he joins with his neighbors in providing public education and recreation facilities, keeping his children at home with himself and Maria on the farm.

Mr. Raymond W. Robertson, Superintendent of Recreation from Oakland, California, told us what was being done on the Coast in bringing together leaders in various forms of recreation activities not only to cooperate but to save duplication of work. Such coordinating groups as were formed in Oakland have done much good in combating the ever-present problem of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Robertson felt there would be a field even in the city for clubs of the 4-H variety. He touched lightly on a matter of great importance to park men, namely that of charges in connection with recreation. Many of us wished that he would have developed this subject a little more at length because it is a live one in which we are all interested. Time, however, did not permit this to be done. Mr. Robertson strongly urged more activity in providing camping facilities. The Coast, too, is faced with the problem of the increased use of their facilities and consequently have had to set about to train in rather intensive courses additional leaders, many of them of the volunteer type.

The next speaker was Mr. A. W. Thompson, Director of Health Education and City Education from Grand Rapids, Michigan. He felt that the outstanding need for recreation of the youth of today is that of self-development. Youth today has a new viewpoint but not necessarily a new content. Some of our educators may have been somewhat shocked by his statement that education is usually stilted and warned us that recreation has frequently made the same mistake, but not frequently. Youth in general, he felt, groping as it is, probably understands their own problems better than their elders. Many of us were intrigued with his plea for special recreation for newly married couples. We have probably been lulled by the general idea that matrimony itself was happiness and bliss and two devoted lovers needed nothing else, but Mr. Thompson with an all-seeing eye into many homes, has found that a young married couple, particularly in their period of early adjustment of married life, need outside contacts, and special efforts should be made to reach this neglected group, which many of us thought had preferred to be entirely left alone, at least through the honeymoon and post-honeymoon period!

The period left for discussion was all too short. However, we did get an insight into what a progressive minister has done with his young people ranging in general from 18 to 25 years. This energetic pastor organized an open forum in which his young people presided and all manner of questions were discussed. Dramatics in the church group were organized, and dancing was even permitted within the edifice. We were also told how a prison in New York City was made into a real community center. Athletic teams organized within the prison competed with those from without with a great deal of success. One of the prisoners whose term was about to expire said he was very sorry that he would soon be out from behind the prison bars!

Just before closing someone mentioned audibly the word "tavern." Immediately the session was agog! Judging from the attitude of our group they would have spent the balance of the day discussing the subject if time had permitted. Every one seemed to recognize that the tavern was here as an illegitimate competitor in the field of recreation. Since it is here to stay for an indefinite period we are all interested in finding how it had been combated in two communities. Detroit's solution of this problem offers a great deal of hope in that there have been so-called "beerless" taverns where no alcoholic drinks are served, but in which the setting and the things that seem to make taverns attractive to our young people were still offered to them. Madison, Wisconsin, had another solution which consisted in securing a large dance hall with a splendid orchestra and putting on dances on a very high plane under proper chaperonage. Both of these antidotes seem to offer at least two weapons in defense of this problem which will confront almost any metropolitan and even suburban and rural community.

Cooperative Planning for Education-Recreation Services — Local and National

By David H. Holbrook

Secretary, National Social Work Council
New York City

In this meeting, presided over by Lester Scott, Secretary, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., there was a spirited and at times somewhat pessimistic discussion of this rather all-embracing concept. The desirability of ends sought was tacitly assumed by all who spoke, though the content, processes and limits of planning as a function were not so clear even as a point of departure for the discussion of divergent opinions. The time was too short.

The opening statement of Thomas W. Lantz, Superintendent of Recreation, Reading, Pennsylvania, that he "had found it a joy to cooperate in Reading" implied much that needed to be amplified by discussion. If his clear presentation of the community's organization set-up, consisting of a council of forty-seven social agencies in all fields and a leisure-time division of seventeen agencies with its girls' work, boys' work and interracial committees, could have been followed by many questions, it would have been brought out how general and habitual is that community's practice in cooperative planning, and some light would have been shed on many of the difficulties and obstacles mentioned by others. After a week's stay in Reading last year, Mr. Eugene T. Lies of the National Recreation Association reported to the National Education-Recreation Council how "cooperation had been made to hum" there during the ten year stay of Charles Alspach, the Community Chest executive, and more important still, how the progress in the leisure-time field could be traced back to some very informal and patient cooperative planning by a small group of women as early as 1900. The story of other communities would show that cooperative planning takes time and is most effective when it becomes habitual and develops as a habit of mind among community leaders, lay and professional. The organization patterns and administrative arrangements may vary greatly but the principal of growth will always be present. Some round table at another Congress might well consider and better define the nature of this principle and its successful application by getting the experience of still other cities that have traveled the road.

Mr. Earl W. Brandenburg, Associate General Secretary, National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, Chicago, sounded this note when he observed, "It would be unfortunate if one of the questions suggested for our discussion regarding the composition and place in the community for planning machinery were thought of as implying that there is any one way. It depends on the experience in any one community." He also referred with approval to a paper read at the last National Conference of Social Work which expressed a preference for the term "joint planning" rather than "coordinated planning," Mr. Brandenburg believes that most of us are afraid really to tackle cooperative planning though we talk a lot about it, "We don't have a clear idea as to what is essential." He listed as the essentials for planning together the following:

1. Dealing with a real need
2. Doing something about it
3. Accepting responsibility
4. Agreeing to be accountable for carrying out the responsibility accepted.

An inference to be drawn from Mr. Brandenburg's remarks might fairly be that rather than discuss a possible type of standard machinery for planning, he would rather consider the process and not spend too long at that. This list of essentials is in reality another suggested round table topic. If we intend to understand better this way of working together where agencies seem to be the integral units more than individuals, we shall have to review these very elementary and familiar steps in their less familiar settings. Someone also pointed out in the informal discussion that it is largely a question of leadership, and that brings us back to individuals after all. Mr. Lies would give much more attention to this whole matter in the training of all social workers.

Mr. Alfred H. Wyman, speaking as Secretary of the Department of Neighborhood Service and Recreation, Community Council, St. Louis, Missouri, and out of his experience in several cities, indicated some of the factors in the situation and their inherent difficulties. He pointed out the need for the following:

1. A clear cut plan in which the functions of agencies are well defined. These must be recognized by all groups with no one agency obscuring the horizon

2. The bringing together of the group in the face of no statement of underlying principles, no common standards of employment, and a failure to recognize neighborhood welfare in civic groups

3. A public understanding that is constructive and not negative

4. Adequate financing of the work with better and more informing budget practice greatly needed

The fundamental question, he felt, is, "where will responsibility be placed?" St. Louis has taken ten years to persuade the park and school boards to sit around the same table.

This issue of responsibility was deeply buried in many of the questions raised though not specifically discussed. Whether it is better to organize to do it yourself or put the emphasis on getting it done by others needs to be better understood and the experience carefully studied. Cooperative planning has such a strong tendency always to over-institutionalize itself and so defeat its real purpose. Yet who will see that something keeps happening? And what is that something?

Mr. Lantz's list of cooperative projects and similar lists from other cities deserve careful analysis as to their why, when, how and who, in each particular instance. Mr. Lantz lists cooperation with:

1. City Planning Commission (for suggesting new sites for play areas and WPA improvements)

2. Reading Music Foundation (to secure funds for free band concerts in city parks and playgrounds and for music for weekly folk dance festivals)

3. Council of Civic Service Clubs (for promoting children's camps and preservation of abandoned school sites for play areas)

4. Parent Playground Associations (for increasing budget, beautifying and increasing play areas, purchasing playground equipment, and giving publicity)

5. Private Organizations (Junior League, Izaak Walton League, Chamber of Commerce Safety Council, Council of Religious Federations, institutions and church centers

6. School Officials

7. City Officials

In pointing out difficulties, Mr. Brandenburg noted a conflict between local planning and the influence of national organizations. He distinguished between "some nationals that promote programs and some that exist primarily to assist locals to meet community needs." Mr. Ray Wyland of the National Boy Scouts agreed that there was a conflict but stated that after all an agency has to carry out its own function before it can go outside.

Someone asked, "How can a municipal department cooperate without weakening its own program?" "What program would you recommend for a community that has no program?" Several raised questions showing the uncertainties of community relationships with the federal and state activities. The State of Connecticut was mentioned as having a cooperative program between the CCC, the FERA and other governmental activities.

Mr. Arthur Williams of the staff of the National Recreation Association sounded a positive note in his statement regarding the National Education-Recreation Council, a body composed of delegates from fifteen or more national organizations which operates without budget, staff or formal program. Necessity brought these organizations together in 1933, and one problem after another—such as the CCC project, some experiments in cooperative field service and more recently, the National Youth Administration—has focused attention on finding ways for getting something done rather than primarily on questions of jurisdiction, procedure, publicity, finance or coordination.

Successful Experiments in Crime Prevention Through Recreation

By E. Dana Caulkins
Superintendent of Recreation
Westchester County, New York

Walter L. Stone, Director of the Council of Social Agencies, Nashville, was chairman of this meeting. As a result of the discussion there seemed to be general agreement on the following points: It was recognized that recreation is a powerful tool in preventing and correcting juvenile delinquency. It was also emphasized that it is only one of the tools that are needed in the community, and that it must be used in cooperation with the activity of other agencies, such as the schools, the courts, the police organization, housing organizations, health organizations, and family welfare and relief agencies. Most of the discussion centered on means of creating this condition of cooperation with other agencies through some sort of coordinating council. In most instances the larger cities have found it desirable not only to have a central city coordinating council, but to establish in those areas where combined efforts are being concentrated in the prevention and correction of crime conditions, district councils composed not only of

the official professional representatives of various agencies, but including also householders and residents of the district who are primarily interested in this sort of cooperation.

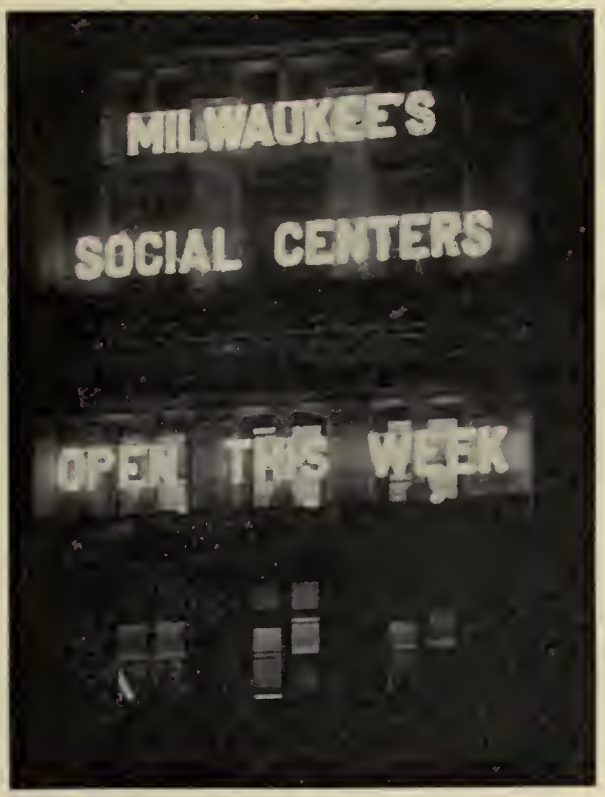
The second point which was emphasized several times and on which there seemed to be general agreement was that recreation will be most effective in the combating and prevention of juvenile crime with those potential criminals, if you call them such, who are suffering from an unsatisfied craving for attention. That was elaborated by explaining that what we mean is youngsters who are craving acceptance, recognition, affection. This represents the largest single group in any classification of potential or actual juvenile delinquents. It was emphasized that the recreation program may not hope to have much of an effect on the youngsters who fall into such classes as the neurotic, for instance, or revenge seekers.

The third point was the recognition of what we have heard many times: That is, the club organization offering a variety of activities is the most effective in the direct attack upon juvenile delinquency, but that club organization must be combined with effective contact with parents and others influencing the lives of the children in these clubs.

The fourth point, about which there was very little discussion because there was very little that could be reported, was the need for attention to organization of recreational activities specifically aimed to meet the needs of girls, groups of girls who, while in numbers in which they appear in court for delinquency do not represent so large a problem as do the boys, do represent a considerable problem in various communties.

The suggestion was made, in view of the fact that quotations were given from a considerable number of surveys and recent publications, that the delegates of the convention be urged to report to the secretary of the convention any recent publications on this subject of combating juvenile delinquency that are known to be available. Mention was made of "Crime, Character and Education" by Sidney J. Beer who has initiated a National Crime Prevention Council, with headquarters at 740 South Broadway Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Further information regarding the Council may be secured from Miss Mary Erma Wilson at this address.

Mr. Gerald J. Linares, Supervisor of Athletics of the Recreation Commission, San Francisco, told of what is known as the "Director at large" plan which resulted from a survey of juvenile delinquency made at the request of the chief of police of San Francisco. A city coordinating council was formed of which the nucleus was the four executives of the schools, the recreation commission, the juvenile court, and the police department. It subsequently resulted in the establishment of three district councils in areas where juvenile delinquency throve and the assignment of a director-at-large to devote all of his time to each of these three districts, his job being not primarily the organization of activities but the recruiting of children into already organized activities in the area. Thirty cases were referred to the director-at-large and twenty-eight were, within a few weeks, successfully absorbed in formal activities of the agencies of the district.



Milwaukee's Mayor believes that the city's low crime rate is largely attributable to the preventive work of the playgrounds, social centers and similar agencies. This year an electric sign blazing from the top of the tower of City Hall announced the opening of the social centers.

Soft Ball Problems

By A. O. Anderson
Director, Health, Physical Education and Recreation Public Schools Kansas City, Mo.

As a further guide to Milwaukee's lighted schoolhouses a poster on the front of each street car carried an invitation to attend the centers.

Over a hundred men and a few women attended this meeting, presided over by Mr. C. E. Brewer, Chairman of the National Rules Committee and Commissioner of Recreation in Detroit.

The general tone of this meeting was very fine; the spirit of cooperation prevailed and it seemed that all groups represented there were anxious to cooperate with the national rules committee in getting out and maintaining a national set of rules for the guidance of this increasingly popular sport. I think a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Brewer for battling along for the national rules against many odds when various organizations wanted to get out their own rules. It looks as if the battle is being won and they will all cooperate in this one set of national rules.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to the interpretation of rules and that was presided over by none other than Hubert Johnson. He is the official interpreter and I suggest that those of you who have questions in regard to soft ball rules and interpretations get in touch with Mr. Johnson. He is with the Recreation Department of Detroit. Then we had a report from Mr. John Paling, Secretary of the American Soft Ball Association. He gave a very splendid report, and among other things indicated that his association had influenced over some 63,000 soft ball teams in America. He made some suggestion in regard to the change of rules. We also had a report from the National Soft Ball Association, represented by Philip Rossier. He did not give the number of teams under his jurisdiction but he did make this point of difference between the American Association and the National. The National Association, he said, was catering more to the more highly skilled soft ball teams—that is, to the highest class of soft ball teams—while the American Association was putting their emphasis upon the mass participation in soft ball.

Next we came to the question of changes in the rules. The general feeling, of course, is that we shouldn't have very many changes in the rules, particularly at this time. I believe that represents the sentiment. Mr. Brewer sent out a questionnaire regarding the proposed changes and made a report on that. There were 104 replies. I will give you a few of the returns.

Regarding the question of changing the rule on stealing of bases, it was 91 to keep the rule as it is and only six to make a change, so you see that is rather unanimous. There is considerable agitation about the question of the length of the bases, and 67 were in favor of the 60-foot base. Then came 24 who favored the 40-foot base. After that it ranged all the way from 40 to 50 and 75 feet.

Regarding the pitching distance, there is some agitation to change that. In this questionnaire 56 seemed to favor the present length of pitching distance, 37′ 8″, but there were 20 out of this group who favored the 40-foot pitching distance. That is increasing it a little bit.

On the use of spikes Mr. Brewer received 71 no's. They wanted to retain the rule as it is. Twenty-three wanted permission to use golf spikes, and only nine requested that spikes be used. The vote on the change of pitching rules was 75 to zero for no change whatsoever.

This information is from the questionnaire alone. However, the meeting brought out some differences of opinion with this questionnaire. There seemed, for example, to be quite a good deal of desire for changing the pitching distance from 37′ 8″ to 40′. There also seemed to be a feeling that there should be only one standard diamond. In the rule book there are two, the 45 and the 60. There was a rather prevalent sentiment that it be made 60 feet.

The question of penalizing illegal pitching came in for considerable discussion because some pitchers are having a big advantage there. When there

is an illegal pitch there doesn't seem to be any real penalty, and the question of penalizing such pitching is being agitated.

Then came up the question of using spiked shoes and some reported that shoes with a short spike were generally being used. In other cities they have agreed to use no spikes at all. However, there seems to be this argument in favor of some form of a spiked shoe. In playing at night and where there is grass and dew and dampness, without some type of spike or cleat there is a good deal of slipping and consequent injuries.

The question was raised regarding the composition of the official ball. When you go to buy a baseball from any manufacturer most of them are marked "official," and this label means nothing. There is some agitation here that perhaps in addition to the measurement and weight of the ball there should also be some statement as to what goes into the make up of the official ball, I believe a request is to be made of manufacturers that they get together and specify the composition of the official ball.

On the question of the use of these rules by girls, some who expressed themselves felt that girls could use these rules and possibly could even use the increased pitching distance. I don't know what the girls want to do. However, girls in industrial leagues and similar groups seem to be using these national rules, and of course there should be some get-together on that problem.

Keeping Leisure Free from Regimentation

By J. M. Artman

Editor, Character

Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, chairman of this session, opened the meeting by stating that spontaneity is necessary in recreation. He suggested the group might discuss in how far recreation is being routinized to destroy this spontaneity.

Mr. Charles English of Philadelphia the first discussion leader, stated that formerly in nearly all of our recreation we had our programs so fixed that when we sent our leaders out they would say, "Open at nine o'clock; at 9:05 have flag raising; at ten do something else." We are moving very far from that at the present time and we are developing very much more initiative. He brought out a point that was very important. The child simply will not respond to this routinizing, whether you like it or not, and therefore we needn't be too much afraid of enforced regimentation.

Another very interesting point was brought out —that of the self-generating group. In Philadelphia they offered to provide leadership for any small, self-organized group interested in a particular activity, either from within the group or from outside. They discovered that this self-generated group lasted longer and had a more permanent interest than any which the workers organized. Mr. English suggested that in the question of regimentation or non-regimentation you do, after all, have to organize certain things, and unless you organize you go "willy-nilly," so it may be well to base activities on the philosophy, not of regimentation, but of being on the job with organization.

On the question as to the effect emergency programs are having, Mr. English gave the suggestion that the leadership picked up as it is, and brought together as it is, requires rather strong, aggressive programizing on the part of the leader at the head of it all, and here, perhaps, a benevolent dictatorship was rather wise.

Mr. Max Hirsch of Cincinnati also took the theme of regimentation over against freedom of action and defined regimentation as the machine type of action, the forcing of yourself or any individual to do the same thing all the time without shift or change. He does not feel that we are tending toward regimentation in this country. He used as an illustration the various types of things offered in the parks of Chicago. It is probable, he believes, that the very versatility of action which we are making possible is itself breaking down any possibility of regimentation. He spoke of community singing in a rather interesting way, however, as being one of the regimentations that we might take a look at. In Cincinnati they are getting away from community singing.

Mr. J. J. Syme of Canada also spoke on regimentation. He said that people like to work together and we ought to have such leadership as will reveal to them how to work and live together without taking away initiative. He pointed out that organization is not necessarily regimentation.

Then we had a discussion from the floor which brought out three or four very interesting observations. One was to the effect that when you organize around friendship groups you have a very much finer and more lasting organization than when you organize around interests. This was

confirmed by another member. Mr. Locke, from the Park District in Chicago, pointed out that the individuals in a certain group he knew of seemed to have no particular interests. The leader, however. was interested in archery and around that person there developed a very fine group.

Then we had the story of an experiment in which the children were turned loose, rather in cafeteria style, to find what they wanted to do. Activities consisted almost entirely of athletics, and music and other art interests dwindled to practically no numbers at all. So there is need for organization that gives a balanced diet. Dr. Judd told us about a child sent to a progressive school who said to the teacher, "*Must* we do what we want to today?"

We closed the meeting by calling on our friend Lorado Taft who, relative to the matter of making choices without guidance, told us a story of sending a group of children from New York City out into the country and the leader said to them, "Now here you are out in the great open spaces. Just do what you want to do." They played craps.

Nature Activities and Gardening As New Areas of Life Enrichment

By William G. Vinal

Specialist in Nature Activities
National Recreation Association

Whoever assigned this topic had a sly way of tucking this word "new" in, and evidently had the "low-down" on recreation directors!

Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter of Massachusetts State, the chairman, opened the meeting by saying that in the town of Amherst, which has six thousand population, they have seven nature outing clubs. In spite of the fact that the town has two well-known colleges with many scientists, the scientists found great difficulty in making their subject intelligible to the rest of the people.

The first speaker was Mrs. Fae Huttenlocher, Secretary of the Junior Garden Clubs of America, and associated with the *Home and Garden* magazine. She said that the Junior Garden Club made a survey of 20,000,000 public school children and found that only one-tenth were having any contact at all, through the public schools, with nature and gardening activities. The Garden Club has given greater opportunity to these boys and girls and has an enrollment of half a million. They do not recommend saying that you have to have a garden of certain dimensions, but they let the group start where they are interested. For instance, a group of women wanted a garden club and the first thing they asked for was a lesson in flower arrangement. Fortunately, the leader was not a technician or a pedagogue, or the wrong kind, anyway, and she started from the viewpoint of the group. Children, she said, can tell automobiles by the radiator caps from long distances; they enjoy that game, and they might enjoy recognizing trees from a long distance. She also said that since women have taken to smoking cigarettes forest fires have increased 50 per cent. Nature fairs have been held with garden club women for judges, and Republicans and Democrats have come together in a worthy, peace-time pursuit!

Dr. E. A. Prichard, Supervisor of Emergency Conservation in the northwestern territory, told us of teaching Indians how to camp. That only goes to show how far we have degenerated in this nature activity! He referred to the antagonism for nature study which has been built up in the schools. and he thinks that we have the school technocrats to thank for that. He says that the Indians have a fine way of teaching their children. Nature is full of symbolism and Indians know it. Possibly this is the way to successful leadership, taking us out of ourselves.

Mr. L. H. Weir thinks that the conditions in schools are typical of conditions everywhere. Two years ago he made some interesting observations in Germany. Here they have no defacing of public grounds and parks, and they don't have to pick up banana skins the next morning. Inquiring how that came about, he learned that two educational movements are factors — home culture and nature culture. They consider the school as a club house and the program is developed out of experiences. In Germany practically every persons is an embryonic naturalist with a passionate love for nature. They

"The more of nature recreation within us the less essential are worldly goods. All one requires is a lake, a forest, a mountain, or perhaps a sea beach, a dune, and a meadow. Swimming, hiking and outdoor cooking are not expensive. . . . He who neglects training in the inexpensive way may be storing up for an expensive future. Grow up with the simple life and store up riches for future happiness. It is a kind of insurance for the emergencies of the future."—*William G. Vinal* in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine,* May 1935.

have great parks, formal gardens and school botanical gardens. In the school botanical gardens there are two sections; one of them takes in the plants of the world—the North American section, for instance—which has the flowers and shrubs and trees that the child may read about. In charge of this botanical garden is a director who is under the auspices of the Board of Education. They have children's zoos, and a section of the big zoo devoted to children, resembles an old-fashioned barnyard. In it they have lambs, a cow with a calf, a goat with a kid, a sow with pigs, and they have a miniature town in which they have houses with guinea pigs. They also have a monkey pen and all the equipment that you would have on a modern playground. They have a stable of ponies, a riding ring, and then they have a food supply where a boy can get a bottle of milk with a nipple and go out and feed the animals. There is also a section for native wild animals.

The possibilities of a children's zoo have already been considered by West Chicago. In Rhode Island they have an insect zoo and 40,000 people paid ten cents to see it last year.

I am reminded of the story of the boy from the rookeries of Manhattan who was sent to Palisade Park. He had no sooner gotten out of the bus for his two weeks' vacation than he looked around and said, "This is a hell of a place, with no street to play in." If we look at some of our city playgrounds we are impelled to feel that the people who were responsible for the playgrounds in the past must have thought in a similar fashion to the boy from Manhattan. They must have said, "This is a hell of a playground with all these trees in the way," and that is the reason we have so many baldhead playgrounds now throughout America.

The closing theme of the meeting was that we need trained leadership; that recreation directors are willing to put on this activity if they can only find the leaders.

Recreation in Connection with Industrial Plants

By J. E. Walters

Director of Personnel
Purdue University

The discussion of recreation and industry was led by Mr. Walter W. Wood, Recreation Director, Owen-Illinois Glass Company. It was rather exciting at times, and during the discussion something was brought out about the choice of different activities for employees to participate in, and I thought of a story about Lloyd George when he was a young boy. His father wanted to know what he should do with him, or what he should take as his life work, so he decided upon a scheme of putting in the room with the boy some paint, a nickel, a Bible, and an apple. He decided to go out of the room and when he came back if the boy were painting, he would be an artist; if he were reading the Bible, he would be a minister; if eating the apple, an agriculturist; and, if playing with the nickel or putting it into his pocket, he would be a financier. He did this, and when he came back, lo and behold! young Lloyd George was sitting on the Bible, eating the apple, and painting the nickel! So he decided that his son would be a statesman.

And so it is, in the choice of recreational activities for employees; they are all statesmen in recreational activities. But in this discussion there were two phases of it: One, cooperation within industry itself among the different departments and different plants, and the other, cooperation between industrial concerns and municipal or state recreation commissions. Those two types were brought out rather distinctly, with the fundamental assumption something like this; that within the company the company wants the employee to be more efficient when he comes to work in the morning than he was when he left the plant the night before. Speaking even from a "profit" viewpoint, I think that is an excellent goal to obtain—that all employees shall be more efficient when they come to work than when they left it the day before. Next was pure amusement for the employee, giving him some recreative activity so that he can amuse himself and enjoy himself more than if he did not have that activity; and, thirdly, the broad increase of happiness in the industrial world.

I think that with those three assumptions we can consider a few of the different company activities as well as the inter-company activities. One point was brought out by Mr. Conner of the Goodyear Company. They maintain a two million dollar recreation building and have some eighteen different types of activity which they carry on. I thought his goal particularly helpful in that he said he believed in two things—the actual participation of every employee, and achievement in the particular activity in which he is interested. He also emphasized that in an industrial

concern you could not spoon-feed employees. You have to start with what they are interested in and then develop the activity from that interest. That seemed to me to be a whole-hearted attitude on the part of the company. He gave as an example the fact that 2,100 of his employees had taken out fishing licenses and started a fishing club. During the winter they practised bait casting and trolling of flies and the 2,100 increased as time went on. That gives you an example of the plant activity.

The example of inter-plan cooperation, or rather of a number of plants cooperating, was given by Mr. Petrill of the Industrial Mutual Association, Flint, Michigan. Ten companies, Buick, Chevrolet and eight others cooperated in their activities from a recreation viewpoint. They divided their activities into four different classes: first, amusement; second, social; third, cultural, and, fourth, athletic. They emphasized the need of a well-rounded and broad program, not just the athletic program as maintained in some companies. In the Industrial Mutual Association in Flint they have participating each week in some recreational activity over 15,000 employees of the ten different companies. That was to me a rather staggering number.

That gives you some idea of what is being done between industrial concerns. Something was brought out about the workers connected with the Industrial Mutual Association. They have six full-time workers and 250 volunteer recreation workers among the employees themselves. That seemed to hit upon a trend in industrial concerns of having the employees actively manage and run their own recreational activities.

Then another phase of the program was the cooperation between the industrial concerns and the communities. A number of examples were brought out. One in which a company financed the community recreation program, such as at Midland, Michigan, was brought out by Mr. Shipps of the Dow Chemical Company. A number of programs were mentioned, defining what the city recreation commission or the director could do in the matter of cooperation among companies. The programs that were described were those of Cincinnati, Greensboro, North Carolina, Oakland and Detroit.

There seemed to be a little battle for a few minutes about whether the city recreation director had a broader outlook than the industrial recreation director. We had a few spats back and forth but I think it brought out the fact that possibly both should have their ideals more fully established, that their objectives should be more fully defined. In the end it was brought out that recreational activity in industrial concerns had increased even in spite of the depression and mention was made of the National Recreation Association Industrial Bulletin No. 9 which showed that there was at least a twelve percent increase in industrial recreation activities since 1929. That seemed to emphasize the fact that industrial recreation is on the increase, even in spite of the depression, and if you can show me a business that thrived during the depression, I can show you a business that has a lasting appeal to the people by whom it is being carried on.

It was concluded that if industrial recreation is going to increase we must have wise leadership such as is given by the National Recreation Association.

What Is a Sound Arts and Crafts Program for a Recreation Department

By Frank A. Staples
Director, League of Arts and Crafts
Concord, New Hampshire

There were some things outstanding in the arts and crafts discussion group which pointed very directly to a tremendous increase in the interest in the arts, a tremendous growth, a tremendous spread, which means, whether you like ir or not, you are going to have to think about the arts and crafts in your own programs and your own cities. You are going to have to do something about it, and the question is, are you going to think it through so that you will give something that will be worth while to the individuals participating, or are you going to just let it pass and do a poor job. It is going to hit you and you have got to take it and struggle with it, and I hope that you will struggle and win. You will, if you think about it.

One of the most important factors in that meeting seemed to me the general and almost 100 per cent feeling that we have got to have standards in arts and crafts. Too long have we been aimlessly shifting about; too long have we used it as a fill-in with no objectives, no standards, consequently not getting anywhere. That isn't universal because there are places where very fine programs have been established. But the feeling of the meeting was that we have got to think of it in terms of standards; we have got to think of it in

terms of the development of a sequence of problems and programs which will be of worthwhile use to these individuals.

This means that we have to think of the principles underlying arts and crafts, not with the purpose of making craftsmen out of these people, but to give them a background, a fundamental feeling of what should be done to fit this program into their lives that they may be better citizens and get more out of life. We have missed that point quite a bit.

The general impression was that we have too many crafts teachers who are untrained. That means that we have got to think about that problem and see that we get some sort of adequate training for the individuals who have to handle this crafts problem—a very vital thing, and, of course, the backbone of the whole structure if we wish to succeed.

The idea of pleasure, of self-expression alone, was brought out, and the question whether that is enough. The consensus was that it isn't enough. Some people might express themselves but express themselves very badly; they need to be directed, to be guided, so that whatever that expression is there will be something sound and worth while in it. So self-expression, or free expression, unless guided indirectly, seems to be, judging from the discussion a thing not to do. Let us have our self-expression and yet see that it is controlled and that there are some objectives and some ideas behind it. If you have a program built around certain fundamental principles that will come.

There was discussion also in regard to the seeming need for the separation of this activity for men and women, because men and women were interested in different things in the handicraft program. The people in our meeting thought that as far as possible there should be no division. If there are men and women and boys and girls interested in the same type of craft, let them work together because of their common interest. There was one very interesting example given of a community that had developed a program so that whole families, the mother, the father, and the children were brought into close working relationship in a crafts program. In this case it happened to be the making of Christmas gifts and other gifts for a certain very definite need.

There was too much time taken on one particular subject, but it was evident that because of all that time and interest it is worth mentioning. That was the selling of handicraft. The group voted 100 per cent that there should be selling of handicraft if it fitted in with the program and there was a reason—to help economic or family conditions. One point, however, that was brought out, was vital, and that was that unless you know what you are doing there is great danger of your recreation program becoming a commercialized program. If you know how to handle the situation the development of sales can go on and can fit very definitely into the needs of the recreation program, because there is no doubt that we have to consider all sides of life and the bread-and-butter side is one of them. Supplementing incomes is very necessary in some cases. However, instead of starting by thinking of making things to sell, why not start with the point of view of rehabilitating the home? Make things for the home, and then if those individuals have developed skill and want to carry this on as a side issue to supplement their incomes, that is perfectly all right; but let's not forget the danger of commercialism and lose our point of view of real recreation in regard to the arts and crafts because there is great temptation for the American people to wish to make all the money they can.

> "In the new centers for leisure-time activities, people turn to the manual arts now with a kind of hunger. Balked in their effort to improve their environment through buying things, their hands itch to make something, to grasp what they want in life with hands of skill. For men, especially, the various crafts bring a great release."
> —*Marjorie Barstow Greenbie* in *The Arts of Leisure.*

Standards of Training and Experience in Community Recreation Work

By Floyd Rowe

Director, Department of Physical Welfare
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

Hearing Number 1 of the Committee on Training and Experience in Community Recreation Work was presided over by Tam Deering, Superintendent of Recreation in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Minnette Brodke Spector of Los Angeles, representing George Hjelte, chairman of the

original committee, expressed the thought, in referring to the report drawn up a number of years ago, that while no document five years old dealing with standards of training, definitions of positions and with questions of salary would be found to meet present-day situations, revision at this time could only mean revision downward. Such a revision, in Mr. Hjelte's opinion, would not be for the best interests of recreation or of people interested in recreation. He therefore counselled going slowly.

"Leadership which will bring creative self-release for the followers is a profound need for our day—and in the public service peculiarly. But to create this leadership, we shall have to train our executives to see this role in a fresh light. Moreover, we shall have to modify the present structure of organizations to make them more truly democratic instruments."—*Ordway Tead* in *Public Management*, September 1935.

The question was raised as to whether or not there should be a recognition of the emergency situation in terms of a definition of positions of workers assigned to recreation under some of the governmental agencies. Taking up the question of terminology, agreement seemed fairly unanimous that the terms "superintendent," "supervisor," "director" and "assistant director" were adequate and fairly satisfactory. The next term, "play leader," however, proved to be the end of this unanimity, one recreation executive describing the term as "sappy." After considerable exchange of ideas from the floor, it became apparent that the meeting was slowly bogged down over a matter of minutia, as Tam Deering described it. He summarized the situation by saying that our conception had enlarged over the past five years and some changes in terminology were therefore indicated.

During the course of the discussion a number of representatives of educational institutions interested in teacher training of physical education majors indicated a desire for light regarding the matter of curriculum additions which would better equip physical educators to discharge the duties of recreation leaders. Unfortunately time was not available for an adequate discussion of this topic.

V. K. Brown of the Chicago Park District expanded the theory of smattering knowledge versus intensive skill and specialization on the part of play leaders, saying that conditions have changed much more rapidly than has personnel. Charles B. Cranford of New York University pointed out that Mr. Brown spoke from the viewpoint of a large city and asked for an application of the highly specialized staff to the small community.

At this point John Fox, Jr. of Millburn, New Jersey, asked the rude if pointed question: "What kind of an animal is a recreation leader anyway?" and inquired further whether qualified workers were being sufficiently encouraged to continue in the field. K. Mark Cowen of Roanoke, Virginia, voiced a little of the futility of proper training with the positions in the recreation field so difficult to secure. He very definitely raised the question as to the place in the community of the recreation workers. Others at the meeting raised questions such as "Why is additional training given when many who have been trained are without acceptable assignment at this time?" Time did not permit of further discussion of this topic.

Dorothy Enderis concluded the meeting with a bit of honest philosophy growing out of the wealth of her rich experience. She said: "Training and growth in service are desirable. Those now in executive positions hold in their hands the fate of the future of the recreation movement by the selection of those entering the servic at this time."

How Can Adequate Standards for Recreation Personnel Be Secured and Maintained?

By Tam Deering
Director of Recreation
Cincinnati, Ohio

Just before our Congress this year there was appointed a committee on Training and Experience in Community Recreation Work. This committee was asked to take the bulletin issued in 1930 by the committee previously appointed and to hear testimony from this group here today, all those at the Congress and those throughout the country, in an effort to determine whether or not a new bulletin should be issued. I hope that you will take seriously the invitation of the National Recreation Association in asking you to be cooperators in any changes that may be made. The work of the committee, as I understand it, will go on during the coming year.

At our discussion, which represented the second hearing of the committee, the first speaker was G. Lyle Belsley, the director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. He made the point that government is growing complex; it is taking over functions requiring a high degree of professional training for performance of the staff; that recreation is increas-

ingly recognized as a governmental function requiring the employment of skilled field workers, and that the objective is to obtain a better personnel and to continue this personnel in office if it proves efficient and displays a capacity for improvement, regardless of the change in political parties in control. Formal selection of some sort is necessary. Properly organized Civil Service offers the best solution to date for selection, retention and promotion of the best qualified personnel.

C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation in Detroit, listed some of the advantages of Civil Service:

The method of induction is an advantage. The department head is privileged to sit in during the examination and that makes the arrangement as good as though the department head himself conducted the examination.

The comparatively high age and educational qualifications required eliminate many applicants whose sole qualifications seem to be, "I am deeply interested in children" or "I need a job."

Again, Civil Service eliminates outside pressure from political sources and "friends" who are perhaps almost as omnipresent. (The department head need only say, "You must apply to the Civil Service and pass the examination.") It protects the employee doing good work; gives him a sense of security which is desirable for doing good work, and protects from the spoils system. The Civil Service employee is free from the curse of making contributions to any source, enforced contributions, either political or otherwise, to hold his job. An employee may be discharged for making or taking up a political collection, or for campaigning or otherwise aiding in political campaigns.

The Civil Service employee feels that he has a better chance of being promoted on his own ability; he has the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commissioner if he feels unjustly treated.

Mr. Brewer also listed certain disadvantages, among them the following: The separation of the employees is often very difficult, particularly if the members of the commission feel that their primary function is to protect the employee against the department head. Civil Service rules that all applicants must be residents for one year prevent the department from securing the services of efficient people outside the city. The only time Civil Service will waive residence rule is when the department head can convince them that the talent cannot be secured from within the city. That is sometimes difficult, especially in a period of depression. The lull of security which the Civil Service employee has sometimes results in stagnation or dry rot of the employee, although if this happens the division or department head may be to blame. Refusal of Civil Service to sustain the department head in cases of dismissal makes it difficult to maintain discipline. The department head should be sustained unless it can be proven that the employee was dismissed for political, religious, or for reasons other than the good of the service.

Mr. Brewer concluded that in spite of the disadvantages, efficient personnel can be secured through Civil Service if the recreation executive is willing to cooporate with the Civil Service Commission and keep in close touch with them.

The next speaker was Thomas W. Lantz, Superintendent of Recreation at Reading, Pennsylvania, who explained the operation of their system, which essential may be stated as being an arrangement whereby the superintendent conducts the examination rather than any other part of the civil government, the additional feature being the ability to release unsatisfactory workers without the formality of a Civil Service hearing. However, Mr. Lantz described one situation where he said a single slip would have destroyed the whole personnel structure, which raised some question as to the permanence of the arrangement and as to whether or not sufficient time could be given the commissioner or director to develop the personnel technique, and so on.

F. S. Mathewson, Superintendent of Recreation, Union County Park Commission, Elizabeth, New Jersey, made a strong plea for certification differing from Civil Service in that it became a state rather than a local function. It was pointed out that the state now exercised the function of granting certification to many groups, including doctors, lawyers, and even barber and beauty parlor operators. Why not dignify the profession of recreation director by state certification?

There was considerable discussion, and the opinion was very strongly along the following lines: that if "free trade" of Civil Service personnel between cities could be established; if the present Civil Service standards could be raised and the feature of the Reading system of the right of dismissal of an unsatisfactory worker could be included, then all would agree that the situation would be greatly improved.

What Have the Emergency Agencies Contributed to the Progress of the Recreation Movement?

By Alfred K. Stern

Chairman
Illinois State Housing Board

The chairman of this session was Lee Hanmer, Director of the recreation department, Russell Sage Foundation. He outlined the presentation by dividing the subject into three parts: One, facilities; two, their operation; and, three, the consolidating of gains already made and looking forward to the future.

James Mulholland, Director of Recreation, Department of Parks, New York, was the first speaker. He described the very expansive consolidated park project in the City of New York under the direction of Robert Moses, a tremendous undertaking which they have carried on there for a short period of time with the help of relief funds and local funds. He mentioned the extensive facilities that have been provided—81 new playgrounds in the last year and a half; 120 planned for the coming year. Nine swimming pools have been constructed in the City of New York and two new golf courses for public use. He told about the use of park areas for active rather than passive recreation. There are nineteen play areas for small children in Central Park, on the periphery of the park. He described what they prefer to call social dancing that goes on in the park. At one of these affairs they had 4,000 people participating. They have dramatics and festivals which give that active rather than passive recreation benefit. He described the day camps in the outlying sections of the city where the children are taken free by the utility transportation in the hours when there is a low ebb of paid customers. He told of the kindergartens that are conducted in the field houses. Those of you who were in New York City last year will appreciate what attractive buildings have been put up there by work relief labor under the supervision of this park system. In these buildings they have places for mothers to leave their children where they will be given adequate care and recreation during the period of the day when they are busy at work on other pursuits.

Mr. Mulholland said that the public of the City of New York is solidly behind this enlarged recreation program. They plan to go forward. They see no reason why there should be any let-up in the financing of this from an operating point of view from the local public fund, I take it. At least I hope so.

Uarda F. Newsom told of her work in Kansas where she is Superintendent of the Leisure Time Activities of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. It was a most remarkable story of the resourcefulness and ingenuity of people in the face of what would seem to be insurmountable handicaps. She described the arid, drought-ridden, wind-blown Kansas stretches without trees, without water, but with a lot of folks, native and foreign-born, who are attempting to work out a livelihood under tremendous handicaps. There was an almost complete lack of facilities. The wood supply was very scarce, and wood, as you all appreciate, is important in handicraft work. They had to make their own game materials and sporting things. They used all kinds of scraps and waste materials, substituting for wood mica from the ground there.

They waited for a local response. Of course, that had been cultivated, but they didn't go into a community and superimpose something on them, and as Miss Newsom said, they begged, borrowed, or stole, if necessary. The horse and buggy days have been described as what we might go back to; they are at the horse and buggy days as far as recreation in concerned in Kansas. I am convinced from what Miss Newsom told us that they have made a tremendous jump forward. They have 73 playgrounds that have been developed in the state; 1500 workers have been functioning in 400 communities. A thousand of these workers, since the work relief has been cut off, have continued to function without pay, which indicates the kind of spirit and interest they have.

The whole program expresses great possibilities for a recreation program without nearly what they have in New York City in the way of financing, organized set-up, and that, in some respects, is a very wholesome expression both on the part of the workers and on the part of those who are participating—not to depreciate what they are doing in New York. They are helping people to discover themselves.

Josephine Randall, Superintendent of the Recreation Commission of San Francisco, summarized some of the things that they have done which are very admirable. They have constructed facilities and moved along recreation for a generation, just during these past several years. Miss Randall feels that the present status of recreation has

made possible studies and understanding of problems that we have not had before.

In summarizing, here are a few of the contributions of emergency agencies to the recreation movement:

1. More playgrounds, play fields, field houses, swimming and wading pools, bathing beaches, parks, picnic and camping grounds, than we would have secured in a generation or more under normal conditions.

2. Greatly increased personnel in the administration of recreational activities.

3. Extensive training and practical experience for many people who will be in position to help carry on the enlarged facilities and programs, either as paid or volunteer workers.

4. A nation made more recreation-conscious as a background for larger participation in satisfying free-time activities and provision for their support as necessary public and private services.

5. The development of ingenious and practical plans for carrying on activities with limited resources.

6. The development of practical plans for recreation programs in rural areas, and their acceptance by country people unaccustomed to organized recreation.

One of the recent projects in San Francisco is typical of the many contributions made by relief agencies to physical facilities in the recreation field. An old miniature golf course was turned over to the Recreation Commission. Through the use of relief labor this has been made into an attractive play area. The section shown in the photograph is being equipped with horseshoe pitching courts. The beautiful stone wall which appears in the second picture was made from old material found on the golf course. The workers took great pride in the transformation effected.

7. The necessity of facing the problem of financing greatly enlarged recreation programs and the maintenance and operation of extensive facilities. (This situation is being helped by special publicity concerning recreation opportunities and needs, made possible by the use of writers, artists and publicity experts whose services have been made available by the emergency agencies.)

8. The beautification of our play areas, public grounds and other common possessions.

9. The development of better roads and other means of making the recreation areas more easily accessible.

10. The closer integration of recreation and education to the end that education may have a larger part in training for the wholesome use of free time, and that recreation programs may include a wider range of cultural values.

11. The establishment of continuing governmental agencies that will be concerned with recreation in its broader aspect; such as:

a. The C.C.C. Camps.

b. The National Youth Administration.

c. The Committee on Youth problems of the U. S. Office of Education.

d. The commission recently organized by the American Council of Education for a five

year study of youth problems, financed by a foundation grant of $800,000.

e. Provision in the Federal Housing Program for the consideration of plans for community recreation activities.

Clubs for Girls and Women

Lea D. Taylor of the Chicago Commons presided over this meeting which considered various types of clubs and their activities.

Mrs. Minnette B. Spector, Supervisor, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, cited the many opportunities the present-day girl has for membership in clubs promoted by schools, playgrounds, recreational-educational organizations and church groups and spoke of their values. Confronted with the need for a club which girls could join at little or no expense but which would provide the opportunity for self-expression, for acquiring skills, for social intercourse and all-round development offered by some of the National organizations, the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation in 1929 initiated the Lamp Club (the name being formed from the initial letters of Los Angeles municipal playgrounds). These clubs, intended for girls over ten years of age, are organized by the individual playground director in charge of girls' and women's activities, and weekly meetings are conducted by the officers elected from the club membership. The merit system of achievement is used in awarding honors and ranks are divided into three groups: Key holder, Lamplighter, and Lamp bearer. The activities of the club program include health, home-making, cooking, hostess duties, handicrafts, nature crafts, sewing, literature, citizenship, first aid, musical activities, dramatics, dancing, gardening, and volunteer leadership. Under each activity project is a list of requirements in the manual with a complete bibliography for helpful procedure. Camping is one of the activities, and each summer one of the girls' camps maintained by the department is given over to Lamp Club outings for one or two weeks. The total cost of the outing is $3.00 per week per girl.

The results of the club program measured in terms of physical, mental, social and spiritual growth to individual members have more than justified the club venture.

Efforts in behalf of girls reach their highest peak, however, when there is a unified city-wide council interested in girls' welfare. Los Angeles has such a council composed of representatives from thirty-nine recreational-educational agencies, P. T. A.'s, libraries, settlements, women's clubs and similar groups. The council serves as a clearing house for all girls' groups. It has made studies of activities for girls and has disseminated information of interest to all. One of the outstanding achievements has been a yearly conference on Twentieth Century Girlhood designed to help create a better understanding of the modern girl. It also conducts an annual leadership training course with a purpose of inspiring young women to train for leadership; to give leaders a practical knowledge of program materials, and to enrich the qualities of leadership. Lectures and demonstrations make up these courses.

In Milwaukee, Margaret Sykes of the Extension Department of the Public Schools pointed out, they have clubs which grow informally from a group asking for a place to meet, a leader and equipment. They also have the more formal type in which a program is set up and girls are invited to participate. The former type is more common to settlements than public agencies, though it has been successfully developed in Milwaukee.

Said Mabel Madden, Supervisor, Community Activities, Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission: "Whether your club is organized by going to some street corner where girls are loafing and coaxing them into joining basketball games in a community center or whether it is the kind which has hand picked membership of girls who come asking for facilities, a club is an organization with great possibilities for good. No matter what the purpose of the club is, the girls are coming together because of some need in their lives, real or imagined. Leaders must find these needs, diagnose them and try to meet them." For younger girls Cincinnati has a program of girls' week, hobby shows, games and general interest, with

(Continued on page 425)

No formal summary of the meeting on Clubs for Girls and Women was presented, but so many requests have been received for a resume of the papers and discussions that we are publishing this brief report of some of the facts given.

When Christmas Comes

LAST WINTER all over the country thousands of people made their Christmas gifts in classes provided by recreation departments and similar groups.

Christmas Toy Shops

"Christmas in five weeks!" was the warning issued in Santa Barbara, California. "*Make* your gifts and put something of yourself into them. You can learn before Christmas to block or line print your own cards; to make a charming bag of embroidery; to design smart, colorful dress accessories; to model Mexican pottery; to enlarge a family group or snap shot; to knit a scarf or sweater or suit."

There were no expenses connected with the classes except for materials.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Extension Department of the Public Schools from November 5th to December 14th provided Santa Claus workshops at the social centers. A mimeographed sheet was issued giving the schedule of classes and extending an invitation to attend.

"Santa Claus workshops," read the invitation, "offer you help in filling the Christmas stockings of your children with attractive, inexpensive toys made from scrap material at little or no cost!

"The Milwaukee Public Schools' Extension Department invites parents and older sisters and brothers to Social Center Toy Workshops to make toys and games. Patterns and directions for making the same will be available.

"Bring pasteboard boxes, crayons, pencil, scissors, scraps of muslin or cotton cloth and pieces of old knit underwear with you and the Toy Maker will help you transform them into wonderful toys."

From a bulletin issued by the National Federation of Settlements comes a note regarding a Christmas workshop held in a settlement. Long work tables and chairs were set up in a large room. At one end were two supply tables and above these on the wall was a large chart containing the names of the articles that could be made, materials necessary, and the cost of the finished articles. Samples of com-

At the Christmas shops in the Chicago park centers there were classes in clay modeling, silk dyeing, toy and doll making, honeycomb weaving, rug making and leather tooling

Courtesy Chicago Park District

pleted articles were displayed around the room. There were leaders at each table to help the girls.

And everywhere there were shops for reconditioning old toys collected through schools and other sources to be given children whose parents had little money to spend on toys. These toys were made as good as new by eager volunteers — some of them in homes for the aged, some of them firemen who gave freely of their leisure time. Other volunteers were men living in transient shelters who found joy in working for the children.

Much might be written about the Christmas celebrations which were held last year — of municipal Christmas trees about which entire communities gathered to sing well-loved carols; of elaborate pageants given with beauty and dignity, and of simple but effective festivals making the spirit of Christmas a living, vital thing. We are presenting a brief description of Philadelphia's Christmas Carol Festival in the hope that it will prove suggestive to communities planning their 1935 celebrations.

A Christmas Decoration Contest

A Christmas decoration contest has for years been a feature of the celebration in Jacksonville, Florida. Under the auspices of the Recreation Department, the city each year is ablaze with lights.

The 1934 contest was open to any resident, hotel, building, filling station, school or other institution in the city. The classes of participants and the conditions under which they took part in the contest were as follows:

Living Trees. Under 10 feet in height on residential property. Must have at least seven lights. Six zones.

Living Trees. Over 10 feet in height on residential property. Must have at least fourteen lights. Six zones.

Artificial Trees. (Outdoors.) Any height on residential property. Must have at least seven lights. Six zones.

Homes Proper. This includes flood lighting, lights in windows, trees in windows, outside festoons, etc. Must have at least seven lights. Six zones.

Filling Stations and Pig Stands. Decorations must include at least seven lights and be outside of building.

Hotels and Buildings. Decorations must be outside. At least fourteen lights must be included in scheme of decoration.

Schools (or P.T.A.'s). Decorations may be in windows or a lighted tree on grounds. Minimum of seven lights.

Small Stores (Windows and Exteriors). Consisting of one room or floor. Minimum of seven lights.

Large Stores (Windows and Exteriors). Consisting of more than one room or floor. Minimum of fourteen lights.

Letter Writing Contest. "Why Jacksonville Should Decorate for Christmas." 200 word limit. Must be in by December 15, 1934.

a. Junior high school students
b. Senior high school students
c. Adults

The contest is open to any resident, hotel building, filling station, school or other institution in Jacksonville.

Entry blank must state plainly the classification entered. If one person enters two exhibits, two blanks must be filed. Send blanks to Department of Public Recreation, 18 East Duval Street.

Each display must contain at least seven lights. Other decorative material such as tinsel, reflectors, streamers, wreaths, etc., may be used.

Trees decorated by school groups (P.T.A., students, teachers or dads' club) will be judged in one class regardless of size.

The use of material or men supplied by a department of the city is forbidden.

Philadelphia's Christmas Carol Festival

At Christmas time last year Philadelphia en-

Courtesy Berkeley, California, Recreation Department

This drawing was used on the program of the Berkeley Christmas pageant in 1934. It was made by Ferdinand Kebely who was general director of the pageant given

joyed its second annual Christmas carol festival sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association with the cooperation of the Settlement Music School.

The festival was characterized by one feature particularly colorful and unique. This was the pantomime of the carol, *The Bagpipers,* long used in the Abruzzi Mountains by the shepherds of that region, who march down in the early dawn of Christmas with a piper and flutist, playing and singing in the village streets, gathering crowds as they go, until at midnight they congregate around a mountain shrine and join in a program of many songs and dances expressive of the joyous spirit of the Yuletide.

The cast for the pantomime was selected from Dixon House, a branch of University Settlement, and practically all of the participants were descendants of natives of that part of Italy, with a piper and flutist who had often played in the festival as given there.

The stage setting was arranged with a back drop of the mountains, the customary cairn shrine with piles of boulders encircling it, and with an end of a road coming from the nearby village. The costumes were all authentic, varied and colorful, with just enough play of lights to add to their effectiveness and inspire a mood of festivity with reverence.

The curtain parted on the scene at early dawn, with a faint rose light glimmering over the mountain peaks and three children waiting to hear the first sound of the bagpipe and flute. Suddenly it comes, far off. The boy springs up, listens a second, then draws his sisters up, dancing with joy off the road to arouse the village. Soon they return, followed by detached groups—more boys and girls, young maids and youths, older men and women, an aged grandmother, all bowing a moment before the shrine before passing on to meet the musicians. Finally they return, dancing and beckoning, as the music grows nearer until other groups with the performers surge on.

The light grows into the blue white of a winter day, but the swirling of the pipes and the whirling of the figures somehow give the impression of a glowing fire, sending out warmth to all the world from some great universal hearth.

Five hundred children in the chorus seated in the first rows of the auditorium now begin to sing with those on the stage, first the strains of the carol Handel wove into the Christmas music of "The Messiah"; then "Come All Ye Children" breathes out and twelve small boys and girls come slowly on, bow before the shrine and group near by, while the chorus goes on to "Angels We Have Heard on High," with the refrain, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" sung far away as by an angelic choir.

This ended the pantomime proper, but the participants remained on the stage singing with the chorus, and the light advanced toward evening with a sunset glow that dimmed at the last into moonlight.

There were five hundred children in the chorus from twenty-four settlements, recreation centers, day nurseries and children's homes. They were accompanied by an orchestra from the Settlement Music School, directed by Mr. Johan Grolle, director of the school, who also led the chorus.

The following carols were sung:

"Come All Ye Faithful"; "The Bagpipers"; "Come All Ye Children"; "Angels We Have Heard on High"; "Oh Thou Joyful Day"; "Christmas Song (Ideo)"; "The Christmas Rose"; "Hush, My Dear"; "Silent Night"; "Good News from Heaven."

As an overture the orchestra played three Bach chorales, and the exit of the chorus and pantomimists was made to the strains of the bagpipe and flute.

Celebrations in Other Cities

The Oakland, California, Recreation Department in 1934 again presented "The Light of the World," a pageant made possible through the cooperation which exists between the Board of Education and the Recreation Department. San Francisco last year held its seventeenth Christmas celebration arranged by the Art Commission and the Recreation Commission. Tableaux posed by children of one of the playgrounds were a beautiful feature of the city's celebration.

Three hundred years ago the observance of Christmas in Boston was a violation of law. In 1912 the first municipal Christmas tree was set up, making the city one of the pioneers in what is now a nation-wide custom. Beginning with 1922 Boston established the custom of an official observance of the Christmas season as it is now carried on annually on the Common through a program of music and drama which attracts many thousands of people each year.

The Inexpensive Use of Leisure

An educational adviser in a C.C.C. camp finds the least expensive forms of leisure time activities the most valuable.

By RICHARD N. THOMPSON
Camp Moreno Lake
Campo, California

SOMEONE has cynically commented "Save while you are young, in order that when you are old you may have money to spend on pleasures which you can no longer enjoy."

A great deal of the misery resulting from our present economic stress is due to the fact that too many people concentrated on storing up wealth, hoping to enjoy life after a hard-earned retirement. When their savings were swept away, they found themselves not only deprived of their money but utterly unable to adjust themselves to a period of leisure which was not coupled with cash.

This situation has a double-barreled lesson. First, it teaches us in no uncertain terms that we must carry on a leisure program along with our struggle for existence as a parallel enterprise and secondly, that a part of our leisure program should be consecrated to activities which require little or no expense.

It has been suggested by an accurate observer that there are four main types of hobbies, those connected with sports and games, learning something, creating something, and collecting something.

It is surprising how many of these are susceptible of enjoyment with little or no expense. It is true that many sports and games involve expense, but there are many examples to the contrary. Walking is one of these activities. It may be used for exercise alone, or it may be combined with observation. For the first time in many years, large numbers have been confronted with the necessity of walking. Accustomed to use their automobiles rather than walk a hundred yards, they now find it necessary to tramp the inhospitable pavements. Where once they had time only to make money, now they have merely the time without the money.

"Too much of our philosophy has been to save and save, to work hard until you have a chance to retire; then you can have leisure—leisure on crutches. If one is too old to work one is also too old to enjoy leisure. Our new philosophy must say, 'Live today!' Leisure is dated. It cannot be saved. Use it today—or relinquish it."—*Jay B. Nash* in *Leisure, for What?* in "The Journal of Health and Physical Education," May 1935.

In the city near which I live, many hundreds of men are daily engaged in another outdoor activity which necessitates little or no outlay. This is the game of quoits or "horseshoes." It costs little or nothing.

In the field of learning, the public libraries furnish an inexpensive medium. A complete education is here available to those with any degree of either initiative or persistency.

As an educational adviser in a Civilian Conservation Corps camp which is fully three-fourths vocational, I am faced daily with a realization that I should have learned to do more things with my hands. The boys at this camp out of the very manzanita roots which they have dug out of the soil to make way for roads and fire-breaks have contrived interesting highly-polished art objects and in a like manner out of cut brush-wood have fashioned excellent canes.

As for collecting, this need not entail any great expenditure. Costly stamp-albums can be replaced with inexpensive loose-leaf note-books, saving page after page of blank space and permitting a higher degree of specialization—pairs, blocks of four, special perforations can be interspersed through the pages of each country as desired.

Collecting magazine verse need involve little more than a loose-leaf note-book, a pair of scissors, paste or mucilage and a pack of discarded magazines. I arrange my collection alphabetically by first lines. I have a special collection of verse on "gardens."

The collecting of maps is an inexpensive hobby. With a good map and a vivid imagination one can project a series of tours that can be made a profitable study by using the nearest library for supplementary data.

A "Know Your County" hobby can be made a life-

(Continued on page 426)

WORLD AT PLAY

Some Recent Park Developments

LANSING, Michigan, has a new park of about ten acres which the state has leased to the city as long as it is used as a playground. It is located in a part of town where a park is greatly needed. The park will include a playground, a picnic ground, several tennis courts, two softball diamonds, and eventually an outdoor theater.

Four years ago Moscow, Idaho, had a city park with picnic tables and wading pool. In the past four years this park has developed into a recreation park which includes baseball, softball, four tennis courts, seven horseshoe courts, and a 50′ x 120′ swimming pool with dressing rooms. The park has proved tremendously popular in this community of 6,000 people, furnishing 10,000 hours of recreation the first three weeks it was opened in June.

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

San Francisco's Music Program

FOR the past two years the San Francisco, California, Recreation Commission has sponsored a boys' choir of over seventy enthusiastic young boy sopranos. Regular rehearsals are held three times a week and the choir has participated in many operas and in various departmental music activities. The city has voted to maintain its symphony orchestra by earmarking one-half cent per $100 valuation in the tax rate for the orchestra.

An Outdoor Library

NEW YORK CITY, through the Recreation Division of the Park Department and the Extension Division of the Public Library, has established an outdoor library in Bryant Park for the use of the unemployed and homeless men who constitute the park's most constant attendants. The books will consist of discarded library books and gifts from individuals, and there will be several hundred magazines in addition to the books. The service will be operated by five relief workers, two of whom will be on duty at all times, and the library will be open on week days from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 or 7:00 P.M. The Park Department is providing umbrella shaded tables for the books and librarians. Additional benches, also shaded with umbrellas, have been placed in a double row on the terrace back of the library. At night the books and magazines are kept in a tool shed.

Recreation Budget Increases

THE Berkeley, California, Recreation Department, which operates municipal playgrounds, school playgrounds, city parks and summer camps, has been granted increases in the playground, park and school budgets amounting to $6,818.70. Most encouraging of all has been the restoration of all salaries to the pre-depression level.

GIVE PITCHING HORSESHOES IN THE Christmas Package

A gift all sport lovers will appreciate the year round. Packed in brightly colored boxes. —either in pairs as illustrated or in sets of four with stakes in sturdy wooden boxes. However packed—Diamond Official Pitching Horseshoes are winners in the preference of both amateur and professional players.

DIAMOND
CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVENUE
DULUTH, MINN.

The Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, Minn., has approved a budget request of $511,600 for the operation of parks, playgrounds, forestry and the municipal airport during 1936. This is an increase of $93,000 over the budget allowance for 1935.

A County in Which Golf Flourishes—The August 2nd issue of *Our Parks*, published by the Union County Park Commission, announces that 201 season cards and 3,091 identification cards were issued for the year 1935 (to the date of July 31st) for golf privileges at the Galloping Hill golf course. On the basis of these figures and other data available, the Commission estimates that about 4 per cent of the county population have played on this course since the identification system was introduced in 1931.

Tours of Chicago—In the August issue of RECREATION mention was made of the tour conducting classes carried on under the auspices of the Chicago Recreation Commission in cooperation with the Educational Emergency Program. These tours are creating much interest. Edward L. Burchard, Executive Secretary of the Commission, reports that a group of 350 people visited the Lorado Taft Studio. The tour of Chinatown also brought out a large number. Other tours scheduled from August 19th to August 30th included Lincoln Park, Negro life and culture, the stock yards, and the melting pot—a number of Chicago's settlements. During the summer period the Chicago Park District carried on tours for children under the direction of Miss Dorothea Nelson. A printed schedule giving information regarding the student tours conducted under the auspices of the Museum of Science and Industry was distributed to school principals and teachers.

A County Harvest Music Festival — On August 31st Dauphin County, Pa., held a harvest music festival under the auspices of the FERA of the County and arranged by Mary Bush Hauck, State Supervisor of Music. One thousand people representing various communities of the county took part in the singing accompanied by a hundred piece symphony orchestra. Only one rehearsal of the entire ensemble was called, this being held on the date of the performance. Each community was responsible for securing its own key musical leader, free rental for rehearsal, and transportation to Hershey. The festival was held in the Hershey Park auditorium.

A Recreation Program for Danville—By a vote of approximately two to one, Danville, Illinois, approved the recreational tax of one-fifth of a mill, providing approximately $4,000 a year for a year-round recreation program.

A Winter Recreation Exhibition — Last spring Pottsville, Pennsylvania, held its first annual winter recreation exhibition which proved a fitting climax to the various recreational activities held in the city and its vicinity during the winter months. The program consisted of a band concert, community singing, gymnastics, clog, buck and wing dances, and basketball games.

Skiing in New England—Skiing has become one of the most popular of winter sports in New England. New ski clubs sprang up last winter throughout the entire section and mem-

bership in the older clubs grew rapidly. A number of new trails have been built by State Conservation Departments aided in many cases by the Federal Forest Service and by local ski clubs. The snow train of the Boston and Maine Railroad last winter hauled 1,200 to 2,000 skiers out of Boston every Sunday, while week-end trains and automobiles carried many others. It was a small group of skiers from the Appalachian Mountain Club who first persuaded the Boston and Maine to start the snow train. They guaranteed 70 member passengers and predicted that an equal number of outside skiers would ride. The first snow train pulled out on January 11, 1931, carrying 197 ski fans. On February 4, 1935, it left Boston in six sections carrying 2,900 people. The 60 snow trains of last winter carried a total of practically 16,000 people to the snow fields.

Parks for New Castle, Pennsylvania — The monthly bulletin published by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs reports an active park development in New Castle during the year. Two hundred and fifty acres in five parks have been acquired by purchase and by a gift of a number of tracts from Matthew Gunton.

Pontiac's Summer Playgrounds—Last summer Pontiac, Michigan, operated fifteen playgrounds as against twelve in 1934. Attendance at the play centers from May through August totaled 234,265. This total fell only 759 short of the record attendance established last year, in spite of the fact that the bathing beach, band concerts, street dances, and doll and pet parade were not included in the program because of limited funds. There is a constant demand on the Pontiac Recreation Department to provide leadership and equipment to meet the increasing requirements of residents for recreation.

An Art Colony Camp—On June 24th to 29th the art department of the Women's Club of Wheeling, West Virginia, sponsored its seventh annual art colony camp at Oglebay Park. The resident members were accommodated at Oglebay's institute camp at $12.00 a week. Instruction in sketching and color media was offered by an artist and experienced teacher.

A Nurses' Hobby Show — On November 14th and 15th the Hotel Biltmore, New York

A CARROM TOURNAMENT

. . . a constructive answer to the problem of creating maximum interest with a minimum of organizational effort

If you are not as yet familiar with the Carrom Tournament Program, by all means write for full details.

Here is a tournament program, self-originated by thousands of boys in hundreds of communities throughout the nation during the last few years, and now directed and encouraged by the National Carrom Association to maintain and extend interest in the wholesome, fascinating game of Carroms.

Under the tournament program of the Association, your organizational work is cut to a scanty minimum. The boys themselves organize their own club, start their own tournament, and depend upon you only for general supervision, formal sponsorship, and awarding of the championship prize.

The National Carrom Association bears most of the expense. Club membership badges, championship prizes, instruction manual, rule book, and miscellaneous items, are all supplied free of charge.

The Carrom Tournament Program is being nationally advertised in all leading juvenile magazines, including *American Boy, Boy's Life, Scouting, Open Road for Boys, St. Nicholas,* and *Young America.*

Full information regarding the Carrom Tournament Program will gladly be supplied.

ACTUAL SIZE

This beautiful Carrom Club membership badge, cast in solid bronze, is sent to every Carrom Club Tournament applicant.

Carrom Tournament champions are awarded this valuable silver medal by the National Carrom Association. Actual size, 3″ x 1½″.

NATIONAL CARROM ASSOCIATION
3000 LUDINGTON AVENUE
LUDINGTON + + MICHIGAN

City, will be the scene of the first Nurses' Hobby Show to be sponsored by the Committee on Eight Hours for Nurses of which Miss Mary K. McDermott, 1320 York Avenue, New York City, is chairman. The show will consist of booth exhibits and a program of varied interest, including music and a fashion show during the day. There will also be evening entertainment — a dramatic performance on both evenings and a subscription dance on the evening of November 15th. The purpose of the show is to present the hobbies of nurses and demonstrate the versatility of members of the profession, to make available opportunities and resources for hobbies in New York City and to stimulate widespread interest among doctors, hospital authorities and the general public to the end that there will be more general recognition of the fact that nurses need leisure. There will be a general admission charge of one dollar.

A Municipal Chorus.—Late in February the Municipal Chorus of the Oakland, California, Recreation Department, presented a Handel Festival Concert commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of the great composer. Selections from "Scipione," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Joshua," "Julius Caesar," and "Samson" were among the outstanding numbers on the program. On March 28 a Bach Memorial Concert will be presented in the Municipal Auditorium Theater by the same group of singers whose activities have been made possible through the cooperation of the Oakland Public Schools and the Emergency Education Program with the Recreation Department.

Puppets Popular—Under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, a marionette and puppet club has been developed which meets every Saturday afternoon. One project of the club has been the making of the marionettes and a stage setting for "Bluebird." This will be presented at several evening centers.

Through the Lincoln, Nebraska Recreation Board a puppet show has been set up in the basement of City Hall. A portable stage ha

Safety Teaching Material for the Recreation Director

The Education Division of the National Safety Council publishes a variety of material designed to aid in the teaching of safety on the playground or in the school. We recommend the following:

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE—A monthly publication containing colored posters, graded lesson outlines, short plays and stories, informational articles, etc.

Price $1.00 a year

THE JUNIOR SAFETY COUNCIL—A handbook of safety activities containing practical program suggestions, patrol organization and references.

Price $.35

PLAYGROUND PACKET—A collection of safety material for the playground director. Contains 10 colored safety posters, a safety play, crayon lessons and instructions for the safe use of playground equipment.

Price $1.00

Education Division, National Safety Council

ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

been built which can be used at the Luncheon Club, at childrens gatherings, and as a part of general entertainment.

New Classes at the Westchester Workshop.—Three new courses for adult residents of Westchester County, New York have been added to the curriculum of the Westchester Workshop. These include Creative Listening to Music, Book-Review and Literary Discussion, and Art and the Teaching of Art.

New Handcraft Activities in Los Angeles—The Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department added to its regular handcraft classes last summer a number of new instruction groups, including a five weeks' course in beginning and advanced pottery making which carried a fee of $1.50, classes in reed work (free), dressmaking (25 cents for each session), and lectures on interior decorating (free).

What the Recreation Congress Meant to Chicago

(Continued from page 382)

tained. Everyone was busy all of the time, seriously working to get everything possible out of the opportunity for professional interchange of experience and of ideas. Our local people found the convention a working session. We have profited greatly from it, each in the particular phase in which he was most vitally interested, and that, we feel, will make the Congress go down in local history as an event vitally contributing to the city which was fortunate enough to be the Congress host.

Clubs for Girls and Women

(Continued from page 416)

some community services such as the dressing of dolls at Christmas. For the next age group there are dramatics, music, handcraft, the development of civic interest, visits to museums and libraries, and the planning of activities which girls may enjoy with boys. (A dancing class is a successful activity in Cincinnati.) For the older girls the Commission maintains a "charm school." One of the outstanding developments is the Meet-a-Body Club organized for the purpose of giving strangers of the city

BRING
LEISURE
TO YOUR GROUP
for less than
7¢ A MONTH

Assist those under your direction to spend their spare time to greater advantage, to get more out of life—in health, in pleasure, in self-improvement, in happiness. Accomplish this by making LEISURE, ***the magazine of a thousand diversions*** available to them. Every month it's crammed with new and interesting things to do. You'll find new introductions to sports, games, music, travel, handicrafts, photography, creative arts, nature studies—a few of a variety of activities . . . to pass on to them. . . . Clip the coupon below. It will be the first step to a richer, fuller leisure-time program.

Cover Illustration Courtesy Bradford Junior College

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER
To Readers of Recreation

15 months only - $1.00

FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, SEND BILL, CHECK, STAMPS OR M. O. (Canadian or Foreign Post—50c. extra). R-11

LEISURE, 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Please Print

Please send your special 15 months offer—$1.00 enclosed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Research Quarterly of the American Physical Education Association, October, 1935
Achievement Scales in Athletics for College Women, by Hazel J. Cubberley

Supplement to the Research Quarterly, October, 1935
Leisure-Time Activities

New Jersey Municipalities, October, 1935
Standards in High School Athletics, by Allen G. Ireland, M.D.

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, October, 1935
Physical Exercises in Cardiac and Metabolic Diseases, by Peter V. Karpovich, M.D.
Soccer—A Universal Game, by Howard R. De Nike
Relay Races in Japan, by Ruth Weythman
Indoor Archery Equipment, by Natalie Reichart

Education, October, 1935
Basic Conceptions for Extra-Curricular Activities, by Edward J. Eaton
Education Through Play, by Earl E. Lorden
Dramatics As a Dynamic Force in Education, by Ivard N. Strauss
Home Room Activities, by A. Rebecca Parsons
Extra-Curricular Activities in Music, by Mabel F. Fremmer
The New Leisure Challenges the English Curriculum, by Salibelle Royster

Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, September 1935
The Recreation Center, by Claude F. Turner

Parents' Magazine, October 1935
Family Fun, by Elizabeth King
Playthings of the Month
Books for Boys and Girls, by Alice Dalgliesh

Leisure, October 1935
A Handful of Clay; by Harriet Timlin
Photography As a Hobby, by Frank R. Fraprie
What About Hallowe'en? by Mary Price Roberts, Ph.D.
Hostel Ahoy! by G. G. Telfer
Leisure—A New Area for Development, by Walter L. Stone
Crepe Clay Modeling

PAMPHLETS

Minimum Sanitary Requirements for Swimming Pools and Bathing Places
Division of Sanitary Engineering, State of Illinois

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Playground Board, Village of Oak Park, Illinois, 1934

The Widening Scope of Modern Recreation, by Josephine Dows Randall. Reprinted from *The Municipal Record.* September, 1935

Educational Films
Harvard Film Service, Harvard University

1000 and One—The Blue Book of Non-Theatrical Films, 1935-36. The Educational Screen, Chicago, Ill. Price $.75

Baltimore Hobby Show
Promoted by the Kiwanis Club of Baltimore

Parent Education Opportunities, by Ellen C. Lombard
U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1935, No. 3. Price. $.10

the opportunity to become acquainted. Out of this has grown various interest groups—music, hiking, and others.

Questions flew thick and fast in the discussion. "How do you recruit girls?" (Through announcing of activities in papers, the sending out of cards, and getting girls to bring their gangs along.) "How is it possible to guide the choice of officers?" (Change them often.) The question "What of the problem of difference of nationalities within a club?" was an important one. Some, is was pointed out, cannot be combined. It was suggested that the various nationalities be kept in separate groups but should be encouraged to arrange joint affairs. "What can be done to help prevent the conflict of girls and their homes when clubs and community centers are often in such marked contrast to the girls' homes?" (Mothers' parties given by the girls and parties for friends and parents after athletic events help here.)

The all important subject of leadership was much in the foreground. Following the leadership training course in Los Angeles, it was stated, those taking part indicate at the close what type of work they would enjoy, whether Girl Scout, Camp Fire, church, community center, etc. A list of these volunteers is given to the authorities in the various fields and a recruiting process is initiated.

The Inexpensive Use of Leisure

(Continued from page 420)

time project involving all the known subdivisions of leisure. One may walk the length and breadth of any county, learn all about what it contains, create an exhibit of its outstanding features and collect materials to fill the exhibit. There is no end to related possibilities such as "Know Your City."

And to what end? First, it will give you a leisure program as a joyful alternative to your daily struggle for existence. Second, the activities indicated together with countless others which will suggest themselves, involve relatively little expense. Lastly, they will help you to save some money, and, should you succeed in amassing the sum you need for retirement, you will have acquired a fund of pleasures upon which you can squander what money you will. And if, like most of us, you never get to the place where you can retire you will still have pleasures you can afford to enjoy!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Tin-Craft as a Hobby

By Enid Bell. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.00.

To those who are unfamiliar with the use of tin as a craft material this book will come as a pleasant surprise, for there are many people who have never realized the possibilities for creating beautiful as well as useful articles which lie in this inexpensive medium. The objects illustrated, with the exception of those designated as Colonial or Mexican, have been designed by the author and adapted to a great variety of furnishing schemes. There are many diagrams and photographs showing how to proceed step by step in making the articles described. Among these are trays, candle holders, mirrors, flower holders, flowers, Christmas tree ornaments, decorative panels, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

Soccer and Speed Ball Guide 1935-6

Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 116R. $.25.

One of the publications in the athletic activities for women and girls series, this booklet, prepared by the Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section of the A.P.E.A., contains rules for field ball as well as soccer and speed ball. A number of articles on techniques and plays are included.

A Manual of Settlement Boys' Work

Edited by John M. Kingman and Edward Sidman. National Federation of Settlements, 147 Avenue B, New York. Bound $1.00; paper $.25. Plus postage.

The National Federation of Settlements has performed a much needed service in preparing this manual which will be of practical help not only to settlement workers but to all leaders in boys' activities. The field covered is wide and far reaching, including the philosophy and principles of group work involved, mechanics of club organization, and activities classified under games, athletics, hikes, craft work, dramatics, music, storytelling, group discussions, and a number of other activities. Bibliographies and source materials are listed. Recreation workers will find here much of practical value for their programs.

Games and Stunts for all Occasions

By William P. Young and Horace J. Gardner. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.00.

Here are 158 original games and adaptations of old favorites which the planner of parties will find invaluable. They include warming up games, games with surprises, games for the spectator, paper and pencil games, question and answer games, games of knowledge and team games. There is a chapter of conundrums and a dictionary of forfeits. Suggestions for party decorations and refreshments have been included.

The Book I Made Myself

Hannah Fondiller Barnes, 350 West 31st Street, New York City. $1.50.

An unusually interesting and artistic project for children from 5 to 12 years of age is embodied in this set which consists of a spiral bound book and 91 colored pictures in a treasure chest envelope which the child transfers to the book in any way he wishes. He may cut out the pictures, paste them in a book, trace or color them or he may create. The pictures are all original and are artistic and accurate. The project not only provides fascinating work but is highly informational, stimulates self-expression and leads in easy, definite, enjoyable steps to the pride and satisfaction of accomplishment.

Things to Make and How to Make Them

By William W. Klenke. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois.

There are four booklets in this practical series of publications: (1) *The Home Workshop,* giving instructions for the home craftsman and suggestions for equipment (75 cents); (2) *Things to Make for the Camp and Game-Room* (50 cents); (3) *Things to Make for the Lawn and Garden* (50 cents); (4) *Things to Make for the Home* (50 cents).

Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving—The Harvest Festivals

By Nina B. Lamkin. All Through the Year Series. Samuel French, New York. $.50.

There is a magic mystery associated with the ceremonials and thanksgivings which occur at the time of harvest, at Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving. In this book will be found many of the meanings of these ceremonials at "summer's end" and harvest time. Programs, plays, dances, rhythmic drills, festivals and songs with magic rites will provide much material for the harvest days.

Selected Motion Pictures

Motion Picture Bureau, National Council Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

The twenty-second annual edition of this catalogue for the season 1935-1936 now available, lists a number of free silent and sound films and a larger number of rental silent and sound films which are available through the bureau. Exhibitors wishing to draw programs from the free film section are required to pay a registration fee of $2.00 which will entitle them to service through June, 1936 provided registration is made before December 31, 1935. The cooperative services of the bureau are for the benefit of all organizations and institutions interested in presenting wholesome and worthwhile pictures to their members.

Designs for Tooled Leather (Book II).

By Louise C. Hoefer. 317 East Lomita Street, Glendale, California. $1.00.

Two years ago Mrs. Hoefer published Book I of this series which consists of 41 designs all of the modern type and various sizes. Book II contains 18 plates of 52 conventional designs using flowers, scrolls and similar designs, and four pages of suggestions telling how each design may be best carried out in coloring and tooling. There are designs to fit all of the articles commonly made of hand tooled leather, and some show the pattern for cutting the leather. Mrs. Hoefer has also published a 26 page book entitled *Leathercraft Instructions* giving concise information regarding the things an instructor or beginner wants to know about art leather work as it is done today. Any one of these three books will be mailed postpaid for $1.00, or the three for $2.75.

Official Foot Ball Guide 1935.

Edited By W. R. Okeson. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 200x. $.35.

No changes of a fundamental nature have been made in this edition though there are some modifications in wording for the purpose of making clearer the meaning and intent of certain rules. As usual, the rules are included as a detachable section of Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide. Of particular interest to the student of the game is the chapter devoted to the evaluation of foot ball—a concise history of the sport since its origin.

Christmas Plays for Women and Girls.

Fitzgerald Publishing Corporation, New York. $.50.

This collection of comedies by a number of different authors answers the demand for a new sort of play in the old tradition—a play for all women casts. There is something here for every sort of group from two up, and the Christmas spirit pervades them all.

1000 Books for the Senior High School Library.

American Library Association, Chicago. $1.00.

This list, compiled by a joint committee of the American Library Association, the National Education Association and the National Council of Teachers of English, will prove exceedingly valuable to the busy school librarian. Included in the roster are books of social sciences, useful arts, fine arts, literature, poetry, drama, history, travel, biography and fiction.

Fun for All for Every Occasion.

Harry D. Edgren, George Williams College, Chicago. $.70.

In this mimeographed compilation Mr. Edgren has brought together from various sources games, stunts and recreational activities which he has grouped around special themes. There is a complete party plan for each month of the year and other special programs. Many of the ideas suggested in one program may be used equally well in some other. There are in all 245 different games indexed alphabetically according to type—active games and relays, inactive, quiet games and entertainment stunts.

The Coming of Leisure—The Problem in England.

Edited by E. B. Castle, A. K. C. Ottaway, and W. T. R. Rawson. New Education Fellowship, 29 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, England. $.80.

That England is recognizing, as is our own country, the importance and significance of increasing leisure is evidenced in the publication of this interesting pamphlet which deals primarily with the responsibility of education for training for the use of leisure. "If an increase in leisure is to mean an advance in civilization, education must become an adventure continued throughout life . . . More than adequate efforts have been expended on the intellectual training of the child; the time has now come for recognizing his need of all those activities which we lightly place under the heading of 'leisure time occupations.'" The pamphlet tells what is being done in England for children of the elementary schools, for the post-school adolescent, and for adult life through clubs, physical activities, arts and crafts, music, drama, reading, and other activities.

Report of the Program-Planning Studies 1931-1933.

Womans Press, New York. $.25.

In 1931 the National Board of Y.W.C.A.'s undertook as one of its services to local associations surveys of local communities from the standpoint of the needs of young women, of local associations to determine their problems and main needs, and of the economic situation as a basis for determining the amount of work to be undertaken by local associations for a three to five year period. Curtailment of funds made it impossible to carry on an extended program, but four projects were undertaken: Iowa-Nebraska; Troy, New York; San Francisco; Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. The outgrowths of these four studies are reported in this statement. Community workers interested in surveys will want to secure copies of the report.

Caddies of Erie County, N. Y.

By Roy F. Woodbury and Charlotte I. Claflin. Juvenile Protective Department, Children's Aid Society of Buffalo and Erie County.

Possibly the first study of caddying to be made, this report contains some very interesting facts about an occupation regarding which little has been published. As a result of the study, definite recommendations have been made regarding employment certificates, registration, hours of work, recreation, caddy houses, transportation, lunches and general environment.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

JOSEPH LEE, President
JOHN H. FINLEY, First Vice-President
JOHN G. WINANT, Second Vice-President
ROBERT GARRETT, Third Vice-President
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Treasurer
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, Secretary

DIRECTORS

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Moline, Ill.
CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY L. CORBETT, Portland, Ore.
MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. TRUBEE DAVISON, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON, West Orange, N. J.
JOHN H. FINLEY, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT GARRETT, Baltimore, Md.
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, Seattle, Wash.
CHARLES HAYDEN, New York, N. Y.
MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX, Michigan City, Ind.
MRS. FRANCIS DELACY HYDE, Plainfield, N. J.
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, New York, N. Y.
H. MCK. LANDON, Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. CHARLES D. LANIER, Greenwich, Conn.
ROBERT LASSITER, Charlotte, N. C.
JOSEPH LEE, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD E. LOOMIS, New York, N. Y.
J. H. MCCURDY, Springfield, Mass.
OTTO T. MALLERY, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTER A. MAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, Augusta. Me.
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, Woodbury, N. Y.
MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., Washington, D. C.
J. C. WALSH, New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, JR., Tucson, Ariz.

A Message To the Recreation Congress

YOU KNOW how heartily I believe in the adequate provision of opportunities for recreation, and how through the years I have cared for the work of the National Recreation Association. I rejoice in the growing public interest in this subject as evidenced by the fine facilities now being provided by the government—federal, state, and local—for the enjoyment of the people.

Of even greater importance in my opinion is the definite recognition that the field of recreation is a fruitful one for those desiring to render notable public service. I earnestly hope that in each of our local communities men and women interested in the public welfare will give increasing thought and time to this great democratic method of providing recreation for all the people untrammeled by any motive except that of living fully and richly.

Please express to the recreation leaders gathered together at Chicago and to all those serving in the recreation movement the appreciation of the federal government for their cooperation and loyal service in carrying forward recreation projects of the various emergency agencies.

I believe the exchange of information and ideas among the leaders at the National Recreation Congress will result in carrying forward the recreation movement with the same high enthusiasm which has always characterized your group.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

December Has Come

University Elementary School, University of California at Los Angeles.
Used by courtesy of the Progressive Education Association.

Recreation and the Good Life

By EDUARD C. LINDEMAN

WHEN I thought today of all appropriate reasons for holding this conference in Chicago, many of which you have been told about by guests, the one which kept revolving in my mind always as the greatest, and also as representing the greatest loss, was the thought that Jane Addams was no longer here. That great prophetic voice called this country to account a quarter of a century ago and told us precisely what was going to happen, and warned us that if we were not foresighted enough to see the dangers and evils of an uncontrolled industrial system this generation of youth would pay the price. Alas, the numbers who heeded Jane Addams were too small, and we are confronted with a lost generation! The very generation which Jane Addams wrote about a quarter of a century ago are now the youth, many of whom, having gone through our complete educational system, have never done a day's work; have had no experience in labor; have no outlook for the future, and to them the word "recreation" itself must now sound with a tone of bitterness. When I think of Jane Addams my thoughts become extremely serious.

There are two tasks I would like to perform tonight, and if there isn't time, it doesn't matter. I will go as far as I can with each of them and drop them when I think you have become weary. The first has to do with the necessity for taking seriously the theme of this conference—"What Are the New Frontiers for Recreation?" I should then like to say something about the problem which causes my almost grim attitude toward our present national existence, and, finally, if there is still time, I should like to say a few words about the Federal Government and the plans which are now under way, for the first time in our history, for viewing our recreational or our leisure-time problem as a nation, as a whole.

The first task I shall perform quickly and in outline form. It seems to me we will not get the proper perspective upon what our next obligations and responsibilities are to be unless we have in mind something about the general goal which is now agitating the peoples of the world and particularly America.

What Is the Good Life?

There is one word which we have been using over and over during the past three or four years. I think it was originally suggested by a paper which Mr. Walter Lippmann read at one of the universities in the far West. It is an old, treasured word among philosophers, namely, the "good life."

A new note is being struck in America at present, and it has something to do with this ancient concept of a good life. Everywhere people are asking themselves, "What is the good life? Is it really attainable? Do we live in a universe closed at both ends? Are we caught? In what sense are we free? In what sense is it possible for men living on this planet so to relate themselves to their environment, and then themselves to each other, as to bring about a decent and wholesome experience?"

Life is not good for millions of our citizens now. Indeed, it never has been good except for a very few. For life is not good unless our energies flow freely and easily, unless the tasks upon which we are engaged leave us with a minimum of fatigue. Not many people had a chance to work in such fashion in the past. Life is not good when it is difficult or impossible for us to see the relationship between what we do from day to day and some long-term

Mr. Lindeman has long been known as a teacher and lecturer, having been associated since 1924 with the New York School of Social Work. He is author of a number of books, among them "The Meaning of Adult Education." Through his writing and addresses he has given impetus to the movement for progressive education and for the self-expression of the masses of the people. During the war he served in War Camp Community Service sponsored by the National Recreation Association. At the present time he is Director, Community Organization for Leisure, Works Progress Administration of the federal government.

purpose or plan, and it has been a characteristic of life in America, particularly of the working classes, that they never could see beyond a few days or a few weeks, or, at the most, a few months, in their careers and the careers of their families.

Life is not good when many of our actions, when a majority of our actions, are impelled by fear, worry, or hatred; and life is not good because we are frightened. Many of the things we do these days are not done with clear foresight of hope and promise, but are the opportunistic adaptations to fear. Very somberly one's thoughts wander away from the local habitat into our world at large and realize how much of modern existence is dominated by a rising tide of racial hatred; and more somberly still do we who sit so comfortably in this hall tonight stop to realize that many young men, the first generation who became the objects of a national recreation program in the first of our fascist states, are marching tonight across the soil of a foreign people to attack them in warfare. Then we know life isn't good.

Life isn't good when our social relationships leave us unrefreshed; when we go to committee meetings and conferences, and come away tried; when in association with each other in planning out our common destiny we discover that the greater our proximity the less we like each other. Then life isn't good.

Now it is possible for us to talk across the oceans and have our own voices heard instantaneously in foreign lands, so near are we brought together by science and technology, and every step nearer seems to push us spiritually another step farther apart. Why?

And, finally, life is not good unless our experience is realistic, and for us it isn't. We live in a gigantic fantasy. The serious-minded person must arise every morning these days and say, "Is anything I am going to do today going to be real? Is it going to have real meaning, or am I going to go through motions of whose meaning I have no insight, no experience, a sort of automatic, mechanical motions?" Gradually we have been building this fantasy, this scene of unreality, until in some respects it seems to me to have become almost the significant aspect of our present cultural crisis, and the most imposing tasks seems to be for us to discover a sense of reality.

How does one discover reality? By relating oneself to something outside the self, by seeing yourself as functionally necessary, not to yourself merely, but to your time.

Victories Won

But I didn't mean to go into this analysis of what is meant by the good life, or what philosophers mean by it, except as a kind of prelude to what I had intended to do, namely, to map out briefly what seemed to me to be the successive victories which culturally-minded people in America have won, and what there then remains as our next chance.

I am thinking now particularly of youth, of this group of men and women who a quarter of a century ago began making themselves heard, began saying that there is something more in life than labor and goods, the end of the goods of life is not in themselves. If we are to become a wealthy nation, capable of vast economic production, then there must be some meaning in that production beyond commodities; there must be some way by which we can use our wealth to create a finer society and a finer type of person.

Coming down a little more closely to your specialized field, it seems to me that you, as part of this advance of American culture, have won the following victories. First of all you had to overcome a deep-seated New England prejudice against fun. There was a theory that somehow or other life was good when that which was most spontaneous in human beings was repressed, and if one now reads the chronicles of those early days in New England, reads the life of Charles Francis Adams or Henry Adams, but Charles Francis in particular, and reads the chapter which describes a Sunday in a New England home, one gets a realization of how deep-seated the theory was that somberness and gloominess made a fitting life, and that anything that resembled spontaneity, freedom of action on the part of the individual, was a sign of lack of self-possession and self-restraint. That battle was won.

Then we had to fight that weird theory in education — the theory which seemed to hold that only that was learning which was acquired during the most painful circumstances, and when anybody looked as if he were suffering and at the same time was acquiring information, that might be called education! That battle has been mostly won. It is a matter of fact that the two terms are now used almost synonymously. At least I use them so. To me recreation is the creative aspect of education; it is merely another way of ex-

pressing growth. But there was a time that many of you in the audience remember when our chief battle was not with parents, not with the church, not with the somber-minded people, but with people who had our children in their charge—schoolmasters.

"Music, folk festival and dance, pageantry, games and recreational pursuits, sculpture, painting, building, arts and crafts — all these are creative expressions closely integrated and related to periods of national culture and growth. As in the days of Aristotle, the arts may again offer us the means of living the good life in our new social order."

—Margaret C. Brown.

Then we also had to modify the curious notion that play was something which took place in a vacuum and that it bore no relationship organically to the rest of life. We had to keep emphasizing that play is not something you do in order to make up for life; it is not a compensation for life; it is not an antidote for something you don't like in necessary existence. Play *is* life; play is one of the ways in which you express what is most free in you, what is most human. Most of you have been instrumental in bringing about the newer conception.

Then we had to fight the public battle to win support for playgrounds, for community centers, for the use of public schools, and that was a battle to influence politicians. It is mostly won. Recreation is popular now. It is one of the most popular of all public services in municipal life.

Then we had a battle with ourselves. All of those who were active in the early days of the recreation movement became specialists in activities, and they interpreted recreation almost entirely in terms of something to do. Slowly we have been attempting to convince people that that is the most superficial part of recreation, and if it continues to be the main part then recreation as a whole will remain a superficial part of our culture.

Recreation is not a set of exercises or activities; it is primarily an attitude towards life, a sort of gallant attitude towards life. You can tell the people who are constantly being re-created and refreshed and made anew because they are the people who are always reaching out for new experience; they are the adventurous people, the gallant people, and what tells in them is not something which is the consequence of exercise or movement. It is the consequence of some growth which has taken place in their total personalities.

Finally, it must be said that while this represents a kind of synoptic view of the victories we have gained, they are not all won. In each case there is still something to be done. But, on the whole, it is safe, I believe, to say that there is now in this country a recreation movement which has become integrated in our cultural pattern and is here to stay. The growth in the last five years has been greater than in all the previous history of the movement taken together. And now we are in danger. At the moment of greatest popularity—this is true of movements as well as of persons—comes the moment of greatest hazard. If I have time a little later I should like to point out what seems to me to be some of the chief dangers to the recreation movement, but I shall pass on now to what I had originally planned, namely, a brief suggestion about what the next horizon is.

Where Are the New Frontiers in Recreation?

What do you mean by your theme, "New Frontiers for Recreation?" Well, I suppose what I say has been in the minds of most of you at one time or another. I have tried to bring it together in a brief statement. We have had a habit in this country of bringing the good things, particularly those which became public services, to those classes of our population who are already partially privileged. Of course, it is an anomaly in a country such as ours to have had a leisure class, but we have had one. Next to the leisure class, the people who had recreation in America were those just underneath, and then the middle classes. Now we must give our attention more directly—not as we have so often done, by charity, jumping from the middle class down to the most neglected to whom the new public services were offered as philanthropy—to that great class of working class Americans, farmers and city dwellers, who do the work of the world. In this group there are still some of the great neglected areas — people who have never been taught to play; people who have as yet no recognition of the meaning of organized play; and still within this group, other great neglected sections of our population, only one of which I shall mention now, namely, the American Negroes. They are beginning to show us something of the fineness of their bodily rhythms when they are given a chance to participate in our customary forms of athletics. That is not enough. There is something in our American Negroes which is so playful, so fine, so inherently esthetic that it is our great loss that in our largest

cities the Negro populations are always left to the last in public services.

I have recently been engaged with two groups in two of our largest American cities in working out a twenty-five year plan for improving the conditions of the Negro people in those two cities, and this experience has brought me face to face with some of the most incredible neglect in education, in recreation, in all the social services, which still goes on, and goes on in some of our most prosperous and some of the most highly institutionalized American cities.

This, then, is one of our first frontiers. Recreation has no meaning in this country unless it becomes thoroughly democratized; unless it becomes so, its meaning is still negative; it is still an antidote for something, not a projection but an injection, and I know that is not what you want it to be.

The next frontier is to make a national approach to the problem of adult recreation. I know this has been one of the topics of discussion in this Congress for the last ten years approximately, and yet every time I go out to the small towns and rural communities in America, and go to the school house and see the adult population come marching in, I have a renewed realization of something dead. O, what a give-away that phrase is which we use so commonly when young people get married! We say they are going to "settle down." That is precisely what they do, too. Five years after they are "settled down" you can just see the sagging down, and it is not only a muscle sag but a mental sag. Sometimes I dread to be invited to the homes of former students, particularly if they have been out of college for more than five years. I know what books I will find on the library shelf; I know how quickly the stimulus to movement of both body and thought stagnates in the settling down process.

Now we have a great chance; a recreation movement and an adult education movement, particularly the parent education movement, can go hand in hand. They can, that is, if one of the great dangers which now confronts us can be surmounted. I thought I wouldn't mention these dangers, but one now becomes so pertinent that it must be included — namely, that as recreation becomes more popular it also becomes more competitive. There are more and more groups that want to carry on recreation, and more and more groups that become envious of other groups. One of the reasons there is no small town recreation movement which keeps young married couples alive, keeps the adults growing, is that the institutions which serve those smaller communities are struggling against one another. We must not become a party to this narrow, localized institutional strife. It is not only in the local community, however, it is also among our national agencies.

Third, the frontier which I foresee as being approachable and realizable in the near future is to bring about a recreation program of such high standards that it will automatically become a match for the dynamics of our civilization. I am making now a contrast between two processes in society: one to be called the civilization which consists of or is derived from technology, industry, and is extremely dynamic; on the other hand, culture, which is a kind of emotional organization of experiences, the tone of life which is derived primarily from our stablized institutions. The gap between culture and civilization is what represents to me our present cultural crisis.

More Comprehensive Claims Imperative

What I have said about recreation is this: thus far our recreation program has been too modest; it hasn't made large enough claims, or its claims have been falsely placed. For example, we have often had our program accepted by the public on the basis of claims which we couldn't justify. We have said, "Give us playgrounds and we will guarantee that crime will be diminished." Don't ever allow anybody to confront you with a parallel set of graphs, one showing the constant increase in the number of playgrounds, and the other the constant increase in crime. No, I don't mean making this kind of a claim for recreation. We have been making the wrong claims. We must now make a comprehensive claim. On the one hand is civilization, with all its drama. Science is now free, mostly; we can make all the machines we want, all the inventions we wish. But on the other hand we have a sense of values which is so far out of harmony with this driving, dynamic civilization that the instruments of civilization themselves will no longer function, and this is the claim we must make. What people do aside from their necessary, compulsory labor is just as important as the labor itself; recreation must become a match for industry, for technology, for science.

This means that we ourselves must begin to broaden our whole interpretation of the word. It

may be necessary to coin a new word since the old one has already so many narrow connotations. But, certainly, if we think in terms of the good life as foreshadowed in the early part of this discussion, then some entirely new means must be introduced. A better society, a better culture, cannot be brought about without improved personalities. We place before the country this charge; we want people to have a good life. We want them to have it in terms of the goods of life, and for the first time in the history of the world we now realize that is possible. Everybody could live in a good house; everybody could have good food; everybody could wear good clothes; everybody could have good medical attention, and everybody could have plenty of leisure to develop all of his latent capacities, so far as the goods of life are concerned. But the good life in terms of a social product is dependent upon a new type of personality, and it is at this point that we can now begin to make new claims and wider claims for recreation.

A New Type of Personality Necessary

What kind of a person will it take to live in the new world, happily, fruitfully, constructively? Well, it will take first of all a team-minded person, a crew-minded person—I choose the words from the realm of athletics. It will take people who get fun out of doing things together. No matter what you think about collectivism it is already here; this kind of a society can't operate any longer on the basis of individualism; the machinery won't run; the goods won't get produced. In spite of the fact that we are potentially capable of a good life in terms of the goods of life, the goods aren't here. The per capita wealth in the United States in 1929 was less than $2,500 per person. You can't have a good life on the income from $2,500. But potentially it *is* here. The instruments are all here; we can't use them because we don't know what their purpose is. If we could only make up our minds about what the value of these instruments is to be, what the end is to be, we could use all these machines and many more machines to produce the wealth necessary to give people a decent life. But this, you see, brings back the eternal relationship between the social goal and human stuff, the personality, the human instrument through which we have to operate.

So I say we can make this claim: we can say that people who learn to play together may learn how to do many other things together for their mutual advantage. Not necessarily, however. You can also use play to regiment people, to reduce their personal equations, to make them ready members of a mob. But what we are saying is that we are attempting to learn how to create a recreation movement which will spontaneously produce people who will get fun out of doing things together. We are saying next that we can produce a new type of personality in which there will be a decent

"We are attempting to create a recreation movement which will spontaneously produce people who will get fun out of doing things together."

Courtesy Syracuse, N. Y., Department of Parks

balance between freedom on the one hand and authority on the other. I can't understand why so many business men object to playing the game of business according to common rules when those same men, if they leave their work and go out to play a game of golf or a game of tennis, subject themselves immediately to the rules. A business man who thinks it is not wrong to evade by legalistic means the payment of his income taxes wouldn't dare step over the line when he is serving a ball in tennis. He would be ashamed. He has had the wrong kind of recreation. He hasn't been taught the relationship between play and growth; he is the sort of a person who thinks recreation is an antidote for work; that it is a way in which you forget about the badness of your other experience. So he lives one way in his sports, according to rules, but he doesn't want any rules in the other areas of his life.

We are going to demonstrate ultimately that play teaches people and develops a type of personality in which the balance between freedom and authority is automatic. We know that there are certain aspects of our experience in which we must give up some of our willfulness in order that everybody may share; there are other realms in which we must demand increased freedom, and that is exactly what you learn in play.

> "Living itself may become the greatest of arts once we make room for inventiveness."
>
> —*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

I hope we shall also produce personalities in which it will become also automatic to see the relationship between difference and unity. A team makes use of differences. If everybody on the team were the same it would not be nearly as effective as it is because everybody is different. A football team, for example, of men all the same height, all the same length of limb, all moving at the same acceleration of speed, could be easily beaten by a team of smaller men provided there was enough difference in the other team. The essence of a team is that you get unity out of difference. How our country needs that lesson now at this moment when we tend to separate into partisan cliques, when we are farther apart as a people than we have been in years, and the whole tendency is towards separatism! How we should prize to have now thousands and millions of people who had learned how to play in this sense that it is their very difference which counts towards unity. Our differences are not absolute; the reason I can have fun with you in a game is principally because you are different than I am.

I could go on indefinitely with these outlines of types of traits which it seems to me would be the natural outcome of a more comprehensive and sounder conception of the role of play in modern life, but I want to make one or two very rapid statements about the federal program in its relation to leisure time.

The Federal Program

First, let me speak of the responsibility which some of us have assumed in Washington under the dispensation of that portion of the Relief Administration called Works Progress, which aims first of all to place in employment as quickly as possible all of the deserving persons now on relief. This includes approximately half a million persons who have some sort of professional training. They have become the object of special attention under a division of the Works Progress Administration which is called Professional and Service.

Within this division my responsibility is two-fold: first, to employ those persons who are properly trained in the various arts, namely, painting, sculpture, music, literature, and the drama; second, to use all of the remaining persons in the professional group who either are equipped, or who can be trained, for conducting community organizations throughout the country on the behalf of a program for leisure time.

That is, as briefly as I can state it, the program of this division. You and I know all of the various difficulties and hazards. A great government mechanism works under tremendous handicaps; we have been very slow getting this program under way. At last, all the major barriers have been removed and within the next few weeks it should be possible to bring about the steps which will bring organization to these communities. You notice how I have stated the function. It is not to go into communities to teach people to play; the purpose is to go into communities to teach them how to organize for play so that when the depression is over, or when federal funds are withdrawn, we will have planted some seeds in these communities which will go on creating a national leisure-time movement.

(Continued on page 468)

Recreation in Our Present Democracy

By MRS. EUGENE MEYER
Chairman, Recreation Commission
Westchester County, New York

A plea for maintaining the integrity of the local recreation body and making it a vital part of the government of a city.

THIS IS THE most critical period in which our national congress of recreation workers has ever assembled, for there is all about us a new world in the making, and in that evolution our work has a singularly important role to play. The whole recreation movement came into existence in response to new social conditions, and since those conditions have only been intensified by the sudden crisis from which we are now gradually emerging, the need for recreational programs has been intensified with them. Indeed, the responsibility to meet the demands which are suddenly being made upon us is very grave and it depends entirely upon us how successfully we shall understand our new role in the social structure and how creatively we shall be able to think and act in the face of new and ever newer situations.

When governmental problems are as vast as they have become today, we are fortunate in being obliged to function in a limited field, since recreation, because of its intimate human personal nature, is and ever must remain a local activity. We are dedicated to the service of the whole community, often a very small community. The very success of all that we do depends upon close contact with the people whom we serve, upon exact knowledge of the environment both social and natural, upon accessibility and upon an intuitive perception of the cultural needs of our respective communities. Such close cooperation, such integration with the daily life of a people, is possible only if recreation systems are broken down into relatively small units, and I am sure you will agree with me without further argument that the growth of large, impersonal organizations is a thing to be prevented at all costs if our work is to retain the spontaneity, variety and vitality which alone spell success for recreational endeavors.

Inevitably when I speak of a recreation program I have in mind our own Westchester County (N. Y) situation. Even in our small county unit the activities are not imposed from the central office but arise in the towns and villages with local aid. The County Commission functions only for those aspects of the work in which one village cooperates with a number of others in collective efforts or in competitions that are county-wide. In this way social solidarity and county pride are built up by programs primarily designed to improve health, to stimulate education and to satisfy cultural needs through athletic leagues, dramatic societies, choral groups, playgrounds, workshops and a multitude of other things too familiar to you to be enumerated.

I cannot imagine this closely-knit program functioning at all as a small and remote and half-neglected part of a national plan. How would Washington know the problem of a boys' club in the town of Ossining? If you tell me that the Boy Scouts and other national organizations have the same problem, my answer is that these organizations lean on our Commission very heavily for all kinds of assistance which we gladly supply. But what suggestion could Washington make that would meet this or any other problem that confronts us? And if I hear you say, what I am afraid many of you are already thinking, that Washington can supply money, then my answer to you is that Washington never sends money without specific explanations as to how the money will be spent. I can well appreciate that Federal money even with many strings attached may be welcomed by recreation workers, but remember that it is all too evident already that Federal sup-

port is temporary and that you may easily put yourself in the position of leading your people to expect services that you cannot possibly continue. Permanent growth in the recreation movement can never be achieved in that way, and you may even harm the whole movement by leading people to think of recreation as just another temporary Federal project. I have said that the recreation movement must meet local needs and therefore it must rest upon local support.

By saying that our work is essentially local, I in no wise minimize its importance. On the contrary, I mean thereby to emphasize its value, for nobody will ever be able to distort or destroy the inescapable truth that in a real democracy, and especially in a democracy as vast as ours, local autonomy is and will remain the particular genius, the prime motive force and the secret strength of our system of government. Even this fundamental tenet of our democratic faith is being challenged, and aggressively challenged, at this moment, but all such threats to our sound development must fail; for even if our theoretical belief in liberty is temporarily weakened through universal hardships, the habits of freedom which are ingrained in the American citizen will finally repel any attempt to break them down. Federal administrations come and go, but local government has continuity because it touches the daily lives of the people and thereby holds their continuous interest and attention. The interference of the central government in local matters presupposes greater wisdom concerning these matters than the local authorities themselves possess, a thing that none of you, I am ure, will be prepared to admit. But even if the central government were ten times as wise as our local administrators, its operation in the area of local problems would still be disastrous, because our country is much too vast and local interests much too varied and numerous ever to be successfully administered from Washington. In this connection de Tocqueville makes the following prescient observation in his book on American Democracy: "Whenever a central administration affects to supersede the persons most interested, I am inclined to suppose that it is either misled, or desirous to mislead."

"We have no right to prate of liberty nor to boast of our leisure, so long as there are large numbers of children who do not know green fields."

In the present situation we must not only guard our own local freedom but must also help preserve the local character of agencies with which we are intimately associated. You all know how closely our work is connected with that of the public school system. In fact, most of our program for children, whether it is an after-school activity or a summer program entailing playgrounds and camps, must eventually be taken over by the public schools, since two nation-wide systems for the education of the child would in the long run be uneconomic. In all of our endeavors, especially on behalf of children and young people, we are now in a sense an extension of the school system, and our own local autonomy will soon disappear if the independence of our educational system is undermined.

In this connection a frank discussion of the administration of the National Youth Fund is unavoidable since the apprehensions which it has aroused are so widespread. Some months ago announcement was made of the formation of the National Youth Administration with an allocation of $50,000,000. from work relief funds to be spent within a calendar year in developing a combined work, education and recreation program on behalf of the unemployed youth of the country. Such an idea on the face of it is calculated to gladden the hardest heart, but a high degree of skepticism was necessarily aroused when the administration of that fund was placed, not under the Commissioner of Education, but under the already over-burdened Public Works Administration. Assistant directors have

been appointed in every state who report to Washington on the merits of various state plans, thus setting up the nucleus of a national educational bureau. In fact, it is no secret at Washington that several of our ambitious brain-trusters intend that the National Youth Administration shall be a preliminary to a new Federal Department of Education. That most Boards of Education and Recreation have hesitated to ask for funds in these circumstances is an inevitable result, for no matter how badly the money may be needed, the Federal vassalage that its acceptance will entail is obviously too high a price.

Not only would I like to make the point here that education is not properly an activity of the Federal government, but I should like to add another which concerns you almost as much, namely, that to the extent that the Federal Government concerns itself with extra-governmental activities, to that extent the structure of our National Government must suffer and be confused if not broken down.

Such Federal controls, once established in the educational field, are only too certain to be augmented, and the recent decision in Washington to make the CCC camps permanent is only one ominous portent of what we may expect. It cannot be stated too emphatically that educational freedom will soon be a myth if education is allowed to go on the dole. The administration's purposes may be of the purest, but its methods in assigning the youth funds justify us in suspecting the worst.

Federal control of education and recreation is one of the most important steps toward fascism or communism. I know that it is being justified over here on the basis of specious reports from Europe. One of the hardest things we recreation workers have to endure is the enthusiastic talk of returned travelers who have seen armies of young people doing setting-up exercises in Germany, Italy or Russia and who thereupon tell us we ought to do "something big" for recreation over here! These Americans know nothing, as a rule, of the hard work that has been going on amongst us for years to enable our citizens to enjoy life in their own way. I wonder whether you feel as resentful as I do when all that silly tramp, tramp, tramp is held up to us for emulation. In these countries recreation is being cleverly used to enslave the mind, whereas in America we are trying valiantly to use recreation to free the mind in order that our people may find for themselves a new orientation toward a new environment.

What we may very profitably learn from the communist and fascist regimes is their emphasis on devotion to the general welfare. From infancy children are taught in these countries to place the ideal of community service above that of private gain. With them, however, such loyalty is imposed from above, and if we can only make our own people understand that a sturdier individuality will emerge from a voluntary interest in the public good, our social solidarity will be infinitely more powerful than theirs. Your unselfish devotion to community needs is one of the finest examples of the modern conception of cooperative society, and your efforts an immediate and positive contribution to the soundest line of our social development.

Any community which loves the free institutions of this country and wishes to preserve them should be not only willing but anxious to support a recreation program in addition to its regular provisions for public schools. Under present conditions of enforced leisure or of hard-earned leisure, all opportunities for self-development, for health and happiness, increase the satisfaction of our citizens in their own kind of government and protect them in this period of stress from following false social theories.

But aside from this, democracy must fail if it spends all its efforts, as we are doing now, in supporting the victims of a temporary depression unless at the same time it affords additional opportunity for the increasing development of general community needs. So definitely and clearly is this true that the property owner and taxpayer who is anxious to stave off fascism or communism must no longer ask himself "can we afford recreation?" If he has any insight whatsoever, any interest in protecting and furthering our democratic form of government, he must say to himself "Can we afford *not* to have recreation?" In other words, let's stop our apologetic, defensive attitude toward our various local budget makers and demand that recreation be given the importance in our educational scheme to which it has proved itself to be entitled.

"Let's stop our apologetic, defensive atitude toward our various budget makers and demand that recreation be given the importance in our educational scheme to which it has proved itself to be entitled."

But we have no right to prate of liberty nor to boast of our leisure

(Continued on page 468)

The National Recreation Movement and the Federal Government

By HOWARD BRAUCHER
Secretary
National Recreation Association

BEFORE proceeding with the awards I want to say just a word about a young man who used to sit in our Congress about fifteen or twenty years ago. I had a message from Washington this afternoon that he asked me to give to this Congress. He assures us that the same traditions, the same ideals that he had when he sat in our group nearly twenty years ago, the same traditions and ideals he feels are associated with this organization, he wants, with our help, to try to put into the National Youth Administration in Washington. The only reason he is not here as he had planned to be is because of an accident which resulted in several broken ribs, and he felt that it was not safe for him to come.

I want to give you the message as he gave it over the long distance telephone about four o'clock this afternoon. "I am counting on the municipal recreation agencies. We in the National Youth Administration want to work through the existing agencies. It is the President's purpose and my purpose to back the kind of work you people have been standing for through the years. I am very sorry I am not to be with you."

You know I am referring to Aubrey Williams, the Administrator of the National Youth Administration, who used to serve in the recreation movement in Cincinnati years ago.

I ought perhaps to say just a word in addition. It has always been the attitude of the National Recreation Association to respond to governmental requests—county, state or national. When the call came during the war time, some twenty-five hundred workers were mobilized and served in different places near the camps.

When a call came from Dr. Studebaker, or from anyone in the government, for conference in order to make use of the resources of the national recreation movement, we have always tried to respond. And so we have given our material to the Agriculture Department, the Labor Department, and to a great many of the departments of the National Government, and we have hoped that they would use it without any recognition.

I think, moreover, I ought to say that at the present time the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association believe that all the assets that we have ought to be made available to try to see what can be brought out of the plans of the National Youth Administration, and Aubrey Williams has assured me that it is his purpose to try to keep political considerations out of the Youth Administration as far as it possibly can be done.

It is not, it seems to me, for the National Board to go into the details of whether this place or that place is the right location for any work of the Government. Rather, we respond when we are called upon. If President Hoover wished to have a conference, we placed our resources before him; President Wilson called, and President Taft, and each found the resources of the movement were made available as fast as possible. And so we are happy to serve as we can in making any knowledge that is within the movement available to Aubrey Williams, just as we would make it available to the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other department of the government.

I am hoping we will find it working out better than some of us might anticipate. I think we have all recognized, as we have listened to addresses here, that in the national recreation movement it is the purpose to have every point of view thoroughly represented, and then we have to choose for ourselves as to the part we will play.

Making Leisure Time Count

By HON. HENRY HORNER
Governor of Illinois

I EXTEND to you the hearty welcome of all Illinois to our state. And I welcome this opportunity to thank the officers, leaders and workers of your Association throughout the United States for the magnificent work they are doing in guiding and directing the men, women and children of our country in the art of living that fuller and happier existence which builds a stronger and better American citizenship.

What is that which we call America? It is not alone our mountain ranges, our rolling prairies, our rivers, our lakes. It is not alone our factories, our industries, our commerce. It is not alone our great cities or our matchless farms. It is not alone our schools, our institutions of learning.

America is life at its best. It is made up of people whose opportunity it is to live the abundant life. Whether the pulse of our citizenship shall be able to reach such a standard is dependent upon what opportunity we give it to do so. The happiness and ultimate success of the nation depend upon whether it is an erratic or turbulent pulse crowded with dark fears, narrowness, jealousy, or whether it is the healthy buoyant rhythm of a well-ordered life characterized by the proper balance of work and recreation, understanding, resourcefulness, and culture.

Although a gainful pursuit is a necessity, man cannot live by bread alone. What should he do in his marginal time, the use of which veritably involves his destiny—the destiny of the nation?

Depending upon the use made of it, leisure can degrade or elevate. It can reduce working efficiency or increase it. It can blast careers or enhance them. It can break down health or build it. It can impoverish life or enrich it. It can stifle talents or give them room and air for blossoming. It can nourish selfish indulgence and lead on to delinquency and crime, or it can stimulate neighborliness and fine human service. It can cramp the inner urges or release them for wholesome creative expression. There probably never has been a time when people did not have some leisure, but no period in the world's history has afforded so wide an extension of leisure as the present age, especially in the western world. A number of factors have brought this about. One is the introduction of the machine which has increased production and intensified mobility, thereby extending leisure. Shortened working hours with a vacation period and days off for holidays have become established.

"The sudden acquisition of leisure would have found us unprepared for an adequate use of it but for the forethought of groups and organizations like yours. Definite proposals for leisure time have been set up; the purposes and standards are becoming known; the organization, equipment, and techniques are becoming widespread, and leadership in the movement has become vibrant."

Women, too, have been liberated from drudgery by modern conveniences. The educational period of childhood has been prolonged. Child labor laws and compulsory education laws have freed the child from injurious work.

Today's organized community recreation has advanced by gigantic strides from the sand gardens of Boston in 1885. Through successive stages we have seen advancement and enlargement from essentially a program for children to a comprehensive plan affecting adults and the community.

No one can justly deny that the recreation movement has had pronounced beneficial effects upon fundamental American institutions and upon the life of the American people in general. People in every walk of life have been affected. Your Association has the nation's sincere appre-

ciation for the effective service you have given during the past few years when the unemployment problem has absorbed the serious attention of every government official in the country. Through occupation of idle hands and right use of mental faculties our unemployed have not lost spirit in these troublous times. And in the process of becoming interested in what we call the "art of living" they have become happier men and women, better able to respond to the needs they face. Your worthwhile work has helped in the attack upon the very roots of crime by guiding and directing our younger generation — and for that matter, our grown population — along lines that build fine strong characters so occupied with happy, interesting pursuits that there is less time for unwholesome thoughts and actions.

We can place the most expensive facilities, the finest books, the best material in the world at the disposal of our people, but it takes leadership to urge them to follow a well chartered course that has plan and an ultimate benefit for them. The multiplication of our enjoyment in the future depends upon the scope of our interest in and knowledge of the things with which it will be possible for us to improve our living.

The essential qualities of courage, confidence, initiative, self-control, enthusiasm, fair play, honesty, loyalty, cooperation and self-expression, which are developed by healthful and intelligently directed recreation, are necessary to good citizenship.

To all of you who, by extending their outlook on life, are leading the nation's boys and girls, its men and women, to new horizons, it must be a great personal satisfaction to know that you have made their tapestries of life more colorful, more attractive.

The cost of such a movement is much less than the cost of neglect. What we do now in this respect is aiding the preservation of American ideals for the future. You are thus contributing to the happiness and success of America of today and tomorrow. Our country has prospered, and it will prosper more, as the power of its citizens to enjoy life is increased.

Recreational Opportunities in Illinois

Illinois is seriously concerned with the developments of its recreational opportunities. We have approached the subject along many avenues. I will not now discuss all the activities of our program. We have provided many breathing spaces and recreation areas for our citizens and visitors. During the past two years the available acreage of our state park system has been more than doubled and the areas made more attractive and serviceable to the people.

State parks offer much to all classes of citizens. To the city dweller they bring the solace of solitude. Rural people find the pleasure of crowds

(Continued on page 469)

Many states are increasing, as is Illinois, the recreational services represented in parks, bathing beaches and similar facilities.

Courtesy Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Recreation and Wholesome Living

By

MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON

Mrs. Edison, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, broadcast this talk over the N. B. C. network on the opening night of the Recreation Congress. Later she repeated it before an evening meeting of the Congress.

WHY DO WE come to you over the radio? Because our great desire is to have everybody know the value of the right kind of recreation, and that this National Recreation Association is one of the great channels through which one can find the aid one needs.

It is the subtle combination of work and play, from the beginning of life, that means recreation.

No matter what our station in life may be, we should give our children responsibilities in the home and community, that they may learn so to love work that they find it play.

If we find happiness in our work, there is a certain kind of relaxation in it as Mr. Edison found, for when we would urge him to drop work for something we thought pleasure, he would say, "I find pleasure in my work!" So let us strive to cultivate play in work.

Work and love—that is the body and soul of the human being. Happy he where they are one!

The secret is to find that satisfying something. If we are weary in mind and body, work is a drag; so if we turn to a hobby for change of occupation we find rest, and return to our work with new zest.

Hobbies can be found in many fields of interest, such as science, which includes so many soul-satisfying subjects for the layman. There we may begin with the heavens in the study of astronomy; through the air with the birds in the study of ornithology; to the earth and sea with their rocks, trees, insects, animals, fish and the interesting but neglected subject, on account of fear, of reptiles and the like. We have, too, the absorbing occupation of the garden with its study of the plants, flowers and landscaping.

Then there are the arts for self-expression—music, with its group singing and group playing in the home as well as in the community; painting,

(Continued on page 469)

And at every hand are the varied activities of the out-of-doors.

Welcome to the Recreation Congress

By HON. EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor of Chicago

WE ARE MIGHTY happy to have you with us here in Chicago because we need stimulation. We think that we are recreation-minded. We think that we do love the boys and girls, but there are many things that we have to learn and we want to get the benefit of your experience and your advice. We in the Park District did whatever we could toward the development of sports and various other recreational privileges, but we know that other cities are doing just as well and some cities are doing a little better. We do claim credit of pioneering in public golf grounds because the Jackson Park golf course was the first public golf course in the United States, and I should hate to count the number of people who have played there ever since it was built.

We are proud of Victor Brown because of the development he has brought about in park district recreation, especially in the South Park Board before it became the Chicago Park District which is now presided over by Mr. Dunham. It is probably one of the biggest park districts in the world. We in Chicago have great faith in Mr. Brown. He has been with us so long now that we really would be lost without him, and I personally want to thank him for all the good work he has done for the City of Chicago in the way of developing young minds and young muscles.

I think there is more to do at this time than normally in the recreation program for the youngsters of the country. Most of them have become discouraged because when they go home and listen to the conversation of father and mother, who are out of work, they, too, think that the world is practically coming to an end; that there is no possible chance for work; no possible chance for prosperity. It is bound to make the boy and girl feel discouraged. The result is that the young boy may go out and steal a car and after he has stolen the car he may hold up somebody. He would probably be arrested, or shot, or become a thief from then on. I think you people in the parks and recreation centers do much toward taking that out of his mind by keeping him busy, by making things pleasant for him, and that work in itself is going to do much toward moulding and bringing into existence in the United States really good citizens. You folks in recreation bureaus and recreation activities should stress even more than you do now the fact that we have had depressions before, that we have had hard times, and most of us didn't have everything we wanted during those hard times; but in this great country where we have confidence in our flag, confidence in our country, and confidence in our God, that we are bound to come out all right.

So I would suggest that each one here constitute himself a committee of one to impress on the youngsters that the way the tough kid goes is the bad way; that a foundation established now is going to last with him forever; that once his finger prints are taken over at the technique bureau, or his picture is set up in the rogues' gallery, it is going to be mighty difficult to offset that in his future life, and it would be much better for him to de-

(Continued on page 470)

"In a very special sense Mayor Kelly belongs to our group," said Dr. Finley in introducing him. "Before becoming Mayor of Chicago he was President of the South Park Commission and for thirteen years presided over that great park and recreation development. Last year Mayor Kelly attended the Recreation Congress in Washington, and one of the principal reasons why we are meeting in this city is his enthusiasm and his very practical help. From the first conference with him up to the present moment we have had the support and ready help of his whole administration. What he and his associates have done through the years for park and recreation development has been an inspiration to the whole recreation movement and we all feel proud to count him one of the real leaders of the movement in America."

Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Uses

By RICHARD H. RUTLEDGE
Regional Forester
United States Forest Service

In some localities recreation was once frowned upon as an instrument of the devil. In others, it was tolerated as a luxury of the idle rich. Today it is universally recognized as a necessity that contributes to the health, happiness, and welfare of individuals, communities and nations.

Forests play a vital part in meeting today's recreational needs. They provide rest and relaxation; return rich dividends in physical health and spiritual and mental well being; so recreate body and mind that we may tackle, with renewed vigor, our every-day bread-and-butter tasks. And through recreation forests make an important economic contribution as well. For according to the best available figures, expenditures for forest recreation in the United States now reach a total of some $1,750,000,000 annually!

The National Forests afford an example of the enormous growth forest recreation has made in the last two decades. In 1917, the number of people who visited or passed through them was three million. This jumped, in 1934, to 38 million. Many of these 38 million, it is true, were travelers who made little or no stop. But more than 13,000,000 deliberately sought—and found—real recreation. These people occupied summer homes, hotels, dude ranches, or resorts; they stayed at municipally operated camps or those managed by the Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, or organizations like the Kiwanians; they chose camp spots of their own or stopped at one or more of the 3,000 free camp grounds equipped with modern conveniences; they lazed around, hunted, fished, botanized, geologized, or traveled roads and trails over timbered slopes to snow-clad peaks, rushing streams, or placid mountain lakes.

New Frontiers for Recreation

Despite this remarkable increase in numbers of visitors, the National Forests are today new frontiers for outdoor recreation in America. For there are 154 of them. They are located in 37 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Within their boundaries are some 170 odd million acres of federally owned land. They embrace parts of every mountain range and every major forest region in the United States. They are accessible, yet include Primitive Areas which can be explored only on foot or with saddle and pack stock. And every National Forest resource — recreation as well as wood, water, forage, and wild life — is for use; all are administered by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under a policy which insures perpetuation of all resources and assures the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run.

Planning is necessary to accomplish this. And all resource plans must be integrated and correlated one with another; management over broad areas must be on a system under which the land as a whole can support its fair share of the country's population. This means multiple-purpose management. For living within and adjacent to existing National Forests—and dependent for all or a material part of their competence upon them —are already nearly 1,000,000 people. With the National Forest areas now being acquired in the East, South, and Lake States, this number may soon exceed 1,500,000. It is obviously against the public interest to lock up — under the guise of single-purpose management—the resources from which all these people make their living. Nor is this necessary. For over broad areas, integration between uses of various and varied resources has been accomplished for more than thirty years on mountainous National Forest lands which in the aggregate now exceed the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, with half of Kansas thrown in. And under multiple-use management on these broad areas, the million

people just mentioned earn all or a part of their subsistence by regularly harvesting resources such as timber and forage, the while recreational use has increased some 300% in less than twenty years!

This multiple-use principle of land management requires special treatment in its application to *restricted* areas, of course. There are, for example, many spots of rare scenic beauty in the National Forests; places which afford visitors all they desire in the way of beauty, interest, and inspiration. These places are not as a rule susceptible of being combined one with another. They are, instead, scattered *but integral and inseparable parts* of much larger areas.

Recreational Values

Recreational values on the larger areas are definitely secondary to values inherent in such resources as timber, water (for municipal and other purposes), forage or minerals. But on certain smaller areas — on shores of limpid, tree-fringed lakes, beside beautifully clear mountain streams, in fragrant meadows from which lofty, snow-clad peaks are visible—recreational values are often outstanding. On such areas special treatment—which approaches single-purpose management — is applied. Let me illustrate:

> "'Conservation is wise use.' That definition, I believe, embraces all of conservation, whether it be of natural economic resources for future production or of resources for the recreational use of the people."—*Conrad Wirth* in *Planning and Civic Comment*, April-June 1935.

I have in mind a certain lake within the Kaniksu National Forest, in Idaho's panhandle, not far from the Canadian border. It is accessible over good roads. One city, with a population of some 150,000, is within two hours drive. Dozens of towns in northern Idaho, eastern Washington, western Montana, are slightly nearer or farther away. Their people flock each summer to the shores of this island-dotted, timber-fringed, mountain-ringed lake. And a nearby transcontinental highway brings others from the East, the Prairie States, the Pacific Coast. For this lake is a beautiful spot in a country famed for its mountain scenery, its delightful summer weather, its trout in lake and streams, its deer and other big game in nearby virgin forests.

Here is an area of recreational value; one which is obviously needed to help meet local—and other —recreational requirements. Demands were not great, nor was this need so obvious, when the first plan for orderly development of recreation on the shores of this lake was drawn up by the Forest Service. For roads were then poor and visitors scarce. But basic principles were evolved and recorded then; standards and practices, since refined to anticipate varied conditions and needs, have steadily been applied through the years.

All this has brought results. National Forest lands now offer to the recreationist five free public picnic and camp grounds with a combined capacity of some 600 people; summer homesites which may be occupied, under permit, at nominal annual charges; resorts which furnish inexpensive accommodations by the day, week, or month; country stores from which the public may purchase such simple necessities as food, clothing, gas, and oil.

Each camp and picnic ground is equipped with modern sanitary facilities, outdoor stoves or fireplaces, rustic tables and benches. Each has its own supply of water—ample, pure and convenient — for domestic purposes. Within each camp ground are individual camp "spots" where cars may be parked and tents or canvas shelters pitched. Each of these "spots" is screened by natural foliage from its neighbors; each camp and picnic ground, resort, and store, is separated and similarly screened from every other development. And sites for more camp and picnic grounds are held in reserve, undeveloped, to meet future demands.

Each individual summer homesite is also well screened from its neighbors on either side. Eighty-five inexpensive but attractive summer homes have already been built, and more sites are ready as they may be needed. And available to all—picnickers, campers, summer residents and guest alike—an unmarred shoreline; safe, sandy beaches a lake some 20 miles in length with secluded bays; bold points and timbered slopes leading to distant, white-capped peaks.

But this lake is, after all, only a small part of the larger forested area that surrounds it. And other values on the larger area are greater, by far, than are recreational values of the lakes and its immediate environs. This situation is therefore reflected in *all* plans which are so correlated that there shall result for the entire area—of which the

lake is a small but inseparable part—the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run.

Preserving Primitive Areas

Public opinion has long been strongly in favor of preserving primitive conditions in representative areas which have paramount inspirational and educational character and significance. And rightly so, for the sturdy character of the original American people was enhanced through their contacts with the forest; clear lakes and rivers are still conducive to clear thinking and vision. In deference to the public opinion and demand the Forest Service initiated, years ago, the policy of designating as Primitive Areas certain sections of some of the National Forests.

Under that policy some 67 tracts, aggregating almost 10,000,000 acres, have already been administratively set aside. All these Primitive Areas are roadless. Within them there are no hotels or dude ranches, no hot dog stands, drug-store restaurants, or gasoline pumps. And none will be permitted; signs of civilization will be confined to those things necessary to insure adequate fire protection: to keep the forests green.

Each Primitive Area has been carefully chosen. An integral part of the National Forest which surrounds it, each is restricted to territory which has inspirational and educational values. Standards in this respect can not be so exacting as those which apply to the National Parks, of course. For they—administered by the National Park Service of the Department of Interior—are confined to representative areas which, superlatively beautiful, are of national and international interest and charm. But Primitive Area standards are such as to delight enthusiastic explorers like the "Trail Riders of the National Forests," sponsored by the American Forestry Association. Each Primitive Area is so managed as to conserve all its natural values—wild-life included—through recreational use. And always there is, of course, that coordination and correlation with other uses on broader areas which is essential to successful management of the National Forests.

Serving Governmental Units

Camps developed and managed by city and county recreation departments also offer examples of specific, single-purpose treatment applied to

Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

relatively small areas. There are now many such camps, including those on the Angeles, Cleveland, and Stanislaus National Forest in California, operated by the city and the county of Los Angeles, and the city of Oakland, respectively.

And it is hoped there will be more of them, for the Forest Service is making a conscious effort to create and make available such recreational opportunities as may be needed by local governmental authorities. This is not to be done by shifting responsibility for the management of organized recreation from city, county, or local political subdivisions. Such an attempt might be unwelcome; certainly it would be unwise. So the effort will be—as it has been—merely to make lands already in Federal ownership available for additional and supplemental local recreational uses when the needs for such uses and the character of the lands make that course clearly in the public interest. Responsibility for developing facilities and managing organized activities will continue to rest with the city, county, or state, through its recreation department. Naturally so, for in no other way could development and management successfully be correlated with local financial policy or existing local recreational resources and needs.

Areas so used do not pass out of federal ownership. Occupancy is under permit, instead. Full control over the lands remains with the Forest Service, so that recreational uses may be coordinated with those of other resources over broad areas the control of which Congress decided, in 1905, should be vested solely with the Department of Agriculture.

As a type, recreation on the National Forests is simple, democratic, unregimented. Public camp and picnic grounds—and most resorts and other facilities—are on an unostentatious, inexpensive level. There is no National Forest entrance fee; no charge at public camp grounds developed by the Forest Service. And although annual rentals for individual summer homesites, for which permits are issued, are low, their number, size and location are restricted. For recreation and recreational facilities for the many take precedence always over those for the few. Incidental uses—by people who "drop in" to picnic, camp for a night or two, fish, hike, botanize, or hunt with camera or gun—are encouraged. And policing is kept to that minimum which is necessary to assure safety to public health and public property.

All this may help explain why people have come to the National Forests, then returned in ever increasing numbers each year. This type of recreation is, in any event, the one for which the Forest Service has provided. Probably this is because the National Forests are many rather than few; accessible rather than inaccessible; because they offer an opportunity to that overwhelming majority of people which prefers — or for economic reasons must find—inexpensive, "come-as-you-please" recreational opportunities. And since, though the demand is heavy, other opportunities for simple, unregimented, out-of-door forest recreation on federal reservations are relatively few, this is the non-competitive type which the Forest Service must care for in increasing volume on the National Forests during the years to come.

Indeed, failure to realize the recreational potentialities of the National Forests and to provide for increasing demands in face of increasing national needs, would be a social catastrophe. And in regions where other economic activities rapidly are dwindling, failure to develop National Forest recreational opportunities would be an economic injustice to hundreds of dependent communities; hundreds of thousands of dependent people.

These circumstances create an obligation to recognize recreation as a definite purpose and service of the National Forests. Recognizing the necessity for territorial integrity in order successfully to plan and administer all the many interdependent National Forest resources, Congress has placed sole responsibility for their development and administration with the Department of Agriculture. Properly to redeem that responsibility and meet the obligation and the increasing public demands, the Forest Service has stepped up its recreational activities; has engaged and is engaging additional adequately trained specialists; has reviewed principles, standards, and practices; has extended and brought up to date surveys and inventories of present and future possibilities and demands; and has revised existing plans and is making new ones.

It is in these ways—and along lines which have been indicated — that the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is planning the National Forests for greater recreational uses.

The Spirit of Joy in Athletics

By

GLENN CLARK

Nowhere is rhythm so easily released as in play, and with it comes the keen joy of putting one's whole self into the game

Courtesy The Journal of Health and Physical Education

A TEACHER of Creative Writing, I coached track athletics for twenty years and football for seven years. Many people have wondered why a person who gave time to writing and to teaching should cling to a hobby like that. Once I resigned and the boys and the athletic director brought such pressure upon me to continue that I kept it up several years longer than my time allowed. But let me tell you of the joy that I got out there on the field through my very love of poetry and all things beautiful. There is something beautiful in putting words into a sentence in harmony, but there is something more wonderful in seeing a beautiful hurdle race in which the accent and the meter and the rhythm must all come out perfectly. The accent must be on every fifth step, and they can't stumble. We don't allow any poetic license. They have got to get across there with all that rhythm and all that power. To me that is a poem. I could go back to a Creative Writing class with more power after seeing that rhythm.

You know, too, there is something marvelous in the rhythm of the brook, the beating of the heart, the exhalation and inspiration of the breath, the ebb and flow of the tides, the waning and waxing of the moon, and the coming and going of dawn. The whole world is full of rhythm. Rhythm is the law of life, and when we put ourselves back in the law there is a joy in it.

You who are interested in recreational activity know how that rhythm is released on the playground more than in the work room. Somehow, in play it is easy to release rhythm, so that is the first element of joy on the athletic field. Another element of joy is the opportunity to put one's whole being, one's whole self, into what one is doing. In the classroom we sit down and we rest our bodies and exercise our minds.

A boy, from the very beginning, from his first day in school, starts on a pilgrimage to find that game in which he releases all of his powers. He tires early of tops and marbles, which only exercise a small part of his capacity. Rather early a great many red-blooded boys like football. The only thing that will stop a hole in the line is to throw the whole being, head and shoulders, all that you are, right into the line, and when you tackle another player you leave the ground and you have to nail the runner with your entire being. There is something about the wholeness with which one puts himself into some of those things that explains the thrill, the joy, of football.

Then there is something that is a third element of joy on the athletic field, and that is team work

and co-ordination. That is where the team games are ahead of just the individual games, where folk dancing and activities of that kind in which you all work in rhythm together are ahead of just working things out by yourself. A track athlete running the hurdle race or running the mile run is something like a sonnet or a lyric poem, but a football game is a drama. It is something in which all are working together dramatically towards a given goal. It requires a man with a synthetic type of mind to build up formations on the run, and there is something quite thrilling, instead of putting words in a line, to place men in a line where every man has to be in a certain place and each has a certain function to perform. It takes an analytical mind to analyze another team's play and play a defense, weave your way through interference and nail your man. That is an element of joy to be found in these sports.

But I go on to still another element of joy, a fourth element. In putting all of your being into a game you find that you have lightened yourself of some of that surplus ballast that many of us carry along through life. I have found there is something about taking off your work suit and putting on your light track uniform that lightens you. But there is something else. I found that boys run better and play better, empty of old jealousies and prejudices, and run with a certain clearness of mind. But we need something more. There are some things we can do, but when it comes to a contest where you have everything measured by the two most accurate instruments that the human mind has devised, the stop watch and the steel tape—things which will not tell a falsehood—you have got to do a little better than you ever did before. So it develops in the athlete something that is like a religion; he leans back on forces that are bigger than himself. I have found that joy in contacting these cosmic forces. I don't think we have to be conscious about them; we may just be out on the bare football field or going into the old swimming pool. There is a joy in that release when the something that is universal in you goes out and contacts the universal in nature. That contact with the universal goes back to the beginning of the race, the cave man, but to something deeper than the cave man.

"In ordinary everyday life," said Otto Mallery, chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Clark, "he is teacher of Creative Writing and professor of English at McAllester College. But on the side he has a number of tricks up his sleeve and one of them is the training of athletes. He will tell us a few of his stories about the boys he has trained, and will give us something of his philosophy on the power of joy in athletics."

A boy came into my room once, a boy who had appeared at our track, a type of boy somewhat different from the type of boy that I had worked with on the track field. Having always been associated with creative writing, I couldn't help putting a little of that spirit into my boys. At times I occasionally would overflow and tell them a little bit, usually individually, about that certain quality of spirit on the athletic field. This boy came to me the second year. He didn't seem to fit. "I don't know what is the matter with me. I thought athletes had to be tough and I find the boys that do the best work have something about them that I didn't know athletes had before. There is something in me I wish I could get rid of." I said, "I don't know what it is you want to get rid of. I am not going to ask you to confess a lot of things. Anything that is bad in you is simply something good that is in the wrong place. There was an old lady who kept a garbage can in the kitchen. She was afraid if she put it out the neighbors who had pigs and chickens would make use of it. So she kept it in the kitchen and it was soon filled. There was nothing wrong with the garbage, but we wouldn't want it in the kitchen. Do you see what I am driving at?" "I guess I do." "Well, whatever it is that you want to get rid of, suppose we open that window and sweep it out."

And so without asking what it was we opened the window and I threw it out and slammed the window. He took my hand and held on tight. I can always tell that something is going on in a person when he holds on. That night I said to my wife, "I am going up to see the basketball game. We have a poor team and they are going to play the champions of the state, but I should love to watch the rhythm of it." I went up to the game and to my surprise I saw the boy who had been in my room that afternoon down there on our team. Down the floor came the opposing team, those wonderful all-state champions, and this lad ran into the center, interfered and dribbled down the field with perfect rhythm and made a basket. He made twenty-three points single-handed and the other team made twenty-one.

That spring some of the boys said they had never seen anybody change in three months as Ray had. They elected him captain of the

Courtesy The Journal of Health and Physical Education

track team and he became an all-round athlete, and all-state football player. When he came to graduate it was said that he was one of the toughest fellows that ever came into the college and one of the finest fellows that ever graduated; to look him in the face when you passed him in the hall made a whole day go straight. When he came to graduate he came to my office and he said, "Something was taken off me when I came into this room some years ago. My friendships went better, my studies went better, my athletics went better." And he added, and I have never forgotten his words, "But there was a big barn to clean."

I went down to the University of Wisconsin. Coach Jones had liked the spirit of the McAllester boys down at the Drake relays and wanted me to tell certain secrets. I opened up and told of the joy of rhythm, lightening yourself, about running for the joy of it and the love of your fellow men. Don't run for yourself but run for the love of your teammates and for the joy of running. A young chap there, slightly bow-legged, grabbed me by the hand, "I want to get like that. I want to get like that fellow, Ray," he said. I went home and read in the paper a few weeks later that the Big Ten meet was to be held and that the championship would lie within Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. The next day I read that Wisconsin had run away with the meet, led by the little bow-legged chap. They couldn't stop him. I have had this experience of seeing that joy working out so marvelously in athletics and I also feel that it applies to other fields.

I want to make this digression. My father was in the insurance business. He was president of a fire insurance company of Des Moines. Three different companies that he went into doubled their business within a year after he went into them and his secret was getting his agents into the spirit of a harmonious, happy family.

On one occasion our football team was going to play a great Catholic institution with a tremendous team. It was a night game and the prediction was we would be defeated forty to nothing. The boys came into my room that morning and when I asked them what they came for they said, "We are all afraid, and we would like to have you talk to us." I went to the electric light and pressed the button and then turned it off again. "You see there is a connection here, but there is a little open place and when I turn the switch it closes that. Once the Governor of Minnesota was trying to get a message up to Duluth by telephone at a certain hour and a great storm snapped the wire. They sent out a big Swedish lineman to fix it. The wire was too short to join. Knowing the hour when the Governor was to speak, he stood with one end of the wire in each hand and closed the gap himself; he let that message flow through him and lived to tell the tale. Now, fellows, every one of you press yourselves into the gap and close that circuit. Let each fellow forget himself and play for the team." And then I said, "If somebody has faith in such a thing as another power greater than himself, per-

(Continued on page 470)

What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children for the New Frontiers in Recreation

By

DR. J. W. STUDEBAKER

U. S. Commissioner of Education

IT HAS NOT always been advisable, or even thinkable, for a school man to make public utterance on the subject of recreation in connection with education. Our public schools are, in large part, an inheritance of our Puritan forebears, and the word recreation hardly had a place in their vocabulary. Education was a serious business conducted in the "interest of piety and learning," and going to school was a strenuous undertaking. Eight years before the Mayflower sailed, the Reverend John Brinsley, pastor and pedagogue, had the temerity to suggest that children be given a fifteen-minute recess from study in the middle of the morning session, which session began at six and lasted until twelve, and another similar breathing spell in the afternoon session which was also of five hours duration. Brinsley's suggestion was looked upon with favor by some of his more human and humane contemporaries, but there were others who complained bitterly that in adopting the recess periods "such schools do nothing but encourage play."

Two and a half centuries later I am asked and expected to say something from this platform not merely in passive encouragement of play but on what the schools may do actively to prepare children for play, for play and recreation are much the same thing. At any rate, we are recreated by some form of appropriate play.

The School Recess a Peril

But is was not merely the Puritan pedagogues of the 17th century who were opposed to any encouragement of play in connection with education. It is only fifty years since the school recess was in danger of its existence. In 1883 so august a body as the National Council of Education appointed a committee to investigate and report to the Council on the question of whether the recess period should or should not be abolished. The report began by stating that "the practice of dispensing with recess during the daily sessions of school is increasing. . . . The advocates of such abolition claim: (1) That this will conserve the health of the pupils by preventing exposure to weather. (2) It will tend to refinement by removing the opportunities for rude and boisterous play. (3) It will take away the opportunity for association with the vicious, and consequent corruption of morals; and (4) It will relieve teachers of a disagreeable duty and lighten their labors."

Here were accusations of play which the Pilgrim Fathers might have uttered but which, prior to the last quarter of the 19th century, few teachers would have considered. Before that time the recess, or rather, what went on during the recess, had taken care of itself. It was managed by the pupils and managed well. Something had occurred to upset the normal state of school-playground society, especially in large communities, for it was only in cities that the recess was being done away with. You know what was happening. Cities were increasing in size; their populations were becoming heterogeneous; they were building larger schools but, unfortunately, they were not providing playgrounds of cor-

Delegates at the Recreation Congress at Chicago enjoyed a glimpse of the progress made in school recreation from the time when a fifteen-minute recess was looked upon as an evil to be abolished if schools were to do anything except "encourage play!"

responding size, for city lots were growing valuable and somehow space for play did not seem worth the needed expenditure. In a word, a horde of children of miscellaneous origin was let loose at recess—a company which, from its very size and consistency was no longer self-organizing and self-regulatory in its activities even if ample room and facilities for play had been provided. Moreover, for various reasons the children were fast losing the very traditions of normal play. It is little wonder that the teachers wanted to be relieved of the disagreeable duty of trying to maintain order, for they were themselves seldom interested in play and could not appreciate a solution of the situation other than that of doing away with it.

School men of the day saw nothing in play worth encouraging or preserving. They were, however, attempting to preserve and promote muscular exercise as a means of discipline and for purposes of counteracting the physiological effects of school room confinement. In fact, they were substituting classroom gymnastics for the out-of-door activities of recess. But schoolroom gymnastics were not play nor were they associated with the idea of play. Play involves emotional activity with all the bodily changes which emotional stimulus brings about. The gymnastic exercises of the classroom were doubtless of some help in altering the circulation of the blood and for resting overused muscles, but the nervous and emotional tension of the well-disciplined class of that day was not relieved. The entire child needed a change—not merely his lungs or his legs.

This was "physical training," but physical trainers were not concerned with such common activities as took place on the playground. Schools were preparing for life and life was for work. Factories blew their whistles for beginning work at 7 a. m. and for quitting work at 6 p. m.; stores opened at 7 and closed at 9.

But social change had come and this was acutely evident on the school ground and at recess. The recess period was troubling school men as it never had done before, and the easy way out of the trouble seemed to be to abolish the recess.

A Happy Change of Attitude

You know the change of attitude of educators toward play which has come about in a quarter of a century. The activities of the playground have been included as foundation stones in the art of physical education and they are now recognized as important means of training in mutual understanding and cooperation.

A community has gone a long way when it passes a law requiring or even permitting an outlay of public funds for recreation, and yet 37 of our states now have laws requiring our schools to provide facilities and instruction in physical education and, as we have already noted, physical education now includes preparation for and participation in recreation. Indeed, two of our states have published courses of study in this field which bear the title of a *Course of Study in Recreation*. But some states have gone still farther in this field of legislation, as witness such a law as that of Michigan which permits any school district to "operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds; acquire, equip, and maintain land, buildings, or other recreational facilities; employ a superintendent of recreation," etc.; or that of Colorado, which empowers any school district to operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds and to vote a tax to provide funds for such operation. What would our Puritan forebears have thought of such doings in the way of statute making?

Not all play is truly recreative in the larger sense. This is especially true where the element of rivalry and competition enter in. It is easy to be ruled by the desire of winning at all costs rather than by the spirit of friendly recognition of the ability of others. It is here that the physical director rises to the occasion and becomes a real educator. It is his high office to make the most of the play situation for cultivating in his pupils an appreciation of sportsmanship with all that that word connotes. Games and athletics may improve character or lead to better citizenship or they may not. It all depends—and in public schools, it depends very much on the teacher of physical education and on his ideals of character and citizenship. Fortunately we are preparing splendid teachers of physical education in our training schools, and our states are making appropriate requirements for the certification of such teachers.

The schools are providing children with a place to play; they are teaching them how to play, and how to play fair, and to this end they are furnishing that supervision of play made so imperative by the social changes already mentioned. Many of our states set minimum limits in areas of playgrounds, and opportunity for and guidance in play is often provided after school and on Saturdays. Moreover, the fence between school and community is being torn down and the school and community playground systems are being fused. The director of physical education of the school often becomes the director of recreation of the community. The school reaches into the out-of-school life of the child and the school playground is returning to what it was a half century ago, a place of recreative activity, morning, noon, and night and at recess. Play has been called "the life of the child" and under the management of the school we would give each child a chance to live his life to the full.

I have spoken of the laws which permit this fusion of school and community for recreation. A very significant straw, which shows how strongly the wind blows, is the appointment on the staff of at least one of our state departments of education of an official with the title, Supervisor of Physical Education *and Recreation*. That such an officer is employed, means that physical education and recreation are one so far as the schools of that state are concerned, and whether the activities developed are carried on in school hours or at other seasons. The management of after-school, or out-of-school play, seems to be accepted in many quarters as a responsibility of the school.

> "Here then is the task of the new school in the new day; provision of a life-long program in education through which not only boys and girls, but men and women have at least the opportunity, an equitable opportunity, fully and completely to find themselves."
>
> —*John W. Studebaker.*

Where the school authorities do not have charge of the recreational activities of the community there should be close sympathy and understanding between those who manage such activities in and out of school hours. There must be no conflict and no friction, but mutual helpfulness, if the recreational life of the community is to be fully served.

Physical Recreation Not Enough

So much for those activities of mind and body which we call physical, which are so vastly important in the life of the child and are valuable for active or passive participation in later years. The Oxford dictionary defines recreation as "the action of recreation, or fact of being recreated by some pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement," and fortunately life yields other occupations, pastimes and amusements besides vaulting a bar or watching a ball game. In this dictionary the first illustration of the use of the word, "recreation," dates back to 1477 and is the admonition "for recreation, read some good history." Now a person who finds the reading of a history a "pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement" has to know how to read.

In 1477 the ability to read, whether it were of history or of the sporting page (had there been one to read in those days) was confined to the few. In our public schools we open the vast playground of literature to every child whether it be in the realm of prose or poetry, of history or romance. We not only give pupils admittance to this wonderful realm of recreation, but we coach them in the possibilities of play along these lines. We introduce them also to the limitless fields of science in which they may become active performers as well as enthusiastic fans. Who, but a very small circle, would ever have heard of Joseph Priestly, the clergyman, but the world knows the Priestly who played with test tubes and chemicals; Benjamin Franklin, printer, was lost to memory long ago, but Benjamin Franklin, kite-flyer, is not forgotten; Lewis Carroll, teacher of mathematics, is dead and buried, but Lewis Carroll, playing with Alice and the other inhabitants of Wonderland, is very much alive. The recreative activities of Priestly, Franklin, Carroll, and many others, have broadened life and living for all, materially and spiritually, and the play of these men was made possible by education.

Our schools are, haltingly perhaps, but surely, opening to the child the delightful recreational fields of art and of music, whether it be as appreciative onlooker upon the product of professional producers, or as active partici-

pant in the greater joys of amateur performance with brush and pigments, with violin or with voice.

In the inertia which accompanies education we are apt to overlook the fact that the activities we call recreational may be as important for the child as those we consider work. The child with abilities in art and music may have his development curtailed by too much insistence upon what we have long considered as "more fundamental" subjects. We should remember that great artists and musicians have been highly educated persons even though they knew little of algebra and less of Latin. The school was not allowed to interfere with the unfolding of their genius. It is very significant that passive enjoyment of the better things of art is being developed through instructional visits to art museums, while the phonograph and radio are widely used for interesting the child in the best products in the field of music.

It is more significant that New York City is setting an example in the development of a "high school of art and music" in which students with talents along these lines may pursue those studies which we like to call "regular" and at the same time have an opportunity for education along lines in which recreation and work are one and the same thing.

The Schools Have a Large Responsibility

The schools have not been *preparing* their pupils for *new frontiers* in recreation. They have been *making* and *broadening* those frontiers. They have been, and are, preparing for the better use of the leisure which we are to have in larger measure than was formerly known.

Just at present too much leisure time has been thrust upon our students as they leave school, for all play and no work is a misfortune, but this superabundant leisure furnishes opportunity for development of the interests which have been aroused and sharpened by the public school.

We in the Office of Education have been greatly concerned with this group of the, as yet, unemployed, and in the possibilities of improving their opportunities for living and for making a living. Through a special grant of funds from the General Education Board we have been able to carry on a study of the needs of unemployed youth in a representative selection of communities along lines of occupation, education and recreation. We have been studying the various attempts which have been made to meet the situation, with the aim of presenting the best possible procedures. We hope to promote the development of appropriate services for youth under state and local departments of education. There is no new problem here except to extend activities which have ended with graduation from high school to those young people who are not taken care of by industry, by colleges, by CCC camps, and other agencies. We are dealing again not with frontiers of recreation but with *frontiers of leisure time.*

But adults also face these frontiers of leisure and many of them are ill prepared for it, for their schooling dates back to an earlier and more work-a-day world. Adult education is far from complete if it prepares only for making a living.

Life is rather barren without play of body or of mind. In the motion picture and the radio we have powerful means not only for passing our time but for education for the better use of that time. The leisure of the adult cannot be better spent than in the study of, and active participation in, the great game of public life which is staged without gate fees before our eyes every day. In comparison, a game of golf or of football is simple and tame and lacking in importance.

In preparing, then, for the larger life which growing leisure affords, our schools need to realize the values of play. Whether we call it physical or mental it is part of life and involves psychic as well as physiologic processes, and its implications may extend to social relations. The needs of each age must be appropriately met, for the needs of children in the first grades differ from those in the grades above, and the needs of the adult are not quite those of youth. We talk much of carry-over values in education but this applies only to a limited extent. Fundamental training and memories may be built upon, but the recreational superstructure of later life is something different.

We need to furnish opportunity for play. We need teachers not only of physical education but of all education who can lead the child to appreciate what is best and to accomplish, according to his talents, what is best. We need to extend these efforts to the expansion of the recreational horizons of youth and of adults.

The social changes which have so widened

(Continued on page 471)

Now That Winter's Come!

To get the maximum amount of use and enjoyment out of your skating season careful planning is necessary. Here are some suggestions

By

HAROLD L. DAVENPORT

SO MANY thousands of people are taking up skating for winter recreation that many new areas are needed for this sport in every section. Park recreational areas or private enterprises that have ponds or lakes to use for skating are in the best position for a long season. Pond ice can be used in the early and late winter, which in Western Massachusetts starts around the middle of December and runs until the middle of March in normal winters. Last year in Springfield there were 63 skating days or over two months of the three months' season. This is a sport, therefore, that is worth providing for. It offers more hours of recreation in a small place for a greater number of people than any other winter sport.

On ice built up on land prepared for the purpose the season cannot be as long, the reason being that four to six inches of frost in the ground are required before starting to make ice, and this requires several days of freezing weather in the early season, and in the late season the snow melts through ice on land much more quickly than it does the thicker ice over the water. It is possible, however, to have 45 or 50 days of skating on ice artificially prepared where there are no ponds available.

Facilities

For areas where there are ponds, or in such cases where ponds or lakes are to be built, it is necessary to select a space that will meet the following requirements:

1. House for skaters' use and for storing equipment
2. Lighting of house and skating area
3. Banks on two sides with a gentle slope
4. Water supply for flooding the ice

House. It is essential to have a location where a portable house or shelter can be erected at the edge of the pond for storing working equipment. A room should be set aside with several benches for changing skates, with a corner screened in by wire with shelves for checking shoes. There should also be room for a hot dog and coffee concession and a sizable round, heavy iron stove for heating in the center. For the use of the skaters a runway should be constructed from the house to the ice surface.

Lighting. Lighting for night skating should be planned, as this will double the number of skating hours. Skating for many people is not possible during the winter daylight hours, but with lighted areas any night that is not stormy is made available in otherwise extremely dark sections, since ponds are often in the gullies. Flood lights with 1500 watt bulbs can be set on poles on the shore of a pond. Each one of these will light about 20,000 square feet of skating surface.

Banks. Banks should be graded so the early winter snows can be pushed entirely off the ice, as the weight of the snow causes water to come up around the

Courtesy Hiram College

edges, and if left on the ice it eventually cuts down the skating area. This water will remain about the edges for several days and is therefore a continual nuisance.

Where the banks around the pond are steep, the snow must be removed some 50 feet beyond the edge of the skating area planned, as the ice within that 50 foot area will be covered with water and will be useless. A roadway must be planned for down to the ice surface so that trucks may be conveniently driven onto the ice.

Through the courtesy of Harold M. Gore, Secretary of the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Committee, we have been permitted to reprint this article on skating facilities and the care of ice, which was originally issued as Bulletin No. 63 of the Committee's series of bulletins.

Water Supply. The water supply should either be piped water that will supply a 2″ hose or a gasoline pump. A shut-off valve should be below the frost line in boxes about 4 feet square, well packed with manure to prevent freezing. If there is no water supply possible, a gasoline pump that will supply a 2″ hose or fire hose will serve equally well. If a pump of this sort is used, a 2″ bit for boring a hole in the ice can be obtained, and the pump supply pipe put down through the ice in such a hole drilled in any section of the pond or in several sections, so that a shorter length of hose may be used for flooding purposes. Pumps of this character can be bought that will supply from ten to twenty thousand gallons an hour.

Warning! Do not use anything smaller than a 2″ hose; a 2½″ hose is better, with a gasoline pump, as the resistance caused with a 1″ hose in a couple of hundred feet is so great as to cut down the flow to such an extent that a much longer time will be required for flooding. A 2½″ hose will give practically the full capacity of the pump. The hose must be kept in a warm place or the water remaining in it will freeze. It must not be laid down on the ice when the pump is not running. The pond water is very close to the freezing point, and when left a minute or two will freeze so that the hose is useless until thawed out.

Artificial Skating Areas

Skating areas may be made on reasonably level land, tennis courts or any section that will hold water. The land must have a clay base or gravel over clay or a foundation that can be readily frozen. Sand will not freeze solidly enough to hold through the season, and should not be used under any circumstances. A swampy section or one where a small brook may be dammed is very good.

In making ice on a suitable foundation, it is necessary to flow the water from the open end of a hose, starting in the section opposite the water supply and working back fast enough so that the water will not stand on the ground and flow. It is well to wait until the ground has several inches of frost, and care must be taken that the first water put on is a very thin sheet and freezes quickly on the surface of the ground. Any standing water will melt the frost and seep away, causing air holes that are difficult to fill. A temperature of around 20° above zero or lower is best for starting an artificial rink.

When this first flooding is entirely frozen, a second and repeated floodings may be continued throughout the cold spell until two to four inches of ice are made. Six inches of ice are preferable to hold frost enough so that the ice surface will remain hard when the temperature goes above freezing in the sunny part of the day.

On land that is not level, the low parts must be carefully filled and frozen first, since the water will run to this section and, being so much warmer than the frost, will melt it out, and will prevent the making of ice until it is thoroughly frozen again.

The reason a battery of tennis courts is so often used is that the surface has a very slight grade and is flat so the water can be spread evenly and quickly. Another important feature is that the work done in building the tennis courts serves both summer and winter use, giving at least nine or ten months' enjoyment out of the twelve. Tennis courts, moreover, are usually made with a clay base and in some instances asphalt, both of which are well suited for ice making.

Care of the Ice

For scraping snow from larger areas, a Ford truck weighted down with a ton of sand should be used, with a snow scraper attached to the front. This scraper ought to be of the type with a swinging center section so as to be easily drawn back without accumulating any snow. Such a truck can push a large amount of snow in a short time and can be easily handled. Several such trucks can be used at the same time. After trucks have scraped in this manner, hand scrapers should be made with a board about 3 feet long and 6 or 8 inches high, with a one inch scraping blade attached to

the front side and an 8 foot round handle attached to the back side so that the board will slant backward when in scraping position. Several of these scrapers should be used, with the men starting at one side of a pond and going all the way across, scraping the fine snow left by the truck scrapers.

In large areas a truck with a rotary power brush attached to it may be used instead of hand scrapers. In smaller areas where there are hockey rinks, Fordson or Worthington tractors with rubber tires may be used in place of trucks, as they can be more easily handled in small areas. They will not, however, remove as much snow at one time and cannot move as deep snow as the Ford trucks loaded down with sand. The Ford trucks are also much faster. On hockey rinks it is necessary to handscrape the corners and shovel the snow out unless the ends are made so that sections can be removed and a truck driven straight through the open section.

A heavy duty ice planer which is pulled behind a truck is necessary so that when the ice is cut up by skaters or is rough because of weather conditions, from ⅛" to ¼" of the surface can be planed off, leaving the surface smooth. On pond ice it is often much cheaper to plane than to flood. On the other hand, there are times when so much planing would be necessary that flooding would be advisable. Consequently both kinds of equipment should be at hand.

On artificial ponds it is better to flood, as thick ice will resist the heat better. On pond ice in the late winter there is often not enough frost in the ice to freeze solid the water put on by flooding, and during this late season the surface can be smoothed much better by planing. It often happens that the ice surface melts on a hot afternoon in late February or early March, and that the honeycombed surface can be planed off as soon as the sun goes down, leaving solid ice to be used by the skaters at night.

For hockey rinks it is necessary to have a couple of dozen of mill brooms as the players cut up so much ice in fine chips that it must be swept off. The scrapers will not remove it all, and the game requires smooth ice. Before the hockey rink is flooded it should always be swept, as the small snow particles will freeze more quickly and leave a very rough surface. A very light flooding is all that is spread on the ice for hockey.

The time to work is when the weather requires it. Due to the variable weather conditions, officials in charge of the care of the ice have found by experience that the work must be done with the change of weather, regardless of the time of day or night. Those who take their own time to do the work will cause more expense, will often find it impossible to work for several days because the weather has got ahead of them and, therefore, will be responsible for losing many days of skating that the public could enjoy.

Snow must be removed immediately after the storm finishes, and with the proper judgment can be partially removed during a storm. If a storm stops during the night the ice may be worked on early the next morning, but if the storm ends in the early part of the day the ice should receive immediate attention that day. When several inches of snow remain on the ice for more than ten or twelve hours, the weight of the snow will cause the ice to sink and water to come up, making it impossible for trucks to move the snow which is wet underneath. The pond will then have to wait until the water saturates all of the snow which takes many days. The worst feature of this condition is that several inches of snow ice will be on top of the hard black ice, and snow ice melts with the least amount of heat and is a very poor surface for skating. The black ice should and can be maintained from the beginning of the season to the end, both to make the work of cleaning as inexpensive as possible and to offer the greatest amount of skating time. Black ice will stand temperatures up to 40° for some hours without becoming soft on the surface. It is evident, therefore, that the snow *must be kept off* continually.

In any section of the ice where snow is left for twenty-four hours, it will be wet on the bottom and freeze to such an extent that it cannot be completely removed. So under no circumstances should snow ever be piled in the middle or on any part of the skating area. It should always be pushed to one side or the other, leaving the skating area clear. It does not matter how thick the ice may be on a pond, several inches of snow will weight it down so that water comes up. This makes it necessary for snow clearing organizations to prepare their work to begin the day the storm ends or the following day at the latest.

A fall of snow up to ten inches or thereabouts can be cleared with Ford trucks by pushing short sections to the side at one time. Such heavy falls do not usually come until the middle of winter, and if it is not possible to push this snow onto the

(Continued on page 472)

The Dust Problem on the Playground

Have you succeeded in conquering that annoying problem of dust on your playgrounds? A recreation executive tells us how he has solved it.

By LOUIS C. SCHROEDER
Superintendent of Recreation
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NEED for adequate playgrounds to take care of children during their play periods and for the recreation of their elders has been recognized and is now receiving the earnest attention of progressive municipalities. Grants of funds have been made by governing bodies to this phase of community development, and such action on their part has been matched by liberal gifts of ground and funds by public-spirited citizens.

Some of the Problems

As the program for recreation has developed many problems have arisen. Some of these have been of the "must" type, requiring solution in order that the program might proceed. Others are of the "annoyance" type, more or less severe, depending upon the weather or season, surrounding conditions, or the nature of the playground itself. The tendency in the second class of problems is to hope for the best and permit these conditions to go on from year to year with partial remedies to ameliorate conditions rather than to take them in hand for proper solution.

One problem of the second class is the dust problem common to all but hard-surfaced grounds. If it would be feasible to maintain grass surfaces on playgrounds this would be an easy solution. Experience has shown this is not possible and recreation authorities agree that the used surfaces of

Photograph of the Horace Mann School Playground taken six months after one application of Sani-Soil-Set

playground should be clear of plant life and that the dust problem must be solved with this type of surface in mind.

This problem of dust is important to everyone interested in recreation activities. Playgrounds to be of most value must be located close to the public they serve. It is well known that very often a proposed playground is objected to by some adjacent neighbors who claim that they are a source of annoyance and that the value of their property would be materially reduced. Much of this annoyance and decreased property value can be laid directly to the dust arising from the playground, and when one has observed the clouds arising and drifting over adjacent areas in windy weather, he can only agree that the objections have real basis in fact.

The sprinkler truck which distributes the preparation over the surface plays a very important part in the process

Another indictment of the dust evil is based on health considerations, particularly from the standpoint of those using the grounds. Are we doing the right thing to encourage the assembling of people for recreation purposes and then expose them to the hazards of disease from dust-laden air? Of interest along this same line are the present strenuous efforts of manufacturers in certain lines, encouraged by state governments and insurance companies, to improve dust conditions in their plants in order to prevent disease.

Dust is destructive to clothing, not only that worn by those on the playground but also, that of spectators and passers-by. It is particularly damaging to the Monday morning wash and the complaints from this source alone form a driving incentive for the solution of this problem.

The dust problem in Pittsburgh and environs is in all probability more severe on account of the nature of the city's industries than it is in most other communities. It is prevalent in all, however, and a satisfactory solution has been much desired but not much has been done about it. Calcium chloride has been used in many places to allay dust. This salt possesses the property of attracting moisture and is effective until it loses this property, the period of its effectiveness, depending upon atmospheric conditions. It has long been known that petroleum tars and asphaltic materials possess desirable dust arresting and water-proofing qualities for dirt roads. Such products, however, are obviously unsuitable for application to playgrounds.

Advantages Noted

Early this summer the writer conceived the idea that this field offered an opportunity for the investigation and development of a more effective dust arresting material for playgrounds, and approached the Gulf Refining Company's research engineers. He learned that extensive research was being carried out in the laboratories, as well as practical demonstration on a school playground operated by the Board of Education. The application of Sani-Soil-Set to this playground had been made some two months previous. An inspection of the ground by the writer disclosed the following:

1. The surface had a dark appearance with no dust apparent. School attendant reported none had been noticed since treatment.
2. Permanency was shown by the fact that the appearance of the field had not changed. Observations since that time have confirmed this evidence and have indicated that the effect of the treatment will be cumulative; that is, the benefit will extend to next year when a lighter application will be effective.

(Continued on page 472)

Some Joys and Problems of Christmas Carolers

By
MARY PRICE ROBERTS
Grand Island, Nebraska

Photo by U. S. Forest Service

A municipal Christmas tree in San Francisco

Let no one think that a Christmas Caroling program runs itself! But it's worth the effort!

OF COURSE everyone has enjoyed pictures of old-time carolers, in high stockings and puffed breeches and pointed-toed shoes, standing beneath balcony windows strumming guitars. Why did they do that when the manor house fireplace held a huge yule log and food and good ale were dispensed freely by the lord of the manor? And who decided which persons should sit inside and look out and which should stand outside and sing in? I wonder if the singers were poor artists who spread Christmas cheer for the sake of coins thrown from that balcony window. But if they were, I doubt whether their legs would be as plump and round as the pictures pretend. Surely some would have had knobby knees and thin, drawn faces! Sometimes I wonder if they were just people who liked to sing and had to sing and made the best of their chances at Christmas when competition was low because their rivals preferred to sit inside and enjoy the yule log, the ale, and the plum pudding!

You'd wonder about these things, too, if you'd ever tried to carol at Christmas time. It seemed such a beautiful old custom that our girls' clubs thought we'd try it.

We didn't have time to learn the carols, so one of the leaders had copies made. But alas! the words couldn't be read in the dark, and only three or four had flashlights. We began to understand why the old carolers sang by a lamp post, but then we happened to think that they never held copies of the songs. Perhaps they stood there so people could see their fancy costumes. Well, we didn't have any fancy costumes. How can you be picturesque when the thermometer is around zero and there's a foot of snow on the ground?

Anyway, we caroled. We had a long list of shut-ins—old people, sick people, and others. Grandma Guest begged us to come in because she couldn't hear well. We sang, and then she told us "long ago" stories. "Well, naow, you see, when I was a gerul I ust ta go ta singin' school." There were details about driving to the school and about the "singin' book" with triangular notes. The old lady enjoyed the memory of that Christmas Eve almost a year, her last one.

We stopped at Mr. Brown's. He was a Civil War veteran—a staunch old patriot. One verse of "Silent Night" brought no response, but a slight shining under the shade indicated that he was at home. So we knocked. When he opened the door we greeted him with "The Star-Spangled Banner." He stood at attention till we had finished, then invited us in. He showed us some relics of the war and asked us to sing "Marching Through Georgia." We would have enjoyed staying longer, but it was getting late. "Merry Christmas" we

called over our shoulders. "Don't you yell that at me!" he stormed. "There ain't anything to this Christmas business!" "Hurrah for the Fourth of July," cried Judy. That made us all double up with laughter, so we didn't hear his reply, if he made any.

We were glad we stopped at Mrs. Payne's. She wasn't a shut-in, but she had done more than anyone else in our town for girls' clubs. When she heard our voices outside the window, she called her two little girls, and they came and peered at us with astonishment and delight. Then Mrs. Payne turned out the lights (she told us afterward it was so they could see us out there), and we could see her and the children dimly by the light of the red and blue fire in the base burner. It was a beautiful Christmas picture of "peace on earth."

We should like to have let that be the climax, but we couldn't. "We must sing to Mrs. Hosper," our leader said. "I doubt whether the old lady has had a real Christmas since her only grandchild died." We could hardly find our way to the house, on a hillside and buried in trees and shrubbery. Mrs. Hosper sat near the window alone—very old, very bent, and very wrinkled. She hitched her chair closer to the window, then sat quietly and listened. Pretty soon we noticed tears trickling down her cheeks. "Let's sing another," one of the girls whispered. We had to go after that. Did our "Merry Christmas, Grandma!" sound strange to her ears?

We had to rush to get ready for the Christmas Eve programs at the churches. Some of our families had gone on, others were nervously waiting for us. It was an anticlimax to the scenes at Grandma Hosper's and Mrs. Payne's.

After Christmas, the club sponsors discussed the merits and demerits of the situation. It was a beautiful custom, and it brought joy and Christmas cheer to lonely hearts. But the girls were chilled, they were tired with tramping all over town in the snow, they had gulped down only a few bits of supper, they had been late to the church exercises and upset everybody's plans. Yet they had a wonderful experience, had new light on the meaning of Christmas. Nobody would want to drop the custom, least of all the girls themselves.

And Out of It Came a New Plan

Out of this experience a workable plan was evolved, modified from year to year. The essential points were these:

1. The town was divided into districts determined by several considerations, particularly the number of shut-ins and the distance between their houses.

2. The club girls were divided into groups according to the districts in which they lived.

3. Each group of girls sang to the shut-ins in its own district. This arrangement saved time and energy since it was not necessary for the girls to walk all over town. When the caroling was finished, no girl found herself a mile or two from home.

4. Each group had a leader, a member of the patrons' council or some other responsible person chosen by the council. In cold weather this leader asked permission for the girls to come inside and sing. Thus bodies and voices were protected from the cold.

5. The club sponsors chose a convenient meeting place for each group of singers. Every club member was notified by her sponsor concerning the group she was to be in, the leader, and the place of meeting. Each leader had a list of the girls in her group of carolers and a list of homes to be visited.

6. Each club member could invite one other girl to carol with her group. Some girls who didn't belong to clubs wanted to carol too, so why shouldn't they? It proved a good thing, for there was a year or two when there weren't enough members, and these outsiders helped us to preserve the tradition.

7. Caroling start-

(Continued on page 473)

Hospitably lighted doorways and windows have a natural attraction for Christmas carolers!

Courtesy Houston, Texas, Recreation Department

For A Merry Christmas

This list of Christmas music has been prepared by A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association in the hope that it will provide helpful source material for communities and groups planning their Christmas celebrations.

"Christmas Day"—a Choral Fantasy on Old Carols by Gustav Holst, for mixed chorus, published by Novelo (obtainable from H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th St., New York City) at 25¢ a copy. A delightfully spirited choral piece arranged with originality by a genius in choral writing.

"Childe Jesus" — cantata for mixed chorus by Joseph W. Clokey and Hazel Jean Kirk. For mixed or treble voices. Traditional Christmas carols arranged in order and skillfully linked together by solos and passages in recitative to tell the complete Christmas story. Score, 60¢. Chorus parts, 15¢. C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"When the Christ Child Came"—Cantata for mixed voices with four solo voices by J. W. Clokey and L. S. Porter. Not difficult. C. C. Birchard and Co., 75¢.

"The Nativity." A play with music for children based on old French songs by L. D'O. Warner and M. H. Barney. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 75¢.

"Carol of the Russian Children" by Harvey D. Gaul —published for both mixed and women's voices by G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York, 15¢.

"Christmas and New Year Songs" reprinted from the Botsford Collection by the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, 25¢.

"Yuletide Wakes, Yuletide Breaks" by Spicer. An informal program to be used where time, space and funds will not permit an elaborate entertainment. Womans Press, 50¢.

"Christmas in Merrie England" by Hofer. A charming celebration with old English songs and customs and a short masque in rhyme. From 30 to 80 may take part. Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago, Illinois. 25¢.

"Jeannette-Isabella" by B. Elsmith and C. Repper, C. C. Birchard and Co. A little song-play or pageant based upon the charming Provencal carol, "Jeannette-Isabella." Extremely simple and suitable either for grade children in church or school, or for treble-voice groups of all ages. 50¢.

"The Nativity" by Ekman and Fyffe. A mystery play for voices with piano or organ. Words and music taken from old French Noels. Oliver Ditson, 166 Terrace St., Boston, Mass. 75¢.

"Christmas in Peasant France" by Hofer. A play introducing Noels, Chansons, and traditions of the people with French and English words. Clayton F. Summy Co. 50¢.

"The Star Gleams" by Speare. A Christmas community choral. As many people as desired may participate. Familiar hymns and carols with tableaux. Samuel French, 25 West 45th St., New York. 35¢.

Collections of Carols

Sheet of Christmas Carols, words only. The National Recreation Association 80¢ per 100.

O, Come All Ye Faithful
Silent Night
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Here We Come A-Caroling
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
O Little Town of Bethlehem
Deck the Hall
Good King Wenceslas
The First Nowell
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen

Community Christmas Carols, No. 9, words and music. The H. W. Gray Co. 10¢ each. $5.00 per 100.

Adeste Fidelis
The First Nowell
Good King Wenceslas
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen
We Three Kings of the Orient Are
The Cherry Tree Carol
What Child Is This?
Good Christian Men, Rejoice
The Holly and the Ivy
The Wassail Song
Silent Night
O Little Town of Bethlehem

Standard Christmas Carols, No. 1, words and music. Theodore Presser Co., 1712 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 10¢ each or $6.00 per 100.

Adeste Fidelis
Away in a Manger
The First Nowell
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen
Good Christian Men, Rejoice
Good King Wenceslas
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Joy to the World
O Little Town of Bethlehem
O Sanctissima
Silent Night
We Three Kings of the Orient Are
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks
I Saw Three Ships

Standard Songs, No. 4, Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern. Words and music. 20¢ each, $16.00 per 100.. C. C. Birchard and Co.

O Come All Ye Faithful
Angels From the Realms of Glory
Joy to the World
Awake and Sing
Away in the Manger
Deck the Hall
The First Nowell
Good King Wenceslas
Good Tidings
Happy Christmas Morning
Hark! the Herald Angels Sing
The Holly and the Ivy
The Host and His Guests
In His Lowly Manger
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
I Saw Three Ships
O Little Town of Bethlehem
Carol of the Birds
O Star, Lovely Star

(Continued on page 474)

WORLD AT PLAY

Congratulations to Berkeley!

THE 1934-35 report of the Berkeley, California, Recreation Department is the silver anniversary number. Twenty-five years ago the first meeting of the Recreation Commission was held in the office of the Mayor. The report reminisces in a most interesting way about early days and the acquisition of the first playground, a small area adjacent to City Hall. From this modest beginning the city has developed a modern Recreation Department with twenty-five municipal and school playgrounds and fourteen beautiful parks. Berkeley now has recreation assets valued at $484,745. In addition to the fourteen city parks, there are forty acres of parking strips, a nursery and five major recreation buildings.

A Junior Gallery

THE Newark, New Jersey, Museum has initiated an interesting project in its junior gallery which is devoted to a series of exhibits of children's art. This is the latest development in the museum's program of many years of work in children's art. The children themselves have arranged and hung the exhibit, an important feature of which is a large mural occupying one side of the wall of the gallery, which the children completed during their vacation time. The catalogue issued by the museum to mark the opening of the new gallery is also the work of the children.

The Fall Program in Wilkes Barre

WITH the aid of FERA, which supplied seventeen workers for an additional six weeks, the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, Playground and Recreation Association is conducting the fall program. Athletics include tennis under the leadership of the men workers; athletics for girls and handcraft under the leadership of women workers. Several streets are open for play from four o'clock until dark each night and in four parks a similar plan is in operation. A number of workers are conducting activities in institutions such as the Old Ladies' Home, the Children's Home, and the prison.

The National Park Trust Fund

THE first donation to the recently created National Park Trust Fund has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. This gift is a check for $5000 from the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Distributing Corporation, in recognition of facilities placed at the company's disposal in the filming of the feature picture, "Sequoia," made in Sequoia National Park. The National Park Trust Fund was created last July by act of Congress for the furtherance of national park projects, particularly those connected with the preservation and restoration of historic cites and areas of scientific and geologic interest. The monies or securities comprising the fund are to be invested and reinvested from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury in a manner to be determined by a special board.

A Park and Playground Advisory Commission

THE City Council of Akron, Ohio, has created a Park and Playground Advisory Commission to study the city's recreational facilities and needs and make recommendations to the Council and the voters in another year. There will be nine members on the Council.

Carrom Tournaments

CARROM is purely a game of skill, popular with both children and adults. The recently established National Carrom Association announces that tournaments will be played on a national scale, the association having been organized to give direction and encouragement to the many

GULF SANI·SOIL·SET

Solves Playground Dust Problems

Here is a public school playground which was treated with GULF SANI-SOIL-SET 6 months before tbe photograph was taken. It has been used daily by school as well as neigbborbood children.

The dust problem was solved at this public playground in the heart of a major city by applying GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

New Germicidal Compound is Easily Applied, Inexpensive and Long Lasting

Recreation officials now have a practical solution to the playground dust problem!

A new product—Gulf SANI-SOIL-SET—has been developed by the Gulf Refining Company for dust allaying purposes on earth surface playgrounds. This material can be applied at low cost, will not harm or stain clothes or shoes and under usual conditions of weather and soil, one application per season will suffice.

Let a Gulf representative tell you more about GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

This booklet tells the story of GULF SANI-SOIL-SET and its use. It will be mailed without cost on your request. The coupon is for your convenience.

GULF REFINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Sales Offices: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Toledo

Makers of
That Good Gulf Gasoline
and Gulflube Motor Oil

GULF

GULF REFINING COMPANY
3800 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send me without obligation, a copy of the booklet "Gulf Sani-Soil-Set for Treating Playgrounds."

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

boys' clubs who have started tournaments on their own initiative during the past few years. Freeman R. Stearns, national secretary of the association, states that the association has drawn up an official set of tournament rules, has developed community, regional and national plans for conducting tournaments, has prepared a manual of instructions, has designed suitable membership and championship badges, and is offering an award to tournament winners. Any boy or girl is eligible for membership in the Carrom Club, and any group of eight or more members obtaining an adult sponsor is authorized to conduct a tournament under the association rules. The winner is entitled to the silver championship medallion offered by the association to those who qualify as champions. Community, church and school recreation directors, Scout masters and all interested in the tournament plan may secure complete information by writing Mr. Stearns at 200 Ludington Avenue, Ludington, Michigan.

Fall and Winter Camping in California — Opportunities for fall and winter camping at municipal camps are offered by the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles. Week-end outings for girls are available at the Griffith Park Girls' Camp at the low nominal rate of 25 cents per night per girl. These outings are being conducted by such organizations and groups as the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, and church and school groups. Adults and families are being accommodated at Camp Seeley where there are housekeeping cabins and an auto camp.

A New Activities Building in Philadelphia— The Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation initiated its winter program with the opening at the Tustin Recreation Center of a new building, the first to be constructed since 1931. The buff gray one-story building with white trim is 120 feet long and 23 feet deep. A triple arcade nearly 50 feet long connects the two wings of the unit. A combination club, class and community room 33 feet by 20 feet occupies one wing; a comfort station, the other. All indoor walls are finished with glazed terracotta of variegated cream. Control valves for all plumbing fixtures are enclosed in a utility closet, the key to which is held by the worker in charge. According to the architects, this control system is a new development in the construction of public rooms which will insure perfect sanitation and cut down the expense of maintaining the fixtures. Short flights of steps lead to the playground from the building. The immediate "yard," which is about 20 feet higher than the main athletic field, has been set aside for activities for the smaller children. Two leaders, a man and a woman, are conducting a program of dancing, dramatics, handicraft, and a variety of clubs. On the athletic field organized sports are enjoyed by the older children.

Hallowe'en in Los Angeles — On All Hallow's Eve every municipal playground and recreation center in Los Angeles, California, staged a huge community celebration providing all the traditional fun and none of the destructive pranks commonly associated with the Hallowe'en celebration. Great bonfires blazed forth their invitation to boys and girls and older people, too, to flock to the playgrounds, there to take part in gala carnivals, costume parades, bobbing for apples, games, contests and stunts, and other varieties of Hallowe'en gaiety. In the light of the flames children garbed as witches, goblins, spooks and gnomes frolicked to their hearts' content, while harassed property owners breathed a sigh of relief!

St. Paul Takes Stock of Its Recreation — The Recreation Survey of St. Paul, a project of the Minnesota ERA and sponsored by the St. Paul City Planning Board, has made its appearance in mimeographed form. The survey was made by George H. Herrold, Managing Director and Engineer, and was edited and written by Katherine B. Spear. The report gives the historical background of the development of the recreation movement in St. Paul and discusses facilities and activities under the following headings: Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings; Department of Education; Semi-Public and Private Recreation Agencies. There is a chapter on Studies Relating to Public Recreation and also a section on Administration and Costs of Public Recreation.

A Recreation Center for Great Barrington— The $80,000 barn on the estate of Major Hugh M. Smiley at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is being converted into a recreation center for

winter sports enthusiasts flocking to Great Barrington on snow trains. The barn is being equipped with living quarters, a kitchen, living room, and all conveniences. The two wings are to be used as sleeping rooms and fireplaces will be installed on each floor. Equipment will be provided for indoor sports. Ski runs are numerous in this section of Massachusetts, two of them being within an easy walk of the center. There are a number of small ponds for skating.

Twelfth Annual Soap Sculpture Competition—The National Soap Sculpture Committee announces the twelfth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap closing May 1, 1936. Classifications include professional; advanced amateur (adults twenty-one years of age and over); senior (those fifteen years and over and under twenty-one); and junior (those under fifteen years of age). A special award will be made to public, private or parochial school or class entering the best exhibit in which a group is participating. In addition, two special awards are offered for the single sculpture best suited to reproduction in bronze and for one best adapted to reproduction in pottery. Further information may be secured from the National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Developments in Cincinnati — The Public Recreation Commission reduced golf fees for 1935 to one-half the 1931 charges; taught people to play in group lessons, and took other steps which have made golf in Cincinnati, Ohio, the people's game. Eighty-four hundred different individuals played golf this year on the municipal courses. Of these more than 2,000 had never played the game before. The Commission also reduced tennis fees and taught the game in group lessons free of charge, with the result that 10,000 different Cincinnatians played on the 85 courts. The Commission maintained nearly 1,000 acres as against 358 acres three years ago.

In A Rural District.—Mr. E. L. Walkup, Director of Recreation, Cairo, Illinois, writes that the Recreation Commission is fostering a recreation club organized by the young people in the neighborhood of the Roth Community Chapel. This church is located in what is known as Dog Tooth Bend, a rich agricultural district that is under water during flood periods. The building was erected by the people of the community and regular Sunday services are held there, though no regular minister is in charge of the church. The club of young people which uses the church facilities meets weekly and has produced several plays. The interest of the entire community has been aroused not only in the drama program but also in the social game periods held in connection with the meetings.

MAKE THINGS
SQUARE KNOTTING
"BELTS PURSES SHADE PULLS LANYARDS"

CORD HANDICRAFT
Teachers, Recreation and Playground Instructors, Occupational Therapists, etc., find this craft useful and interesting. SQUARE KNOTTING requires practically no equipment, is easy to learn, develops skill and originality and is a pleasant diversion.
Send for our catalog and samples FREE or take advantage of our SPECIAL OFFER which includes our regular $1.00 Instruction Book together with the 50c Beginners Outfit, all for $1. DON'T DELAY!
P. C. HERWIG CO.
SQUARE KNOT HEADQUARTERS
268 Washington St. Dept. K-12 B'klyn, N. Y.

A Play Field in Huntington.—The most outstanding recreational development in Huntington, West Virginia, is the completion by the Park Department with ERA help of a play field with ball diamonds, tennis courts, a wading pool, a children's playground and a park building. This building contains showers and toilets, a kitchen, a large room suitable for meetings and social events, and living quarters for the director.

New Playgrounds for Needham, Massachusetts—In March, 1934, at a town meeting held in Needham, Massachusetts, it was voted to appoint a committee of five to study the recreational needs in the town of Needham, to report to the next annual town meeting and to recommmend what appropriations, if any, should be made for the support of playgrounds and of a bathing beach. The committee of five appointed represented the School Committee, the Planning Board, the Village Club, the Board of Trade and the Rosemary Beach. As a result of the report submitted to the town meeting on March 19, 1935, a permanent Rec-

reation Committee was appointed and $900 appropriated for the operation of two playgrounds during the summer.

Recreation and the Good Life

(Continued from page 436)

That is the precise object of this division with which I am now concerned. I beg of you to be patient about it. Politics interferes; routine interferes; the hostility of the press to this program interferes; the rising tide of reaction in this country interferes; and, last of all, there is the sobering realization that although all the economic indices tell us that the depression is over, its consequences will last for two generations. We have on our hands millions of defeated men and women. I have been seeing some of them during the past fortnight. At the end of the third year of unemployment and public relief the men begin to break; at the end of the fourth and fifth year the women begin to break, and now in America fine young men and young women who went to college during the boom days have been on relief for three and five years. They are breaking by the millions. We have a great task on our hands, and I beg of you to be patient with those of us who are trying in the best way we can to solve it through the awkward instruments of a great national political organization. I also beg of you to help us. There must be light for these people; there must be joy sometime ahead; it is incredible that Americans should stop at this point and that we should not all together strive to bring about in this country a renewal of the old America dream — a good life for everybody.

Recreation in Our Present Democracy

(Continued from page 439)

so long as there are large numbers of children who do not know green fields and just as many adults whose lives are spent in the unbroken routine and daily grind of the city worker and factory laborer. Liberty for what? Leisure for what? Chiefly to nurse a deep hatred for a social structure that condemns them to the meanest and barest existence. On the average our living standards are still vastly higher than those of any other country, but we must see to it that the future holds out definite hopes especially to all under-privileged citizens of further improvement not only in material ways but especially in those amenities with which we are concerned and which are reflected by the inner rather than the outer life. Nor have we the excuse that it takes huge sums of money to bring the light of joyous activities into such communities. What it takes mostly is understanding and careful organization and, above all these, a sense of mutual responsibility and justice.

With such social problems to be solved, it seems to me nothing short of monstrous that we are spending huge sums on national organizations to make us all culture conscious by giving us theaters by the dozen and mural frescoes by the mile. Such procedure is like that of a doctor who wants to cure a gangrenous leg with a sticking plaster. As if culture could ever be imposed in this manner with a surface application! What is art, what is true civilization except the reflection of the patterns of a well-integrated social structure? Unless we begin at the bottom to clean up, to purify and to strengthen that social structure, the desire for a truly cultivated existence in this country is just so much moonshine.

And that, my friends, is the reason why your work is now of such importance. Like no other organization which the nation boasts, you are concerned with the problem of bringing to thousands of localities the chance to get away from the dusty uniformity of uninspired living. Our organizations are a subtle instrument for meeting the rapid shift of interest and desires which is now going on in the public mind. Just because our efforts represent a recent addition to education and because our methods have not yet become fixed, we can respond more quickly and more satisfactorily to the inevitable social changes that lie before us. We can and must make ourselves an integral part of our local governments and thereby give new meanings and a new value to what government should do and be.

In this way, and in this alone, through the jealous maintenance of local independence, can the word "liberty" in America take on a new significance. Liberty is not a thing that was given us for all time to have and to hold. It has never in our history been so threatened as it is now. We are in danger of having the liberties of the presnet generation used—and cleverly used—to forge chains for our future. Security is being dangled before us as the real goal of existence, but no true liberal will ever be satisfied with security as the be-all and the end-all of life. A feeling of security in the sense of confidence in the efficiency

and justice of our social organization must exist if society is to function, but security bought at the price of liberty, as in communist and fascist countries, is paid for too dearly. Our function is that of helping to establish the sense of security and well-being without invading individual freedom. Then recreation becomes not a soporific, as it is among the Russians—something to help them forget their chains—nor yet a sugar-coating for military regimentation, as it is in Germany and Italy. With us, if only we are equal to our opportunities, recreation will respond more and more to the daily needs of a civilized people in a nation that is moving bravely and intelligently toward a liberal and a glorious destiny.

Making Leisure Time Count

(Continued from page 442)

and communion with strangers; the student finds the flora and geologic structures for study; the artist finds beauty to be transcribed by brush, song or word; the younger generation finds swimming, hiking, fishing and other healthful pursuits.

While the recreation areas of Illinois attract hundreds of thousands of visitors in their leisure hours, they are destined to serve a second important purpose—that of preserving for posterity much of the rich historic background of the state and its people. Illinois' acres of parks are natural beauty spots. Canyons, gorges, caves, palisades, Indian mounds and great forests spread the entire length of the state. Our splendid system of highways and the modern automobile put these attractions almost at the door of every citizen.

Nature lovers will revel in the spring blossoming season; in the protected, shaded hollows with their cooling aid and moist ferns when the summer sun beats down; in the foliage turned a flaming color in the autumn, and in the glistening snows of winter.

Every convenience for the pleasure and enjoyment of visitors has been considered in developing our state parks. Trails in existence since the time of the red man, coursing through picturesque sections and connecting beauty spots, are marked that hikers may wander through and commune with nature. Shelters are placed in restful places along the paths and at the crest of hills and promontories where exceptional vistas unfold. A plentiful supply of good drinking water tested by state health authorities is provided. If you have time to linger in the state before departing for your homes, I hope you will visit our state parks, as well as the parks of our cities, and see what Illinois is doing in this phase of furthering an effective recreation program for its people.

GIVE PITCHING HORSESHOES IN THE Christmas Package

A gift all sport lovers will appreciate the year round. Packed in brightly colored boxes. —either in pairs as illustrated or in sets of four with stakes in sturdy wooden boxes. However packed—Diamond Official Pitching Horseshoes are winners in the preference of both amateur and professional players.

DIAMOND
CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVENUE
DULUTH, MINN.

Illinois is indeed fortunate in having the opportunity to be host to you men and women who are aiming high and serving devotedly in molding the characters of present and future generations. I pledge you that Illinois will enthusiastically copoerate in the great purposes which the members of the National Recreation Association is sponsoring in the interest and welfare of all the people.

Recreation and Wholesome Living

(Continued from page 443)

sculpture, drama, literature, interior decorating; handcrafts of all descriptions and many activities are included in this phase of the work.

At present children are making their own musical instruments and expressing great enthusiasm in making toy airplanes.

And again, you know, the activities of the out-of-doors such as the health-giving exercises of

tennis, golf, hiking, boating, swimming fishing, etc.

Many can have these privileges right at hand, but a vast number of us need help in obtaining them. So the National Recreation Association stresses the training of men and women who are taught the best way of gaining these advantages by means of the playground and group activities in churches, clubs, various municipal societies and community houses.

From all these avenues open to us, each can discover his niche and find in life a new incentive. In being happy ourselves we can brighten the lives of others and follow Christ's teaching of brotherhood and gracious living.

Welcome to the Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 444)

velop his muscles and develop his mind, not only in school, but in these recreation centers, in order that he may have a clean mind and healthy body. I know you are doing all of that, and I want particularly to thank those in our city who are using their energy in that direction. I know they are really energetic and I know that they enjoy the work. I know the boys in the South Park District, when I was there, had just as much fun out of this as the little boys themselves.

We of Chicago are rather proud of our park system, not because of its beauty, not because of its drives, but because of the good it has done in the various communities, teaching the boys and girls that this is a great country in which to live. The city government of Chicago maintains thirty-nine supervised playgrounds. The Board of Education operates sixty-one playgrounds. The Park District, including all of the parks, operates in the county ninety-eight recreation buildings as well as one hundred twenty-eight parks. There are sixty square miles of forest preserves in and around Chicago.

The private agencies are also doing wonderful work—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Catholic Youth Organization, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Chicago Boys' Club, and many other boys' and girls' clubs. Chicago is really feeling the necessity for taking care of our boys and girls in other ways rather than ordered education.

It is mighty nice to see such men as Dr. Finley and these men on the platform here tonight interested in the development of the youngsters of the country. It is wonderful to know that we have in this country of ours men who will give up their time, men who take pleasure in giving up their time, for the youngsters of the country, the future citizens of our great land.

I want to say to you tonight that we are happy to know that you are doing this, and we are happy that you have come here to Chicago. We hope that while you are here you will have a pleasant time. I know the people connected with the Park District of the City of Chicago will make every effort to see that you do enjoy yourselves. I hope that you will come back.

We want to thank you for holding this Congress here because while we don't feel that the numbers have done so much good, or so much money may be left in town, we think that it is a great thing for the morale of the city in building up its youngsters, and it is a great honor for me to have the privilege of talking to you here tonight.

The Spirit of Joy in Athletics

(Continued from page 451)

haps he will tune in and connect up with the power station."

When those boys went out on the field that night to play, the coach, who was rather a hard-headed, driving sort, said to them, "Put on your fighting faces." Then he turned to his assistant and said, "Those eight fellows going out there together are licked before they start. They look just as peaceful as a bunch of cows going out to chew the grass. I just can't get any fight into them tonight. They are going out just as peaceful as if all they were going to do was have some fun." Those eight fellows played with a power that no McAllester team had ever shown before; they played with perfect co-ordination, each man in his right place; one threw a pass and another seemed to catch it over his shoulder without hardly looking back.

I believe that there is a joy, the greatest joy I have known, in the rhythm of life, if we can only contact it and let it speak joyously through us like the leader of our singing tonight. All the rhythm in our playing should be like that—almost music. We should step out of ourselves and put our whole beings, for once, into anything that we are doing. Thomas A. Edison knew the secret of putting his whole being into what he was doing and his work was joyous to him.

And there is a joy in team work where you are all playing each as a part of the other; and there is joy in stepping outside of yourself and letting the universal in you contact the universal out there, and to feel like that little electric motor that was put into a contest once with a great locomotive. They pressed together and the signal was given. The wheels of the great locomotive began to go around and smoke puffed out, but that little bit of a motor slowly began to push it back. The old engineer, who belonged to the old school, hated to give in. He leaned out and said, "We could lick you, little cuss, but we can't lick the power up there in the hills."

We don't have to be philosophical or spiritual about it, but the power of this rhythm and the joy of life is the little message I would like to bring to you. I would like to leave it with you because each one, in his own way, I know can carry out some of those things and has experienced them perhaps more than I have. But when I came to let go of athletics I didn't let go of the things that athletics brought me, and I only wish that we had playgrounds now for older folks to go out and play the game.

What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children for the New Frontiers in Recreation

(Continued from page 455)

the frontiers of leisure time have come upon us rapidly and it is too much to expect that schools everywhere are quite ready to rise to the occasion. In a city recently studied by the Office of Education, forty of its fifty elementary schools had a playground space below the accepted minimum requirements. This city is hardly an exception. We must bear in mind, however, that most of these schools were built at least a quarter or a half century ago when interest in play as an educational asset was correspondingly small. In many communities the needs for play of the rank and file of pupils are slighted for the exploitation of those of superior athletic prowess. In too many schools music and art are still looked upon as non-essentials. Nevertheless, all things considered, we are making great progress.

We may not quite measure up to our opportunities, but we are no longer afraid to encourage play both of mind and of body. We not only encourage it but we develop it and direct it. Whether it be for batting a ball,

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, November 1935
- A Game Room for the Family, by Florence B. Terhune

Parents' Magazine, November 1935
- What Art May Mean to a Child, by Florence Cane
- Young Ideas in Toys, by M. Ellen Houseman
- Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Mind and Body, October 1935
- Outdoor Hobbies, by Barbara Ellen Joy and Virginia Anderton Lee

Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, November 1935
- An Overview of the Civilian Conservation Corps, by John W. Studebaker
- Educational Activities in the CCC Camps, by Howard W. Oxley
- The European Work-Camp Movement, by Kenneth Holland
- Social Implications of the CCC, by Arthur J. Todd
- What the CCC Might Have Been, by John M. Brewer

The Camping Magazine, November 1935
- *Camp Life and the Home—A Co-partnership*, by Lela Pinkham
- Factors Involved in Developing an Organized Camp, by Fay Welch
- Practical Approaches to Nature Study, by Albert Van S. Pulling
- Games and Contests for Horseback Riding, by Bernard S. Mason

Rural America, October 1935
- Rural Arts in the United States, by W. H. Stacy

The Bookshelf, December 1935
- Caroling Christmas Plays, by Marion Peabody
- Father-Mother-Daughter Christmas Party, by Betty J. Lyle

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, November 1935
- The Recreational Program in a Penal Institution, by P. S. Cleland
- The Increasing Popularity of Lacrosse for Girls, by Martha Gable
- A Survey of the Social Dance in America, by Lucile Marsh
- Methods in Teaching Basketball Skills, by H. C. Carlson, M.D.
- Mixer Dances, by H. D. Edgren

The American City, November 1935
- Contributions of the Emergencies to Recreation Progress, by Josephine Randall
- Boston Goes in for Wading Pools
- "Children of the Shadows" Get Twelve Acres of Open Space

The Record, December 1935
- Let's Make Our Games, by Elizabeth Price

PAMPHLETS

Official Rules Book—Florida Shuffleboard Association
- The Brice Printing Co., Inc., Lake Wales, Florida. Price $.25

18th Annual Report of the Flint, Mich., Community Music Association, 1934-1935

10th Annual Report of the Department of Recreation of Hamtramck, Mich., 1934-1935

Fifty-second Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, 1934

Aids to
Your Christmas Celebration

● If you are not familiar with **The Christmas Book,** send for a copy now. It contains

A Devonshire Christmas
(a celebration for Merrie England)
A Christmas Frolic
The Saint George Play
The Perfect Gift (a pageant)
A Christmas Carnival in Carols and Pantomimes
Stories of the Christmas Carols
A Christmas Kaleidoscope
(introducing a large number of children in folk dancing)
List of Christmas Plays and Pageants
List of Christmas Music

Price $.50

And order now your Christmas carol sheets containing the words of ten favorite carols. ($.80 per hundred)

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue . . New York City

modeling an airplane, writing a poem, painting a picture or producing a symphony, our schools are endeavoring to furnish opportunity for play, to develop appreciation of play and to encourage latent talent for play. We have the vision and we are in a fair way to furnish our pupils an adequate introduction to the playing fields of the larger life made possible by growing leisure, a leisure which the recreative activities taught in our schools have, themselves, helped to create.

Now That Winter's Come!

(Continued from page 458)

banks it should be pushed as close to the edge as possible so as not to cut down the skating area too much. In light snowfalls snow can be pushed by the trucks across the width of the skating area.

In practical tests of the strength of ice it has been found that four inches of black ice will hold cavalry and light guns. Five inches will hold a Ford truck weighted with sand and will also be safe for public skating. If there is any snow ice mixed in, six inches in all will be sufficient to hold a truck for cleaning purposes. On small ponds, not so deep as to present any danger of drowning, and where hand scrapers might be used, it will be safe to skate on from three to four inches of ice. On ponds deeper than three feet, four inches will be safe when supervised so that crowds will not gather at any one spot.

Life saving equipment consisting of a ladder and rope should always be at hand where there is skating.

Where hockey rinks are to be made, the rinks should be oblong, 200 feet long and 85 feet wide with goal posts placed 10 feet in from the ends, making them 180 feet from one goal to the other. The boards around the rink should be three feet high to confine the play within the rink and be high enough so that players will not have a leg broken by being pushed over them. If the boards cannot be put in three feet high, a two inch plank 10 inches high can be used, as player can easily jump over these boards without being hurt. Such rinks are used in playgrounds where there are several of them. Where only one rink is built, it should be three feet high.

Repairing Holes and Cracks in the Ice

Small cracks in the ice can be best filled by pouring hot water in them. The hot water will combine with the body of the ice and freeze solid. For wider cracks it may be necessary to put in a mixture of snow and water, permitting this to freeze and then putting in hot water. If hot water is not available, cold water can be used, and it would be best to do the work when the temperature is not far under freezing. Holes in the ice can be patched with a mixture of snow and water. Flooding in temperatures around zero or below is very likely to crack the surface of the ice and cause pieces to split out.

The Dust Problem on the Playground

(Continued from page 460)

3. No objectionable odor was noticed or reported.
4. The compound does not stain or cling. The school has a white maple floor not over fifty feet from the playground gate. No staining or discoloring was noted on this floor.
5. When purchased in drums the cost is about the same as calcium chloride. When purchased in tank cars the cost is considerably less.
6. Quick absorption was shown by the fact that the playgrounds were used the day of application.
7. No complaints have been made of injury to clothing or aggravation of skin abrasions.

The results of this investigation and the appearance of the ground were so satisfactory that the Recreation Department decided to treat their worst offenders from a dust standpoint, and a total of eight playgrounds have received this compound. The Board of Education has also treated three additional playgrounds. The results have been gratifying in all cases, but due to the nature of the soil and to varying rates of application per square yard, some have been more satisfactory than others.

Preparation of the Ground

The preparation of the ground depends to a considerable extent on the nature of the soil. The first ground treated was of a clay type with a hard crust. This ground was scarified to create a dust or fine soil before the treatment and immediately after was rolled. In subsequent treatment of other grounds rolling was omitted, and in the majority of cases the scarifying also. In sandy soil this works fairly well but in clay soil the ground should be scarified for immediate absorption and to prevent draining to the low spots where it lies for a period and forms dark spots when finally absorbed. The compound can be applied at any time when the ground is not too wet. Best results are obtained, however, when the ground is in a slightly damp condition, the loose material drying rapidly when scarified. The application of the material is simple. On small grounds application can be made by hand sprinkling cans, while on large grounds a sprinkling truck equipped with power pump can be used for even and economical distribution.

Sani-Soil-Set is a compound of a special petroleum base and chemicals with decided germicidal properties. Special consideration was given the preparation to provide an odorless and stainless product which obviously would be required for playgrounds. The compound has little cementive quality and tends to prevent formation of a hard surface. This is desirable on a playground used for rough and tumble games. The dust allaying effect is accomplished by the action of the compound in adhering to and weighing down the dust particles. Extremely low volatility of the compound and its insolubility in water are responsible for the lasting effect.

It is generally recognized that dust may induce pulmonary or bronchial diseases and that it is a germ carrying agent. Any dust allayer is therefore of benefit from a health standpoint. Sani-Soil-Set, however, possesses an additional advantage in that it is by its nature toxic to germs, and this property has been enhanced by the addition of a special material.

Research work is continuing on this subject but the writer feels, in view of the present results, that a vexing problem has now been solved in an inexpensive and sanitary manner.

Some Joys and Problems of Christmas Carolers

(Continued from page 462)

ed about five o'clock. With the early start and the district arrangement, we were through by half past six. This gave us plenty of time so our evening needn't be spoiled by hurry.

8. No more than two songs were sung in any home. The local newspaper always announced the caroling a week or so before Christmas. It was explained that the girls had other Christmas Eve activities and only one song could be sung at each home except in unusual cases, and then a second might be sung.

9. Only three different songs were sung. The girls chose three favorites and learned them. This removed all necessity for copies or flashlights. The singing was more spontaneous and enjoyable, too, when we didn't have to keep our eyes on a copy or stand huddled so three or four could see the same paper.

10. Treats could be accepted, but not donations of cash. The first time we divided according to districts, one group was given a dollar. Then the question arose whether the dollar should go into the general club fund or be used by the group for treats. It was used for treats because, after all, that group had the money in its own hands. But the sponsors foresaw that this might lead to a selfish desire to sing at the most well-to-do homes. Also, people would soon feel obligated to donate, and many of them could not well do so. This would spoil the joy we wanted to bring. So the write-up in the local paper always included a note to the effect that the girls did not want money. "The community during the year has shown its appreciation of the girls' work. This is their Christmas gift to the community." But it was funny to see how our pockets bulged with candy when we were through caroling!

11. Each year people were requested to report to one of the sponsors the names of shut-ins. This notice was published in the local paper. Then if

anyone was missed, the fault was not entirely the club's.

12. The chairman of the sponsors' association never went caroling. She stayed home to take care of phone calls. There was always some one who arrived late and found the gang gone. "What can I do?" "Let me get the list," the chairman would answer. "They were going to Knight's, then to Grigsby's and then to McGee's. You'd better go to Grigsby's and if you don't find them there go to McGee's; I'm sure you'll catch them before they get farther than that."

Each year a few minor changes were made in the general scheme, but these twelve points were followed year after year. The girls enjoyed caroling, so much so that groups often visited homes not on the lists just to add to the Christmas spirit. The carols became part of the regular Christmas festivities. People who were sick never felt entirely sorry to be sick, while the aged looked forward to the girls' visit as the kiddies to the visit of Santa Claus..

A young mother told me about Christmas Eve in her home. She was getting the children ready for the program at the church—curling hair, shining shoes, slipping on freshly-pressed clothes, and all the rest. Wondering how warmly they should be dressed, she stepped outside to look at the thermometer. Half a block away, at the home of a sick neighbor, a carol was started. "It came upon a midnight clear." Stepping inside, she called the children: "Come here." She hastily wrapped a blanket around the two and threw the door open. It was a perfect Christmas Eve—calm and still. The song could be heard distinctly.

" 'Peace on the earth, good will toward men'
From Heaven's all-gracious King.
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing."

"Mama, is it angels?" whispered little Betty. And her mother answered, "I'll tell you about them tomorrow. I think they're one kind of angel."

For A Merry Christmas

(Continued from page 463)

Shepherds, Shake Off Your Drowsy Sleep
Ring On, Christmas Bells
Silent Night
Sing We Noel
Three Kings of Orient
Wassail Song
While Shepherds Watched

"Christmas Carols," a collection of carols compiled by Angela Diller and Kate Stearns Page, G. Schirmer, Inc., 75¢.

Five Christmas Carols from Different Lands, 12¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

Five Carols of Old England, Octavo 145, words and music. Carl Fischer, Inc., 56 Cooper Sq., New York, 15¢.

In Bethlehem
Christmas Eve
The Shepherds' Watch
Christians Awake
The Golden Carol

Eight Old English Carols, 10¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

Four Noels of Normandy, 10¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

Six Old French Carols. In two pamphlets, each 8¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

Five Basque Noels, Octavo 140. Arranged for four-part chorus, 12¢. Carl Fischer, Inc.

Here Comes Holly
Minstrel's Carol
The Seven Joys
The Christmas Tree Carol
The Shepherd's Song

Four Old French Carols, Octavo 779, words and music. The Boston Music Co., 116 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 25¢.

At Midnight a Summons Came
Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella
Sleep, Little Dove
When at Christmas Christ Was Born

Five Old French Carols, Octavo 78, words and music. Carl Fischer, Inc. 12¢ (Arranged for four-part chorus. Can also be used as unison or two-part.)

Shepherds and Shepherdesses
Oh, Sing Forevermore
Ho, Awake
O Holy Night
Gloria

Five Russian Carols, Octavo 93, words and music. (Arranged for four-part chorus) Carl Fischer, Inc., 12¢.

Christmas Bells
In a Manger
Adoration
The Star
Glory to God

Five Bohemian Folk Song Carols, Octavo 156, words and music. (Arranged for four-part chorus.) Carl Fischer, Inc., 15¢.

The Stars Are Shining
Shepherds Rejoice
The Angel's Message
Ring Out, Ye Bells
Glory to God

Carols from the Oxford Book of Carols—edited by Dearmer, Williams and Shaw. Carl Fischer, Inc. Over 150 carols from that collection can be purchased in separate leaflets containing the words and music, usually of two carols, at 6¢ per leaflet. The following are among the best for community singing, but there are many others equally suitable:

Wassail Song / God Bless the Master of This House
St. Stephen / Greensleeves
Boar's Head Carol / Make We Joy / A Gallery Carol
The Cradle / In Dulci Jubilo
Yeoman's Carol / Coventry Carol
The Angel Gabriel / The Holly and the Ivy

Note: Additional music and drama material for the celebration of the Christmas season may be found in the Christmas Book published by the National Recreation Association at 50¢ a copy. It includes lists of octavo music for mixed, men's and women's voices.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Tell Me a Birthday Story

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.00.

As A BIRTHDAY GIFT to the children Miss Bailey, well known author of a number of books on story-telling, tells the stories of the childhood days of a number of "famous people, heroic people, historic people." "Some of these great persons," she says, "were born on your birthday. Many of them had the same birthday month as yours." This fact will add to the interest of the children as they read of the famous people who were born on their birthday.

Official Basketball Guide for Women and Girls, 1935-36

Edited by Committee on Women's Basketball, Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section, A.P.E.A. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 17R. $.25.

A NEW FEATURE of the 1935-1936 official rules is a set of experimental rules drawn up with the idea of providing for the highly skilled and experienced player an opportunity to develop a little faster game by an extension of her territory and privileges. This revised edition also contains a number of new articles which will be of interest.

Let's Play!

Compiled by Pauline Reynolds. The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minnesota. $.25.

GAMES FOR FAMILIES, for parties, for small groups and and large, for playing indoors and outdoors, are all contained in this new 64 page book which offers directions for over 150 games and activities. Special emphasis is laid on recreation for typical farm families. Everything is included from puzzles to the most hilarious active games, and there is in addition a special section of ten of the best known folk dances with music.

Selected Books and Pictures for Young Children

Educational Playthings, Inc., New York. $.50.

HERE IS A BOOKLET for parents, teachers and others who are interested in books for young children. It makes no pretense of being an inclusive list but is a selective one presenting many of the best books of each type. As far as possible the books are listed under broad headings which have to do with children's interest. "We are beginning to realize," states the introduction, "that we should not buy merely 'a book for a six year old child' but a 'book that fits the child's age, experience, interests and environment.'" An interesting section of the booklet is that having to do with selected pictures for young children with a valuable introductory statement under the title "A Child's Introduction to Pictures" pointing out bases of choice.

Indoor Games and Fun

By Sid G. Hedges. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

THIS BOOK begins where an earlier publication of the author, *Indoor and Community Games,* leaves off. It includes more than 150 fresh games, both quiet and active, original party plans, draught and checker boards, hints on such varied activities as billiards, tumbling, self-defense, punch ball, and Indian club work, table tennis and bagatelle. There are plenty of activities here for party planners.

Friends and Fiddlers

By Catherine Drinker Bowen. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.00.

ONE NEED NOT be a musician to appreciate and enjoy this delightful, gay book describing the joy, comedy and desperation of a musical life! Into it enters the human equation in music—amateur quartets, fiddlers, wild-eyed cellists, wives who play violas and children who bang the box. Here is a book well worth reading if you would understand something of the "why" of musicians and the power music wields in life!

Recreational Development in the National Forests

By Kenneth O. Maughan. Technical Publication No. 45. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. $.75.

WITH THE GROWING interest in our national forests and their recreational uses, Mr. Maughan's booklet comes as a timely contribution. He presents in it the results of a study of the present recreational use of the national forests and a suggested plan for future development, together with a recreational management plan for the Wasatch National Forest in Utah. Not the least valuable part of the study is the bibliography. There is also an interesting section containing comments on recreation within the national forests made by the forest supervisors.

Athletic Activities for Women and Girls

Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 115R. $.25.

This year's edition of the Athletic Handbook contains the following sections: Athletic Games; Archery, Golf, Tennis; Volley Ball; Intramural Tournaments; Track and Field. The unusually large number of articles on the various sports make this edition particularly valuable. The book should be in the hands of every recreation worker who is planning activities for girls and women.

A Manual for Instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps Camps

Prepared by the Vocational Division, United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

This manual has to do with the responsibilities of camp instructors who are concerned with the educational program of CCC camps and methods and devices for efficient teaching. Detailed suggestions are given for teaching a lesson, for teaching learners to think, and for planning for efficiency in teaching. The final chapter has to do with success factors of an educational program. The Vocational Division has prepared manuscripts for sixteen publications which will be issued within the next few months.

"Kit" 38.

Edited by Lynn and Katherine Rohrbough. Published by Lynn Rohrbough, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

In this issue of the "Kit" Mr. Rohrbough announces that in future numbers it is desired to include permanetly valuable ideas rather than entertainment of passing interest. He invites all who have found satisfaction in the fine arts, crafts, folk games and dances, and nature hobbies to share them through the "Kit." This issue has an interesting section on "Guideposts to the Use of Leisure" in which Katherine Rohrbough discusses values in leisure activities. There are a number of international games, some group games and stunts, and a song sheet insert.

The Potomac Trail Book

By Robert Shosteck. Hiking Editor, *The Washington Post*, Washington, D. C. $.50.

This guide to the trails of the upper Potomac Valley is an attempt to meet the pressing need for a guide for hikers, naturalists, and the thousands of office-ridden Washingtonians and visitors who enjoy tramps afield on week-ends. Practical information is given regarding the accessibility of the trails by street car, bus, automobile and canoe, and a great deal of data is presented about places of historic and scenic interest.

Art

By Elizabeth Robertson, National Chairman, Art, National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Published by National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. $.05.

In this pamphlet Miss Robertson has given us helpful suggestions for a number of hobbies under the classifications, "Doing Things," "Creating Things," "Collecting Things," and "Learning Things." A bibliography is included.

Handbook of Educational Work-and-Play Materials For the Mothers and Teachers of Young Children

Educational Playthings, Inc., 20 East 69th Street, New York. $.35.

Every mother or leader in activities for small children will find this catalogue a fascinating publication. Not only is the play material listed, but general information on the various types of material is given and their values are pointed out.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933, of RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1935.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared H. S. Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, emhodied in Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: Arthur Williams, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned hy a corporation, its name and address must he stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned hy a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must he given.)

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Truhee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.; John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.; H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.; J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.; Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodhury, N. Y.; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.; J. C. Walsb, New York, N. Y.; Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of tbe owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as tbey appear upon the hooks of the company hut also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of tbe company as trustee or in any otber fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom sucb trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to hclieve that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this puhlication sold or distrihuted, tbrough the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during the months preceding the date shown ahove is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

H. S. BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and suhscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1935.

[SEAL.] MIRIAM DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Puhlic, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 2065. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 664. Register's No. 6 D 410. My commission expires March 30, 1936.

To Whom Does the River Belong?

To whom does the river belong?

To the boy and girl in the canoe, gliding along in the moonlight.

To whom is the bay and its islands and the rocky shore line?

To him who silently sails it.

Who has leased the ocean?

He who swims it, jumps its breakers, who knows it at midnight and midday, who understands its many voices.

Who has most shares in the sun?

He who takes time to bathe his body in its rays.

In whose name is the deed to the woods?

In his name who tramps it, who wades its brooks, who sees its wild flowers and reads its signs.

Who owns the mountain?

He who climbs it and lies on its summit and watches the clouds go by.

To whom does the craft of the world belong?

To him who knows and can use the tools, who can see and understand its beauty.

For whom are the gardens?

For those whose hands love the soil, whose eyes can watch the growth from day to day, for those who lose themselves in its beauty.

For whom are the books and the thoughts of all ages?

For those who can read and for those who can think.

For whom is the music, for whom is the art of the world?

For those who can hear it, for those who can see it.

Howard Brancher

A New Year Is With Us

Courtesy Minnesota Municipalities, December 1935

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

—*Tennyson.*

Recreation in the Years to Come

By David Cushman Coyle

It is necessary for me to say, in speaking about the age of plenty and measures that need to be taken to adapt ourselves to it, that I am speaking only as a consulting engineer and in a private capacity. I am not representing the government. My relation to the government and to my other clients is that of a consultant, which is the same thing as a professional back seat driver. I am not responsible for what my clients decide to do and they are not responsible for what I say.

The technological revolution has had many wild words said about it on both sides of the argument, but the real, historical and important change in human affairs, the most spectacular aspect of the technological revolution is the appearance of electric instruments. The machine age for more than a century has been gradually changing the productivity of man, but has been calling for an increasing volume of capital and an increasing volume of labor. Now comes the electric instrument, such as the thermostat, which takes the place of man as a machine tender. Now we have come to the time when the power age calls for decreasing quantities of labor and even decreasing quantities of capital, as the productive power of the race continues to increase.

In agriculture similar things are happening. The new science of agronomy is threatening to do things that will make your eyes pop. Apparently within our lifetime a few of our best acres, with a few of our best farmers, can supply all the food we need, and even all the industrial materials that we can make by agricultural methods.

Some people think that the way to get rid of the surplus laborers in industry is to send them back to the farms. Other experts think the way to get rid of the surplus farmers is to find jobs for them in industry. There is very little to be looked for by shifting from one to the other the crews of two sinking ships. Still other people think that in capital goods we can find an opportunity for the labor of our surplus population. Capital goods construction is also beginning to be affected by technology. Pre-fabricating is still in its infancy but apparently has possibilities. In manufacturing, on the farm, and in capital goods, the opportunity for human beings to be employed is diminishing, and so far as we are now able to see it will diminish further and permanently. There is apparently no evidence of anything but a further increase in the volume of technological unemployment. If people are to be employed at all and not simply left upon doles they must be employed in services, the only form of human activity that does not depend upon unlimited quantity of raw materials and electric power.

Problems of Over-Production

Plenty is a situation in which the characteristic maladjustments of the social order do not center in difficulties of production as they do in scarcity countries like China, but center primarily in difficulty in getting rid of the products. You can look at the United States and see what troubles we are in. Why do we have to have the AAA? It was the difficulty in getting rid of products. The characteristic of the plenty stage of evolution is that the difficulty is not in finding workers but in finding work. That is our situation. That situation has come to nearly the whole Western world.

There are two possible ways of getting out of the troubles we are now in. One would be to let loose those races that are able to increase their numbers faster than technology can catch up. If that were to occur it might be possible to overrun the lands with people fast enough to destroy forever the possibility of plenty, and all the problems of plenty, in that way easing the strain on

Less "tea-room art" but more music, drama and hobbies; the opportunity to live dangerously; recreation activities that are red-blooded, vital and have vitamines—all this we may expect in the years that are to come!

our minds at the expense of letting the Malthusian law loose on humanity. But the Western world has discovered the way to plenty. We have got our technology running ahead of our population.

Apparently what is happening abroad at the present time is the organization of the world to hold in place the nations that are still in the expansive mood, until such time as all the world is prepared to take on technology and utilize the possibilities of plenty. If that occurs, if those nations that are not overcrowded are able to hold their lines, then the chance of civilization occurring on earth within the next few hundred years appears to be excellent.

Services in a country like the United States, a plenty country with adequate natural resources, with adequate technology, without too much population — constitute the answer, and the only answer, to technological unemployment. But technology is not a disease for which the services are the cure. On the contrary, the necessity of working eighteen hours a day and the poverty of recreational and cultural services that characterized our pioneer period were the disease for which technology is the cure.

At the moment we have a bad case of indigestion because we had more of the cure than we could absorb, but we must recognize that the purpose and function of technology is to destroy the necessity or the opportunity for great numbers of men to work eighteen hours a day, and give them time for recreation. It is also its function to destroy the necessity for people to be insecure. We are prepared to create a sufficient surplus so that we can guarantee security to all our people regardless of their age, their health, their skill or their adequacy. We can treat them as members of the human family, as we would treat members of our own family. Those who are capable and able to work can be given the opportunity to work, and those who are incapable can be supported by the rest of us, and easily, so that we do not need to be insecure.

"David Cushman Coyle," said Dr. John H. Finley in his introduction, "is an author, lecturer and consulting engineer. Even before the depression he was one of those who had begun to feel that a larger proportion of the wealth of the nation should be invested in cultural services. As the numbers of unemployed began to increase, his voice was increasingly heard urging that more employment opportunities be created in parks, recreation centers, museums and other educational, recreational and cultural services. The whole recreation movement is indebted to Mr. Coyle for his keen analysis and for his effective championing of the importance of the cause in which we are engaged."

The essential adaptation to high productivity is the diversion of the surplus national income into expenditures for the kind of work recreation leaders do, and that is a purely technical matter, regardless of morals, regardless of justice, or right and wrong. In order to make the machinery run it is essential that people who never again will have an opportunity to be returned to the production and distribution of goods should obtain income by working in service occupations that they may have the money to buy their share of goods.

That is the adaptation that has always occurred wherever the human race has found itself in conditions of plenty. Never before has the human race found a plenty country on such a scale numerically as that which faces us now, but it has happened before sporadically and temporarily, on a small scale, in the South Sea Islands, occasionally in Europe, and various places, and in history we see the outburst of a civilization or a culture, savage or civilized, according to circumstances.

Human Nature a Changeable Phenomenon

Human nature, under conditions of economic security, is quite a different thing from the human nature that we are accustomed to. Culture naturally bursts forth when people are released from danger of poverty and starvation. It did not burst forth in the United States only because we are so complicated, that we are unable to understand our own system. But where the numbers of people are not so great, as in the South Sea Islands, when they found themselves in the situation where all the material goods they could possibly make out of their natural resources took them only an hour or two a day, then naturally, without any philosophy or anyone telling them anything, it appeared obvious to them that there was no point in catching more fish and then plowing them under, and no point in their making more canoes or more fish spears than they could use and being unemployed because they didn't know what to do with them. Just as soon as they found that they had enough to eat

and all the clothing they wanted, they occupied the rest of the time dancing, swimming, and making love and generally amusing themselves. That was the natural and normal adaptation to a situation in which life was easy.

Their human nature was quite different from our own. We have a tendency to a characteristic meanness of thought which is a real social danger. We are mean even in our virtues. Thrift appears to us to be a virtue, an astonishing perversion of normal human instincts due of course to the time when thrift was necessary for social reasons. We tend to be timid; we tend to be "yes" men; we are afraid if we lose our jobs we can't get others, and we are cautious not to stick our necks out, as we say. Caspar Milquetoast is the typical American. That is why we all understand him so well and view his exploits with so much sympathy. He is ourselves. Generosity and recklessness among us are so unusual that they excite remark. Among the South Sea Islanders to be generous and hospitable was so normal and instinctive that I doubt if they had any word in their language for it. Poverty never occurred to them. How could it? The idea that man was economically determined would not be a thought that could be translated into their language. The South Sea Islanders were always young. They were young at all ages. Melville describes them as always laughing, gay, reckless, and irresponsible. They never took thought for the morrow. They had many of the Homeric virtues. They were always looking for physical danger, having no economic danger to keep their minds occupied.

We can expect that if and when we solve the problem of plenty, when we come through our present maladjusted period of economic indigestion to a place where we are able to make our high technology system run, we shall make it run by devices of social order that will give us economic security and our human nature will snap into a different form. It will snap quickly. Human nature, of course, is not supposed to be changeable, but as a matter of fact we know it is the most changeable phenomenon that is known to biology. The reason people are different from animals is because the animals are comparatively unchangeable, but human beings change with great rapidity and in all sorts of directions.

Historically, we remember the time of Elizabeth when after the persecutions and burnings at Smithfield were over, English ships were capturing gold from the Spaniards, the time came when a single ship sailing up the Thames carried enough treasure on board to pay off the national debt. Those days came on suddenly, and suddenly the whole English race snapped into an age of cultural activity and gaiety that we now remember as the Elizabethan period. Then it snapped back in the period of the Stuarts. Those changes occurred rapidly.

We can expect within our own life time, if we get our adjustment to plenty, as there is some chance of our doing—we can expect to see human beings quite different from what we have always thought they were.

A Glimpse Into the Recreational Future

The characteristic of youth lasting through life which is so common under conditions of economic

Sports having in them elements of danger will make a strong appeal

security will naturally affect the demand for recreation and for cultural activity of all kinds. You can expect many of the things that you now observe among the more youthful types to be more widespread among people of all ages. Curiosity of the scientific type rather than of the intellectual type is likely to be more widespread. Intellectual activity many times is apt to be the product of social pain or fear, but the curiosity of a boy who reads popular science is the kind we would expect to increase. Hobbies of various kinds will grow. Creative activity, the use of the hands in tasks that require skill, has been suppressed in the case of many people because they had used too much of their minds worrying about the rent. It is difficult, as you know, for anyone whose whole mind is one vast toothache because of the fact that he has no job and doesn't know when he will be thrown out of the house, to get any real joy out of using tools in the basement. You can expect an increase of those types of activity.

It seems likely, however, in view of our previous experience of human nature in time of plenty, that the most important of all new characteristics which will appear is the insistent demand for physical danger. Of course you see it now in the desire to drive automobiles and drive them fast, and the desire to fly. That desire will probably increase. Young people must have danger or their minds will be warped. Young men, and probably young women, can't live normally without the risk of life, and as we continue our youth longer toward old age, the age at which we must have danger will probably be continued. We have lost many of our old opportunities for the normal operation of the desire for dangerous activities. War, since it has developed to the point that the combatants can't see each other any more, has lost the vitamines it used to have in Homeric times when, as Homer says, Menelaus was noted because he was good at yelling "boo." Menelaus was close enough to the enemy so he could go into battle with sword and shield, yelling to scare them off. Now one nation, playing with the idea of war, is hoping to scare all the savages by shooting off things from a long distance at them. Even personal fighting has ceased to have the vitality that it used to have in the days when people came to close quarters.

The necessity for finding ways of sport in which the danger of death is always present will be one of the things that I think you will need to keep in mind. No sports that are safe have the necessary vitamines. Sports that are safe may be amusing, but somewhere in the environment of normal people they are going to find ways of subjecting themselves to possible death, whether sailing a small boat across the Atlantic, whether flying or gliding, whatever it may be, or whether only playing football, there has got to be something where they feel justly that a certain percentage of them will not live through.

The herd instincts, the tendency for people to want to be in groups, to do things together, you may also expect will increase in their appeal as people are freed from the humiliation of unemployment and of economic fear. There is a tendency which no doubt you have noticed for people to retire into their holes to die as despair comes on them. When they are released from that they are likely to come out of their holes and want community activity; they will want to do together things like drama and music, and those things will need to be organized for them and facilities will need to be provided. But I think we should keep in mind the fact that they will need to have things that are red-blooded, and that are vital, and that have vitamines.

This leads me to speak of art and handicraft. In the first place art, like religion, has been used in times past, and particularly in the times through which we are passing, as an anodyne for despair. It was necessarily, in many cases, the only medicine that was available to people who were humiliated, who were prostrate, whose emotional lives were warped and twisted by inability to find a place in the world. That is the best you can do in many cases, but we should not regard it as a desirable thing that the arts of life should be only a drug to keep people alive who are subjected to despair when despair is unnecessary and when they should be cured, when we should use our own minds to find means to release them from despair.

Last year at one of your meetings I was shocked at what appeared to me to be a thoughtless acceptance of the fact that you can get young people to serve as volunteers, young unemployed people, in programs, and so save your budget. I think you should curse your budget. If you can't do anything better, all right, get them, but don't sleep peacefully of nights! It is an outrage that young people should be in a position where their idealism

can be drawn upon by the community without pay, to be used for helping the conditions of the community. Those young people need first of all money—money to marry, money to buy a home, to have babies, to buy clothes, theater tickets. After that call on them for idealism. But to expect young people to live on love and fresh air is an outrage on humanity, and it is an outrage to expect them, with despair in their hearts, not knowing where they are going to get enough to eat, not knowing how they will find a place to live, to come out and do for nothing for the community what the community should pay for! It is not a situation that should be taken easily and you should not find satisfaction in the fact that it saves your budget.

"It is easier to minimize than to overestimate the significance of play in our national life. We seem as a people to be moving toward a more equitable distribution of income and leisure time. Both changes are profoundly significant, the latter no less than the former. For on the intelligent use of our surplus time depend the distribution of the imponderables, the diffusion of education, the sharing of the health, cultural and artistic values of life."—*R. Worth Frank* in *Social Progress,* January 1935.

I think we should not expect, in the age of plenty, that there will be a great increase in anemic art. After many thousands of miles of automobile travel I have been impressed with what seems to me the fact that the world already has enough painted china dogs and birch bark picture frames. Those things do not represent the joy of life. They represent, as you know, a bitter and sometimes hopeless struggle to wring a small living out of a hostile world. I think we can expect that the great outburst of culture which is the only possible adjustment to plenty will not take the form of tea-room art.

On the other hand, I think you can consider that if we are in for an age of civilization, that civilization will run the gamut from higher art at the top to an outburst of unplanned and uncontrolled vulgarity at the bottom. We are inclined to think of the old civilizations as having been highbrow because of the fact that only pieces of them have come down to us. The Age of Pericles gave us the Parthenon, and in those days the great Greek dramas were written and played, but we sometimes forget that Aristophanes seems highbrow only because he is in Greek. In those days Aristophanes was in the same class with Mae West and our beloved Will Rogers, and as for the cheaper drama of Pericles' time, it was probably, from what little we know of it, considerably lower in the cultural scale than our cheapest vaudeville. And you remember that in Elizabeth's time, in Shakespeare's time, when some of our greatest dramas were written, the common people liked their humor as broad as it was long. You can count on it that any vital age that may come will be characterized by the unprintable public taste that was characteristic of all other great cultural ages. It will not be pretty; it will not be built on cute little ideas, and it will be full of vitamines and red blood. One of our greatest legal lights, one of our most learned judges, sitting in a burlesque show, turned to a neighbor and said, "Thank God I have vulgar tastes."

In looking forward to the development of recreation in the future it is desirable to realize the comparatively large amount of red blood that will be in the demands of the people as they are freed from economic fear and as their temperament varies more and more widely from that of Caspar Milquetoast. I think in educating ourselves towards the future, or preparing for the time when we will have to deal with the young people of all ages, it would be desirable to study with discrimination the history of our own wild and woolly West. There, for a time, in some places, a man could always get a job. He could go and get a job for $30.00 a month herding cattle with nothing to spend his money for until he got a chance to go to town. Under those circumstances he was quite different from the Americans that we are accustomed to meet now. He had those same characteristics of the South Sea Islander although of a different race and under such different conditions. He was reckless and irresponsible, gay and young. He toted a gun and he was always looking for danger, being free of economic danger, for he knew whenever he was broke he could go and get another job. He went out looking for chances to risk his life. The American people in a comparatively short time, finding the conditions of the West suitable for development of the Homeric Age, developed it quickly. The personnel, the population, to engage in the Homeric life of the West appeared out of the American people without any delay, and we can expect that it will appear again as soon as the economic conditions make a proper place for it, and it will appear all over the country this time. You should begin to adjust your mind to the fact that the America of

the Age of Plenty will have in many respects more of the characteristics of the wild and woolly West than it will have of the bread lines of our big cities. Under those circumstances I can see that we are going to be required to plan and to maintain facilities for outdoor activity of many kinds and on a scale that at the present time would seem fantastic.

Ours Is a Big Country

This is a big country. I don't consider that I am doing my duty to my country if I stand any place and fail to say that this is a big country, that "you ain't seen anything yet," you don't know what you are looking at! A real American ought to have a map of the United States in his office or in his house, and he should go with his mind along the tremendous distances of our country. If you can't travel yourself, go in your mind across the plains and the mountains. Consider how long it would take you even to fly from one place to another in the United States. If you can sit as I did the last twenty-four hours, when I wasn't in bed, and see the tremendous miles of our country even from Washington to Chicago—and from Washington to Chicago could be put inside the state of Texas—you will realize that this is a big country. Think about the map of the United States. Walk all around it in your mind. Suppose that all the people of the United States, without getting tired and without stopping to rest or do anyhing else, should start to march past the White House to be reviewed by the President, eight abreast, old and young, black and white, men, women and children. If the procession started down to Florida, across to New Orleans, then to San Diego, up to the Canadian Border, back across to the coast of Maine, and down to Baltimore, eight abreast, 12,500 miles of them, the President could sit there and see them go by day and night for three months and still they would come. This is a big country. What is a billion dollars to us? I will tell you what a billion dollars is. It is $8.00 apiece, less than what you spend for the morning paper in a year. A billion dollars is the pennies that you take out of your pocket and give to the newsboy. But "you ain't seen anything yet!" What is four billion dollars? Four newspapers.

The United States has been losing at least forty billion dollars a year by staying in this depression. That is what is costs us to be parsimonious: that is what it costs the United States not to get out of this depression. We have lost enough by not working and by not running our machinery for the past five years to have bought the whole United States, lock, stock and barrel. If we can spend money, if we can find ways of making those who have money spend money, that money is added to the national income. It adds about two and one-half times to the national income because whoever gets it spends it and someone else gets it. Study of the CWA indicates that for every $10.00 spent about $25.00 was added to the national income. That indicates the vacuum into which you are pouring your program of expansion, not only of physical construction but of personnel. This is a big country and everything that you have done so far—what has that to do with forty billion dollars a year? Begin to stretch your minds! There is a lot ahead of us!

Out of the Caterpillar Stage

Another thing that I wish you would consider is the fact that this is not the culmination of our civilization. We have not, in three hundred years, come to the top of the history of America. Think of this little fact. For five hundred years there was a colony in Greenland. It had a bishop from Rome. The records are in the Vatican. And Europe forgot it. For five hundred years white men lived in America and then they disappeared and were forgotten. Some of their descendants are there yet and are called Eskimos. Do you realize that we have been here only three hundred years? We have two hundred years to go to be as old as the Greenland colony was before it vanished from the face of the earth and history had no further knowledge of it. We are only kids; we have just arrived. All we have done in this country is to get control of its natural resources. That was the caterpillar stage. We had nothing to do but eat and grow fat. We have eaten and we have grown fat; even our minds are fat. And now we have reached a stage of complete fatness of mind and body, represented by the way we have behaved since the war. Who but a bunch of fatheads could behave that way?

Having reached the stage of complete fatheadedness, we have fallen into the stage of the chrysalis during which the creature has neither arms or legs and lies helpless to all the winds that blow and gradually uses up its substance, while inside of it obscure vital forces are rearranging all the molecules in preparation for its birth. You realize

(Continued on page 519)

When Recreation Executives Meet

Mutual problems are discussed, warnings are sounded and optimism is expressed!

THE FIRST SESSION of the morning meeting of the recreation executives, presided over by Dorothy C. Enderis of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was a symposium on public school participation in recreation with a backward look over the progress of the past five years and an exploratory glimpse into the coming five-year period.

Floyd A. Rowe, Director of the Department of Physical Welfare, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio, reported that facts he had gathered from a number of cities showed an increase in the recreation facilities of boards of education for public use through the utilization of grounds for summer playgrounds and of buildings for winter activities. There has been a definite recognition of responsibility for the teaching of certain skills and subject matter to children by boards of education to prepare them for the better use of their present and future leisure time. This is manifest in the recommendation of the social studies program, in the increase of extra curricular activity — fifty-two different kinds of club activities are listed— and in the extension of the physical activities program by way of the intramural program which has come into prominence in the past few years. In Cleveland the junior high schools have abandoned their interschool athletics to devote more time to intramural athletics for all the children.

The developments of the past five years in school recreation have been in the right direction. What is going to happen in the next five years?

In one city a committee has been appointed to study for a year what the schools can do and to submit a report in November 1936. In another the board of education has decided to open twenty buildings as free community centers. A number of communities indicate that the number and importance of school playgrounds will increase greatly in the next few years because of the new emphasis being placed on education for leisure in the public schools.

"These are typical," said Mr. Rowe, "of developments throughout the country. The outlook is encouraging."

In the discussion which followed Mr. Rowe's paper the opinion was expressed that the progress made by the schools in recreation has been due to a large degree to the impetus given by community recreation programs. Further, it seemed the consensus of opinion that intraschool athletics are growing in favor and that they offer advantages over the system of intermural competition while retaining the desirable element of competition.

On September 30th, immediately preceding the opening of the National Recreation Congress at Chicago, recreation executives discussed in morning and afternoon sessions, their mutual problems and planned together for future developments. While only executives of city, county or state systems participated in the discussions, many workers from municipal systems and State Emergency Recreation Programs were present as interested listeners, and the attendance was unusually large. A brief summary of some of the more important points raised in the discussions is presented here.

Cooperation Between Recreation and Adult Education

In an attempt to outline a basis for cooperation between recreation systems and adult education programs, A. W. Thompson, Director of Recreation and Physical Education, Grand Rapids, Michigan, defined education as "a continuous process of receiving experience or having experiences each of which leaves some impress upon us as individuals. In that case we are the sum total of experiences which we had in the days that have gone before." "If educa-

cation is that broad," said Mr. Thompson, "then there is a question as to whether there is any such thing as adult education or whether education stops at the time when an individual finishes formal schooling, whether it be in the high school, the college or university or a graduate school."

Mr. Thompson raised the question as to whether a new era is dawning for adults in which they are to have the opportunities which formerly terminated for them at the close of high school or college, or whether the present situation as it relates to adult education is due to the stimulus of federal funds.

Some of the differences of opinion between recreation and education have perhaps been grounded in an academic difference of opinion. "Is there any real difference between what you are trying to do in the development of recreational opportunities and the experiences which are being set up in the educational field? Are those of us in education and those of us in recreation thinking in terms of service to all people or are we thinking in terms of an academic question and the differences between the two?" "To me," said Mr. Thompson, "there is no difference between a recreative experience that may be educative and an educative experience which may be recreative."

In the discussion which followed the point was made that the attempt to draw a hard and fast line between adult education and recreation is creating some problems. It is impossible to say that music and drama are adult education while softball belongs to recreation. Nor is it feasible to make age the line of demarcation. To draw such distinctions will be particularly difficult in rural districts. The question of the number of hours of service given under the WPA set-up also adds to the problem.

It was agreed that while there are undoubtedly problems ahead, it will be a most interesting experience to find out what can be done under a plan of cooperation.

How Far Have Recreation Departments Been Able to Work with Police Departments and Other Agencies Attempting to Provide Constructive Programs for Juvenile Delinquents and Pre-Delinquents?

Ernest W. Johnson, Superintendent of Playgrounds in St. Paul, Minnesota, described the plan which St. Paul has worked out successfully of having a Juvenile Division in the Police Department with a lieutenant as the active head. All juveniles in difficulties are brought before the lieutenant. If they have committed misdemeanors, damaged property or are extremely mischievous, they are referred to Mr. Johnson as head of the Playground Bureau and it becomes his task to adjust them to the playground program. As these boys are brought to the Juvenile Division they are kept under observation for a considerable time in order that their interests may be discovered. Activities are then provided through which, in their own groups, they may have the forms of recreation which seem to appeal to them most. They are permitted to do the things they formerly have done such as playing cards and rolling dice, but under very different circumstances and without the usual accompaniments. They are organized into football teams consisting of their own members, with rules simplified, and they are allowed to "rough-house" all they want without being held down to routine rules.

Boys who violate the rules of the playground are temporarily suspended from the grounds and are brought before Mr. Johnson. These boys are usually anxious to return to the playground and after a warning and a pledge of good behavior, Mr. Johnson gives them a letter permitting them to return. He seldom finds it necessary to send any of these boys to the probation office and as far as possible avoids having them recorded on the books of the police administration.

The question was raised as to the desirability of keeping these boys in their own groups when they participate in recreation activities. "How will they adjust themselves to the social order if they are kept separate in a gang program?" Mr. Johnson's reply was that they are not ostracized and that the method used is simply a means of giving them a picture of the play program and is the medium through which they are gradually integrated into community life. While the other boys on the playground know that the newcomers represent a delinquency group because the eligibility rules used for them are different from those of the formal set-up and it is necessary to fit the boys into the gang team regardless of age and size, the fact is never emphasized and is accepted.

A number of cities gave their experiences in juvenile delinquency prevention treatment. In Reading, Pennsylvania, the Police Commissioner reports all difficulties with gangs to the Recreation Department. Through the funds made avail-

able by the Emergency Education Program in Pennsylvania it has been possible to get these boys into a school gymnasium and to give them all types of rough-house activities including boxing, wrestling and games. The Department has been fortunate in being able to secure good leaders; some have been athletic stars in college and they are able to put on boxing gloves with the best of the gang.

"Periodical reporting to the office by the child is a superficial proceeding of little value, and is often harmful. The probation officer must have the interest and the vision not only to see the child's present viewpoint but to look with him into the future. He must establish contacts with the child and his family and try to improve family relations. He must be able to enlist the resources of the community to the end that the home, church, school, courts, recreation department and other social agencies may work together in the child's behalf."—*John K. Donohue,* Deputy Probation Officer, St. Paul.

In San Francisco the Chief of Police meets every two weeks with the Superintendent of Schools, the Superintendent of Recreation, the chief probation officer and the Director of Public Health and Community Welfare to discuss problems with which all are concerned. He has organized his young officers into a Big Brother movement. In one particularly serious instance of a gang of older boys, a young officer has organized the gang into recreational groups at a neighborhood house in the district. This effort has met with great success. Cooperation of agencies, Josephine D. Randall, Superintendent of Recreation in San Francisco, California, feels will go far to solve problems of delinquency.

In Oakland, California, when a number of children in any one district show signs of becoming troublesome the Recreation Department immediately organizes through the department or some other recreational-educational agency activities in which it believes the children will be interested and invites them to take part. The activities are varied in scope and no distinction is made between delinquent boys and girls and others.

Los Angeles, California, has a coordinating council in a number of districts in which all recreational-educational organizations, P. T. A's, schools, churches and other neighborhood groups have one representative. The various councils meet weekly to discuss problems in their immediate neighborhoods and ways of solving them through school, settlement, recreational or other facilities available. The lieutenant of the Police Department in charge of juvenile delinquency is a member. Very often when the court has taken action in the case of a certain gang the group has been taken to the playground where facilities have been assigned to them at times when they are not being used by other groups.

Higher Standards in Public Recreation

Arthur P. Eckley, Director of Recreation, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, in opening his discussion having to do with the interpretation of the philosophy underlying recreation work and its principles and standards, said that leadership was perhaps the chief element involved in standards. He raised the question, "Have we been able to maintain the standards which we have built up?" In 1929 the theme of the Recreation Congress at Louisville was leadership. At that time institute work was well under way; a great many people had received recreational training and budgets of recreation departments were at their peak. Recreation leaders were in a position to crystallize opinion regarding standards of leadership in the recreation field. Immediately afterward came the depression. Budgets were slashed and it became impossible in many instances to pay for the kind of leadership desired. Too often the leaders available through FERA programs were untrained and had to be fitted to the position. As a result standards of leadership, Mr. Eckley believes, have been lowered. He warned against the danger of accepting unqualified people under pressure from government offices with the necessity of placing people in positions, or of yielding to the temptation of getting something for nothing.

Another danger which Mr. Eckley believes recreation leaders may be facing is a loss, through the activities promoted, in those character values which originally gave impetus to the recreation movement. In too many cases recreation leaders have been creating bodily values at the expense of esthetic values. "If we are going to be just a machine and operate only a system in which certain people are supposed to play basketball, and we have painters and artists who are in the basketball program simply because we as recreation workers have set that up as a standard, we are going to lose out. We must retain those character values and impress on the public the fact that these are what we stand for."

This presentation led to considerable discussion. Some of those present felt that when the necessity is faced of cutting the program to a point where the community will suffer for lack of recreational opportunities, it is preferable to take untrained workers and maintain standards as far as is possible under the circumstances. Safeguards, a number of executives pointed out, can be set up by placing emergency workers under the leadership of trained supervisors. This was felt to be most important. In San Francisco as many as 500 emergency recreation workers a day have been used under competent supervision of members of the staff. Another safeguard lies in giving as much training as possible to the emergency workers through institutes, conferences, and discussion of problems. It was pointed out that in large cities there are many people available in emergency programs who have had training in physical education, recreation, and the arts, and who should be given every opportunity to take responsibility. It is in the smaller communities where the programs are primarily on a relief basis that the chief danger lies.

Testimony from a number of communities showed a very helpful expansion of the recreation program with the help of emergency recreation workers, not only in conducting activities but in carrying on research, in delinquency prevention projects, in mapping recreation areas, and for securing general information of value—projects for many of which formal budgets do not permit. The meeting closed on the note that recreation leaders owe a responsibility to emergency workers and that every effort should be made to cooperate with federal agencies in the present emergency.

John E. Gronseth, Director of Recreation, Sioux City, Iowa, served as chairman of the second morning session which for its first topic discussed "Training for Recreation Work — What Should Be Included?"

H. G. Danford, Director of Recreation, Lima, Ohio, opening the discussion, urged recreation executives first to make a study of the job from all angles to determine the functions that are to be performed and the problems to be met and solved, and with the information gained to build a training program designed to equip workers with the skills needed and knowledge essential to the solving of the problems.

A study of the problems of recreation considered from every angle shows that they can be grouped under eight general headings:

(1) Interpretation of recreation and problems involved in it

(2) The objectives of recreation

(3) Social organization, which includes the study of social movements, the social struggles, the institutional establishment known as recreation

(4) The people themselves, their age and sex differences, their nationalities, their traits, both functional and structural, their characteristics, capacities and need for recreation

(5) The program itself, which may be subdivided into two major headings—the educative-recreative and the protective programs. The educative-recreative program includes all the major activities that make up a comprehensive recreation program, the analysis and classification of the activities and their organization into a program, program and standards here meaning character education. The so-called "protective" program includes health education, safety, first aid, and the like

(6) Leadership training and methods, both direct (personal contact leadership) and indirect (promotion)

(7) Administration

(8) The history of administration

All the functions of the recreation worker or recreation official, and all of the knowledge about and skills in recreation are included under these eight problem groups.

Quality in recreational leadership means that the recreation director must have skills in these eight groups. He should be familiar with the interpretation of recreation as a basis for thinking about his work problems. He should know the objectives of recreation that he must achieve. He should know something about the institutional establishment called recreation, and about the laws, customs and attitudes toward recreation. He should know the characteristics of the people with whom he has to deal, their age and sex differences, their likes and dislikes. He must be familiar with the program of activities he is to administer, able to organize his program in an intelligent manner so that it will meet certain needs, capacities and desires of his people. He should have skill in leadership and ability to exercise ingenuity and skill in all the leadership procedures in dealing with people. He must know enough

about the general principles of recreation procedure to be able to administer his program efficiently, and finally, he should have sufficient knowledge of the history of recreation to give him an understanding of the social origins and the customs, habits, attitudes and general practices in recreation.

With this information the recreation executive should be able to build intelligently a training program, keeping in mind the importance of maintaining a balance between skill and knowledge, between the how and why of recreation, and between methods and materials.

The recreation worker who has great skill in playing all the games in his program but who cannot explain to an irate taxpayer why public funds are being spent to provide these games is not a well-trained worker. Nor ought recreation workers to make the mistake of so emphasizing teaching methods that their leaders will not have enough subject matter to teach anything well.

Mr. Danford suggested a sample institute program illustrative of the principles set forth. This program was conducted in Lima.

"Recreation and Recent Social Changes" (interpretation of recreation)

"Crime in the Leisure Time Program" (knowledge of recreation objectives)

"State Legislation Pertaining to Recreation" (social organization)

"Games for the Adolescent Boy and Girl" (age and sex differences)

"Planning the playground Program" (the program itself)

"First Aid on the Playground" (knowledge of protective functions)

"The Administration of the Individual Playground" (administration)

"The Effects of Puritanism On Recreational Development in America" (history recreation)

This institute, and others held in Lima, were attended by both ERA workers and regular staff members who have an important part in helping to train the emergency workers. The institutes were supplemented by supervisory visits, consultations, staff meetings, conferences and administration.

C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation of Detroit, Michigan, urged that recreation executives refuse to be influenced by the opinion which exists in some quarters that relief workers are not good recreation workers. "A lot of them are recreation workers and don't know it. It is up to the recreation executive to make the proper selection from these workers and then train them. The problem is often that of educating the officials in charge of selecting people from the relief rolls. When these officials reach the point of realizing which applicants from those available will make good recreation workers, the battle is half won."

In Philadelphia the Bureau of Recreation held an institute for emergency workers with instruction given in drama, rhythmic activities, handcraft, games and other activities. Five instructors from among the workers have taken Civil Service examinations, and much good leadership material has been discovered.

Louis C. Schroeder, Superintendent of Recreation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, spoke of the excellent results secured from the month's institute held in Pittsburgh by the National Recreation Association which was attended by approximately 150 people. He expressed the hope that the Association would extend the service to a larger number of cities.

What Are the New Demands Upon Public Recreation Systems? What Changes in Administration Are Involved in Meeting These Demands? What Is the Future of the Recreation Movement in the Cities of the United States? Elements of a Ten Year Plan for Public Recreation

Gerald M. Phelan, Director of Public Recreation, Board of Education, Kenosha, Wisconsin, pointed out that the demands placed on any recreation department are determined largely by the size of the town, its location, the type of its major industries, and the character of its citizenry. The South differs from the North, the East from the West. The ideals, principles and goals set up should have close similarity, but methods of approach necessarily differ.

In spite of the differences, there are demands which concern all recreation systems and which are universal. Among these are reduced budgets with the accompanying attempt to carry on as complete a program as possible; increased leisure, with its necessity for expanding the program—"to cope with the almost uncopable situation"; calls for help from local organizations formerly self-contained and self-operated and supported, and increased requests for information and help from communities which do not have full time recreation departments. State and national agen-

cies are pressing for time and information, and the Works Program is urging recreation officials to submit projects which will take families from the relief roll.

Speaking of problems involved in administration, Mr. Phelan said that in his opinion reduced budgets and increased attendance necessitate a program providing for greater mass participation and eliminating high cost activities, and standards of leadership must often be lowered.

"The future of recreation in any given community where a program has been in operation," said Mr. Phelan, "will depend almost entirely on what has been done in the past. If your department has been built up through ballyhoo and cheap advertising; if your energies have been dissipated in non-essentials; if your foundations have been built on the shifting sands of popular appeal, you can look for decay rather than growth. The underlying principles of recreation are as dignified, as basically sound, and as essential to community welfare as is education. It is our job to see they are considered as such."

It will not be difficult to lay out a ten year plan in an average city with an average director and an average budget if we start at scratch. But we must consider where we are at the present time and where we wish to go, and then survey the field between these points. Some departments have already gone a long way; others which have had a limited development will have a vast opportunity for growth.

The most essential features of any program are: (1) adequate leadership; (2) the crystallization of sentiment in favor of the department; (3) the necessity of developing cooperation among the various agencies.

Facilities play an important part in carrying out any plan. Playgrounds and play areas must be established. Athletic fields and indoor facilities should be at the disposal of leaders. Cultural attitudes should be promoted. Undesirable commercial recreation enterprises should as far as possible be eliminated. We must finally reach a point where there is a playground within access of every child and where there are athletic fields so distributed that they may be reached with comparative ease, and every citizen will be given a chance to take part in some wholesome, inexpensive form of recreation.

In the discussion which followed exception was taken by a number of the executives to the statement that high cost activities, usually the cultural ones, must suffer a reduction. The low cost was cited of maintaining the workshop in Westchester County, N. Y., which is operated with a director, one instructor and a half time clerical worker. There are from twenty to twenty-five special instructors who receive only the amounts paid in fees from participants ranging from 25 cents to one dollar. There are ten free classes taught by members of the regular staff. A number of the executives felt that there is now a tendency to increase budgets and that the outlook for the future is hopeful. One executive pointed out that increased demands on public recreation departments have brought an increased backing from the public which holds promise for the future.

Under Present Conditions What Can Be Done to Make More Rapid the Establishment of Year-Round Recreation Systems?

In presenting this subject, Clayton C. Jones, Supervisor of Recreation and Community Activities, Connecticut State Department of Education, cited a number of things which recreation workers must impress upon their communities. They must make their communities realize that recreation workers are a legitimate profession with a place in the total community picture; that they have a philosophy and are abreast of the times, that they understand the problems facing the community and have a clear conception of how the recreation program may solve some of these problems. Mr. Jones urged the community council as one of the principal instruments to be used in assuring the continuance of the year-round program. He pictured the council as having two divisions—a professional division similar to a council of social agencies through which recreation activities can be coordinated with those of other agencies, and a lay council—the more important of two divisions—consisting of people living in the community or neighbor-

"The Government is spending millions of dollars to develop recreation areas and construct recreation buildings. These facilities will naturally be turned over to us to operate, and if we live up to expectations our future is secure; but if any one of you fails your failure affects the rest of us, and if I fall down on the job I do an almost irreparable damage to you all. The depression has given us a chance and there is no limit to the service we can render; but it also spells our doom if we are not large enough to carry on the work that the community has a right to expect of us."

hood in which a recreation program is operated. A lay council is often the solution of the problem of having a program dissolve into thin air. "It will work with you all the way through, so that if there is any danger of something you have built up being broken down, they will rise in holy wrath because it is theirs." A lay council must, however, function. Too many of them do not. The community council can assist the recreation worker in feeling the pulse of the community and seeing to it that the recreation program is the program of the people of the community rather than of the director.

Another consideration in program development, especially in the emergency program, is to see that the program does not go too far. If a very elaborate system is set up there is a tendency to make the community feel it is too large and cannot be put over. Standards must be maintained. The training of people from relief rolls must be a definite part of the program. There are many among them who have ability but they ought not to be placed in positions of responsibility until there is assurance that their work can be guided.

In regard to the personnel of the community council Mr. Jones mentioned a number of types: people who are interested in the community and who are good workers; individuals who have the respect of the community, the type of person usually found working on committees in the interests of the community. Council members should be chosen with great care.

The general discussion showed that a number of cities have developed councils. Cleveland, Ohio, has such a group made up of people representative of various activity groups. When someone with skill in a new recreation activity is discovered, an effort is made to have him assume responsibility for that activity, or at least to attend the meetings of that group.

There is no city-wide council for Birmingham, Alabama, but in different sections small groups of public-spirited citizens have been banded together in advisory councils. When more of these small councils have been organized — and one staff worker devotes all her time to setting them up— a city-wide council will be formed.

Is Permanent Federal Aid for Public Recreation Desirable?

This debatable question was presented by C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation of Detroit, who prefaced his remarks by saying: "Before anyone can answer this question the following questions should first be answered: What is the future of America? Is there to be a new United States? Will there be conflicts between reform and recovery, and between the new and old concepts of government? Who and what will be the controlling element in our national thought? Will it be the farm element so strong in the early days of the Republic? Will it be the era of the industrialist which lasted well into the twentieth century, or the financial dynasty which went to smash during the past depression? Will it be one of social values and social security as recently announced by the President? The road is rocky and progress will be slow. It is yet too early to predict what the future holds."

In view of the uncertainty of the future Mr. Brewer urged that recreation executives proceed with caution in advocating radical changes in the administration and financing of recreation, but be prepared to take advantage of every opportunity offered to strengthen the position of public recreation in the public mind.

Permanent federal aid for public recreation, Mr. Brewer pointed out, would bring many changes in policies, activities and administration involving both strength and weakness. He raised six questions, stated in very positive terms, for the purpose of pointing out their extremely controversial nature, which would have to be considered before any final decision could be reached:

(1) What would be the form of administration, the strong centralized type of administration from Washington or through the states? The dangers of bureaucratic control are many; on the other hand, the possibilities of lax administration in some states is no idle apprehension.

(2) What should be the amount of money appropriated and what the source of financial support? From a revenue tax, tariff, sales tax, income tax, per capita tax, federal fines? Could the appropriation be stabilized or would it be controlled by the whim of the political party in power?

(3) If money were made available, on what basis should it be allotted? According to population? Financial condition of the community? Social needs? Absence of recreation facilities and efficient recreation program? Or according to votes cast for the political party in power, or as a pork barrel proposition?

(4) What of the personnel chosen by the federal government to administer the program? Would they be political appointees or people

selected for their ability, social viewpoint, past experience? Or would they be selected from the federal eligibility list?

(5) Should the federal government pay all the costs of local recreation activities or should it subsidize only certain activities? If so, what should these activities be? Or should there be an outright grant of money to be used as a community deems advisable? (Obviously a grant made on the basis of activities would precipitate many wordy battles over boondoggling!)

(6) What would be the effect of federal grants on the many well operated recreation systems? Would not the local government decide to "let Uncle Sam do it"? Would the recreation executive have the same support from the local government and community groups he now receives?

Mr. Brewer suggested there might be a middle road which public recreation could travel through the maze of changes now taking place in our social structure, but this path cannot be determined until it is known what the re-alignments in government are to be. There are many conflicting interests between farmer and industrialist, and there are racial and religious differences. The re-alignment of political parties, if it happens, will be along the line of conservatism on one side and new social thought on the other. Whether there will be permanent aid for public recreation will depend on which party is to control. If present government control is to continue it may be advisable to advocate permanent federal aid. There should first be set up, however, an efficient system of administration. The plan of organization for such a system, Mr. Brewer suggests, might include the appointment of a secretary of public recreation in the President's cabinet who would have supervision of all recreational uses of national forests and parks, public buildings, waterways, and other government property. He should have power to organize activities in communities without recreation activities; to conduct research and disseminate information; to appoint assistants and have necessary state or regional supervisor of recreation. The secretary of public recreation should be given federal funds under the budget system (possibly $75,000,000) to supplement, but not supplant, present local organizations and employees. These funds should be expended in communities not capable of providing adequate recreational facilities for themselves.

Mr. Brewer expressed the belief that under such a plan there will be greater need than ever before for the services of the National Recreation Association. The Rockefeller Institute and similar scientific bodies, he pointed out, continue to do magnificent work though the federal government has provided large sums for help in scientific research. Similarly, he feels, the Association could do a larger job if the government should grant money for public recreation.

The discussion showed a division of opinion. A few of the executives hoped there would some day be a department in Washington which would concern itself with the promotion of recreation, leaving it to the local community to conduct the program. One executive felt there might be a department of education and recreation. On the other hand, others felt that while the federal government is likely to be involved in much heavier expenditures for recreation, it is a little dangerous to crystallize opinion as yet about the next step in administrative responsibility.

Nash Higgins, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Tampa, Florida, served as chairman of the first afternoon session which dealt with problems of the utilization by recreation departments of federal government spending in the park and recreation movement, the best use of ERA workers in recreation systems, and the procedures to follow in securing PWA money for the construction of recreation facilities.

Tam Deering, Director of Recreation, Cincinnati, Ohio, introducing the subject, characterized it as a problem of leadership, training and supervision which will be solved when two questions are answered: (1) What is the greatest need of the local community in the field of parks and recreation facilities? Have we the supervision, the leadership, that can intelligently construct the facility and give guidance to the activity to meet the need?

The first step in the construction of facilities is the intelligent analysis of the area and facilities needed in the community. The second is their acquisition by purchase, transfer or gift. The third step lies in making certain of good design. (In doing this it is not absolutely necessary to have a landscape architect in the department; the services of an expert in this line may often be borrowed from other city departments or secured on a contingent fee basis.) The fourth step is the proper personnel of the project and the technicians concerned.

Local financing of a project may be secured if the project is right, and it is a matter of getting the assistance of the local subdivision or of existing organizations or of securing a gift of money. The working out of the problem in any community is a matter of cooperation with the different political subdivisions and of energetic efforts to secure by gift the necessary money.

In considering the work program itself it is especially important to take into account the negative attitudes, which include the point of view that the project is a made work program, useless, but the only way to provide food and shelter for the workers, and that work for work's sake is important—the old Puritanical attitude. There is, too, the negative attitude that idle men endanger our institutions and that they mean unemployment, communism, and so on. The fourth negative attitude is that this is only a temporary recourse and we shall soon go back to the normal way of doing things. And fifth, there is the attitude that this program is a bother, displacing the regular budget and employees and substituting in efficiency.

There are, on the other hand, constructive positive attitudes—(1) that the present program offers an opportunity for the physical and mental rehabilitation of men; (2) that there are intrinsic values to be gotten from the program and that it means facilities constructed and facilities enlarged. There is also the attitude that the present program affords an opportunity for discovering and testing out the things we have long wanted to do; to do research; to reorganize departments; to relate to the total picture our councils, and to do our planning for the future. Finally, as a constructive broad attitude, may be enumerated the possibilities and opportunities for the permanent extension of essential public services, looking at it as a new development in the field of social service that is essential to the community rather than a temporary expedient.

"Phillips Brooks on seeing for the first time a new born baby is said to have made the ejaculation, 'What will this child see in his lifetime?' So may we say of this, the new born conception of our nation's responsibility for the work and security of all men. Anyway, you have got to swallow the stuff and it is more sensible to digest it than it is to let it be a brown taste in your mouth."

In discussing procedures to follow in securing the funds needed to obtain PWA money for the development of recreation facilities, Mr. Deering expressed the opinion that it is a matter of getting ready for a program some months or even a year hence. The first step is to visit the state or local PWA administrator and learn how detailed plans must be. Then comes the procedure of getting landscape architects, engineers, surveyors and estimators, making up the necessary projects and working out all the necessary details. It is a difficult and complicated job, and a project may be sent back several times before it is accepted, so it is well to be making plans at once for submission to the PWA administrator even though the renewal of this program may be some months away.

"I believe that every essential facility we can imagine can be constructed, every essential recreation area acquired, and every essential public service in the field of leisure time can be undertaken, if we will now make sufficiently broad plans. The only really dangerous elements in this works program are our unpreparedness, our laziness, our mental storehouse of antiquated attitudes, our incapacity to analyse the situation, to interpret the needs, to master all the phases of the problem and to cooperate with the major forces involved."

Should the Distinction Between Education and Recreation Set Up by the Federal Officials in Charge of Emergency School Funds in Certain States Be Broken Down?

W. C. Averill, Jr., Recreation Director, State Emergency Welfare Relief Commission, Lansing, Michigan, suggested two approaches to this subject. One from the standpoint of administration, the other from the point of view of activities. In the State Office in Michigan the Recreation Division is theorctically a part of the Emergency Education Department, but actually, through the vision and understanding of the Emergency Education Director, a separate and distinct unit with its own funds and program. By having a distinction of this kind in the State Office it has been possible to avoid submerging the recreation program in the educational program; thus decreasing its importance, and the plan has permitted of a flexible program which could be organized to meet the individual needs of each community. "A recreation program cannot be confined," said Mr. Averill, "to the limits of the educational set-up either in time or season, and this in itself justifies a distinction."

Mr. Averill pointed out other reasons why he believed there should be a distinction between recreation and education from the standpoint of administration. "Recreation by its very nature if it is to reach its highest form will not permit becoming traditionalized, standardized and stereotyped as is the case with the educational system. Nor will it permit being carved or squeezed to conform to such a system.

"If there is to be any distinction at all between recreation and education it must come from the individual who is participating in the activity, because after all he alone can decide whether that activity is of a recreational or educational nature to him."

The second approach is from the standpoint of activity and here there are difficulties in trying to make the distinction as to where the two functions begin and end. Mr. Averill questioned whether the federal or state government could set up a distinction and have it work. The two fields overlap considerably and constantly, making it necessary for the directors of both to work in harmony. Crafts, music and drama may be included either as a matter of education or of recreation.

If education is the primary motive, learning is the all important factor, and pleasure and relaxation may or may not be present, but they are of secondary importance. If recreation is the primary motive, then the persons must find pleasurable relaxation, joy and re-creation of his faculties in the activity, and while he is likely to learn something, that is of secondary importance. In the Michigan WPA program the following distinction was made: Educational activities are those activities in which persons engage for the purpose of deriving some financial or personal advantage to themselves either in promotion, making themselves more efficient in their work, or learning something in order to make a living. Recreational activities are those activities in which a person engages for the pleasure he gets out of them.

Miss Irma Ringe, representing the Works Progress Administration, said she would be loath to draw a distinction between recreation and education because each needs the other, and she should dislike to see recreation interpreted as a baseball game and education as a stereotyped, formalized class. The difficulty in each state, as far as confirming the items to one group or the other, is essentially an administrative one. Recreation, in Miss Ringe's opinion, is a function in itself—a community function and one which the community must think through. Like education it touches the life of everyone.

Some of the emergency education directors, Miss Ringe pointed out, have at the same time been the emergency recreation directors, and that combination of functions has been a fortunate one. In some places it has meant the opening of schools never before opened to the public at night, for both young and old, with activities ranging from literary classes to the arts and crafts. "There are viewpoints on both sides of the question," said Miss Ringe, "and it is something we are going to have to think through from the beginning to the end because education and recreation are bound up together both in the activities program and in the philosophy of recreation. The facilities of recreation are bound up with our park departments, our public housing, with every phase of life because recreation in fulfilling a leisure time need is fulfilling a need of life. That is why a definite decision is impossible now.

How Best May Local Communities Train SERA and FERA Workers for Community Recreation Service? What Is the Best Way of Presenting Recreation Material to This Group?

Mrs. Rolla Southworth, Recreation Director, Florida Emergency Relief Administration, Jacksonville, explained that in working out a plan for training the workers under her supervision she found it necessary in the rural communities of Florida to map out a way to train not only the workers but the communities. The first thing it was necessary to agree upon was the philosophy for recreation acceptable to all the staff. It was decided that as a philosophy for recreation the workers would think in terms of an abundant life for all; no matter how simple life might be it could be abundant with health, education, employment, recreation, spiritual values as the things essential in all lives.

One training institute for the emergency workers was held last year at the Florida State College for Women which practically financed this training. Another will be held this year. Last summer the Physical Education Department put on some courses in recreational leadership which had never before been given. The other institute was held at Bethune-Cookman College, one of the fin-

est colored schools in the South. Under the WPA camps are being planned for young people from sixteen to twenty-five, one of which is to be held at Bethune-Cookman College. The emphasis in these camps will be on recreational leadership.

In addition to these state-wide institutes described, institutes are being held each district director mapping out the program he feels needed in that particular area. In one district, for example, where the people are devoted church-goers and the social life is centered largely around the churches, the district director trained 500 young people in social recreation including "singing games."

In addition to the institutes, weekly staff meetings are being held in practically every district. Here again the district directors use their initiative. One director had a party each month for all her county directors, each director being held responsible for planning the activities of a particular party and the program for the next month.

Mrs. Southworth conducts an exchange bureau to which the different directors contribute. As there are practically no libraries in Florida, this is not a simple matter.

There are nine members on Mrs. Southworth's immediate staff and a county director for practically every county with workers in the individual community. In all there are about 400 people on the state staff. Mrs. Southworth commented on the high caliber of many of the emergency workers whom she has found. "The people who are given us are, of course, good and bad. There are difficulties involved when so many people are handed us, but nowadays, with college people living in the most remote communities, you will find many who have had at least a year of college training. These people are recreation-minded, and if you start with a group like that and then plan wisely in your institutes and your training you can really go places and do things. If fifteen or twenty people were given me and three-quarters of them were failures, I should feel that I had had something to do with their failure."

What Should Be the Relationship Between State Emergency Recreation Programs and Locally Established Recreation Programs?

Garrett G. Eppley, State Director of Recreation, Emergency Education Division, Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, Indianapolis, Indiana, opening the discussion of this subject, made the following suggestions. In states where state directors have not been established it might well be advisable for the local recreation directors to make contacts with the state administrator of WPA in an effort to secure a competent state recreation staff which understands the conditions existing locally in the various recreation departments. The state staff should understand the existing emergency which has resulted in reduced personnel, reduced funds for supplies and equipment, lowered receipts from activities, and less financial assistance from other agencies—problems which the local recreation department must confront in spite of increased demands upon it. If the state staff understands these conditions, it can the more easily meet the needs of local departments.

The emergency recreation program as outlined by the state should supplement the program of the local department. If supervisors are appointed by the state they should serve as assistants to local recreation executives.

In cities where summer programs alone are tax supported the summer recreation director should have as his assistant the local WPA recreation supervisor. During the winter months a committee should function with the local summer recreation director serving in an advisory capacity or at least as a committee member.

With financial assistance given the state recreation department can insist on an efficient program in the local recreation department. Such insistence will be helpful to the local director and will often prevent interference with his program in his own city. The state department through WPA can supply personnel, assist in the making of game supplies and equipment, with the promotion of training courses, and with contacts with various state and governmental agencies.

The local recreation department can assist the state program with advice from its experience in the field, by volunteer work in neighboring towns, by helping in training courses, and by giving credit to the state WPA for assistance secured.

V. K. Brown, Chief, Recreation Division, Chicago Park District, presided over the second half of the afternoon session which dealt largely with problems created by unemployment and general ecenomic conditions.

The Probable Reaction on the City Recreation Departments After the Federal Government Withdraws Funds for Recreation Activities. What Can Recreation Systems Do to Plan in Advance for the Replacing of ERA Recreation Workers When Their Services Are Discontinued?

Charles H. English, Executive Secretary, Playgrounds and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, pointed out that the past few years have been a period of considerable confusion. Recreation workers have not known frequently from one week to the next what was going to happen, and this has militated against the sort of program they have wanted to put on. They faced criticism from their communities and it was exceedingly important that they have the right kind of a staff properly trained in order that their services might be continuous. "Breaking faith with the groups we were serving was one of the most damaging of our liabilities." It was natural for recreation departments with budgets reduced to accept the gifts offered by ERA programs in the way of workers to fill vacancies on the staff. In some instances, under pressure from state administrations to find outlets for large numbers of people, recreation executives overmanned their departments when more workers were assigned than were really needed for the job. Another difficulty was the resentment on the part of the old staff that the new workers were in some instances receiving more salary for the time spent than were the old workers.

The plan followed by one executive contains suggestions for future planning. This executive put the ERA workers added to his staff on new projects without augmenting the old program. Thus he avoided the conflict between new and old staff members and laid a foundation for the future. New avenues of expression, new types of projects which are possible within the wide range of the recreation field, might well be developed by the new workers. Many difficulties have been created by the fact that executives have tried to carry on the same old program with the new workers and have not had the imagination to use them for new fields of work. To do this, however, we must have created a desire for additional community services; must have broadened the program so that through these new activities we have recruited people other than the groups we have served in the past.

Some executives are greatly concerned lest their communities will not support, after federal funds have been withdrawn, the new facilities which have been created through WPA and other governmental programs. "Isn't this new equipment one of the finest things which has come out of all this effort?" Mr. English asked. "Since we have so greatly increased our facilities do you think for a single minute the public is going to let these facilities deteriorate without use?" People are complaining about taxes. It may be, Mr. English suggested, that a system of low fees for the use of facilities, small enough to be within the reach of everyone, may be the next step.

Many good things have come out of this experience, among them community councils and citizens councils, many of which have been organized during the depression. The council is one of the best avenues for continuing services. These groups ought to be utilized and strengthened and the same care should be given to them as to other parts of the program. Permanent records can come out of this experience such as the "Leisure Hobby Series" published by the Chicago Park District and the bulletins which have been issued by many state emergency relief administrations.

"We have been creating self-sufficiency, self-dependency, through such activities as hobbies in which people find their own leadership and maintain their own activities. That points to the type of program we must consider, and it is time for us to think about it right now and to set aside a certain part of our schedule to think out the problem of what to do after federal support is gone."

Mr. Brown asked the question whether we are absolutely correct in our assumption that a leader is necessary for every activity. "It really isn't," he said. "In every community aren't there thousands of successful activities going on for which no instructor is paid? Aren't there organizations in churches and in community groups of all kinds in which there is no paid staff? Isn't there a possibility that our thinking of leadership has been of the top sergeant type of leadership when we should have been thinking in terms of general staff leadership organized out of the group itself? Oughtn't we to be considering an entirely new type of leadership which is needed — the type which energizes and makes efficient forces within a community? These are some of the things we should be thinking about so the evil day doesn't come on us too suddenly with the cessation of

the thing to which the community has grown accustomed."

Ought Recreation, Adult Education and Special Programs for Unemployed Youth Be Unified Under One Administration and If So, How Should This Be Done?

Josephine Randall, Superintendent, Recreation Commission, San Francisco, opening the discussion of this question, called attention to the fact that since 1929 more than 12,000,000 boys and girls have left school—a population larger than Canada; larger than our eleven western states; as large as Norway, Sweden and Denmark together. "Add to this vast number," she said, "the unemployed adult population. And add to these the great number of leisure hours due to shorter working days for which occupation must be found, and you have three main phases of the problem—education, occupation and recreation in its broadest interpretation. Each community has its own special needs and therefore all programs should be flexible enough to change as the needs change."

"Through Education the individual is trained to use his free time constructively, and through Recreation he is offered the opportunity to make use of his training."

The great amount of work to be done in every community makes it necessary to eliminate duplications and so to coordinate leisure time activities that there are no gaps and weak spots in the community program as a whole.

Miss Randall pointed out that while the thing has been slowly coming upon us, the climax came so suddenly that it has caught us unprepared. Communities are not ready for the overwhelming demands made upon them and therefore it is extremely important that a determination of the functions of all agencies working in the leisure time field be reached and that facilities and resources of all be used to capacity. Every community must understand the real meaning of the word "recreation" in order to develop a community program of leisure time on the basis of individual needs.

The program naturally divides itself into education and recreation and the determination of the functions of each. "Education," she said, "trains for work and for play in every known field and for every age through formal, organized class work, while recreation offers the opportunity for experience in all types of leisure time pursuits and for all ages."

During the depression recreation departments have been able to carry on many interesting experiments. A group of women met to learn to talk French. They didn't want to study French. They were all busy women doing their own housework and they did not want to go out of their neighborhoods, but they thought it would be fun to learn how to pronounce certain French words. They met regularly with an educated French woman who came through the SERA recreation project. The group was very informal and was certainly recreational.

Travel groups have developed in the same way, and with the leadership available through the emergency program many forms of leisure time activities have emerged which had not been previously considered as recreation activities. It seems logical, therefore, that through a system of public education formal teaching and training in all subjects and for all ages may be offered as general education and vocational training, and that through a system of public recreation avocational activities of all types and for all ages may be offered. Very close cooperation between the two departments is necessary in order that the training given for leisure time occupation and the provision made for leisure time activities be similar in scope and that the one supplement the other. If an intelligent community plan is worked out and the program is based on a knowledge of facts, then the needs of both youth and adults may be met.

Miss Randall told of a plan in successful operation in San Francisco since 1930 involving an executive coordinating council composed of the superintendent of schools, superintendent of recreation, past chairman, chief probation officer and past chairman, chief of police, director of public health, director of community welfare, director of emergency relief, and supervisor of public dance halls. In two districts of the city district coordinating councils have been functioning for over a year. A third council is now being organized and in time there will be one district council in each logical district of the city—probably twelve in number. These district councils are composed of the school principal, recreation director at large, probation officer, police captain, visiting nurse, and representatives from the other departments named on the executive council. The councils study the problems and needs of their own

districts and formulate plans for correction, adjustment and betterment. This close cooperation between neighborhood agencies has brought about many splendid results in the neighborhood.

What Special Techniques Are Essential for Dealing with Those Who Have Come Out of Our Schools and Colleges During the Past Five Years and Who Have Not Found Employment? Will Standards of Preparation and Compensation for Recreation Workers Be Lowered Because So Many Emergency Relief Workers Have Taken Up Recreation Service? If So, What Can Be Done?

A. O. Anderson, Director, Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Public Schools, Kansas City, Missouri, said that unemployed educated youth offer a new problem with which we have not previously had to cope. "It is a question in my mind," he said, "just how much of new techniques are needed in handling a group of this kind. It is different from the average group of youngsters and the average group of adults, and some special consideration should be given them. They are supposed to be a group of thinkers, and that they are accepted as a general statement. They are supposed to be leaders and I believe they are. They have been to college and there they have certainly built up more of the qualifications that go to make up a leader. They have been exposed not only to education but to the extra-curricular activities that go with education. A great many of this group are not yet through college, and there are others who are either through college or who cannot get away and who should be considered in our plans."

Mr. Anderson suggested that when we approach this group we ought to challenge their minds with something worth while from their point of view. The activity type of leadership may not get very far with this group; it takes something of a leadership with more thinking. They might well be used on committees, and to help as leaders in athletics and other activities. Members of this group are able to go ahead with some type of education, recreation or otherwise, because they have so recently been in contact with educational institutions. A challenging recreation program would enlist them. Such a program might be tied up with the school, and the first step should be the provision of the most intelligent leadership possible, leadership as similar as possible to that of the college professors with whom they have been in contact. Then they should be called on to sit in committees and help develop their own program.

Mr. Anderson divided into two parts the question whether the addition of a large number of relief workers to the staff will lower standards and salaries in the recreation field. "It may lower standards temporarily," he said, "as it has done in education. There are still boards of education and of recreation who are delighted to secure workers at $50 or $60 a month. After a while they are going to realize that the well trained individual who is well paid is the one who will get results." Mr. Anderson's second point was that there aren't enough workers in America, even with all the relief workers, to do the job. He compared the present situation to that which existed when the country needed a larger number of common laborers. Organized labor in all probability did not resent having foreigners come in to do the ditch digging. They were at the base of the pyramid and as they did the unskilled work the other workers were set up in the pyramid. That may be the experience in the recreation field.

"I think that these emergency relief workers have stimulated our trained workers as nothing has ever done. In time and in the near future, though there will be setbacks, the communities are going to recognize the importance of this work and we are going to need more trained recreation workers; they will be paid more and standards will have to be high. People are not going to stand for a let-down in this thing which has been started; they are going to demand more and more of it, and it is going to take trained leadership."

What Ways Have Been Discovered During the Emergency Period for Increasing the Amount of Money Available for Recreation Through Tax Funds and Through Charges?

There are three generally accepted methods of securing money for the operation of parks and recreation systems, R. S. Marshall, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation of Birmingham, Alabama, stated. (1) the mill tax, which, in his opinion, is the most satisfactory method; (2) appropriations from city governments—and during the past few years the city fathers have cut recre-

ation budgets as much as half if not more, though there is now an encouraging tendency to restore some of the cuts; (3) the collection of fees to aid in financing recreation activities—a method recreation executives have generally felt undesirable except in the case of such facilities as golf courses, pools and other facilities where a specialized service is given and it is not unjust to ask people to pay a small fee for their operation. Mr. Marshall suggested that with the greatly increased facilities available through federal government expenditures it may be necessary to do more charging in the future. In Birmingham the Recreation Department has recently put on a large number of dramatic productions, baseball games and similar activities for which a small admission fee was charged. The plan was successful, and people did not object to paying a 10 or 15 cent charge. The money received in this way helped greatly in paying the cost of the activities.

Last summer the Park and Recreation Board was urged to put on a major dramatic production built around a story of colored life and presented by colored people. The Board presented a pageant and charged a small admission fee hoping to receive $200 or $300. Appeals were made to workers in colored districts and to colored leaders to support the project. They were told that any money left after expenses were paid would be used to equip playgrounds and community centers for colored citizens. Nine thousand people attended the pageant paying a charge of 25 or 35 cents, and about $1,000 was cleared. No one complained about the charge. Mr. Marshall suggested that during this period of readjustment, until it is possible to build up budgets through the influence of community councils and other means, the fee system may be a temporary way of helping to carry through the recreation program.

In the discussion which followed V. K. Brown spoke of the importance of improving techniques and of recording successful experiences on paper so that they will be available for all. Chicago is experimenting with Saturday morning radio hours the cost of which is practically nothing as the radio station gives the time. At this particular season the managers and coaches of a number of football teams are giving definite instruction to boys on the game of football.

Speaking of the new workers who are entering the field through the emergency agencies Mr. Brown said: "In my organization those of us who think we really know a great deal about our jobs are put on our toes right now by the newcomers. As far as I am concerned, I am worried that some young fellow who doesn't think, as I do, that he knows all about it, will go by me! He has too many brain cells working at this job, and some of the newcomers are giving us a tremendous run for our money.

The problem of financing the new activities made available through emergency agencies created much discussion. Joseph F. Suttner, Director of Recreation and Parks, Buffalo, New York, cited Buffalo additions to facilities, including twelve new playgrounds, with plans for thirty more, a large stadium with a recreation field, and seven swimming pools—"all at a tremendous cost and for the future at a tremendous upkeep." "Today," Mr. Suttner said, "we are getting along but what are we going to do after federal aid is removed? Fees would only partially support the facilities and volunteers are not the whole answer to the problem. How will the taxpayer feel when he has to dig in his own pocket to pay the increased taxes?"

A number of suggestions were offered. Mr. Marshall reported that when the question of maintaining three new community buildings came up in Birmingham one member of the Recreation Board suggested that a sign might be put on the door of each building saying, "The city commission did not give us enough money to finance this." "If things should come to such a pass," said Mr. Marshall, "I venture to say there would be 260,000 taxpayers talking to the city commission."

K. Mark Cowen, Director of Recreation, Roanoke, Virginia, expressed it as his opinion that under the right type of leadership facilities built will be a real investment and suggested that money saved from the decrease in delinquency which would accompany the use of the facilities might help finance them.

Alfred McDonald, Director of Parks, Wichita, Kansas, pointed out the possibility of constructing new facilities in such a way that the cost of maintaining them will not be so great. Many economies may be effected. In Wichita, for example, the Park Depart-

(Continued on page 520)

"He who knows good books and reads them; who has an appreciation of what is fine in painting and music; who finds God's sunlight on the hills more alluring than the white lights of the crowded thoroughfare, has something which fortifies him against the monotony of toil; he has the key to the abundant life."

—William Mather Lewis.

The Enlarged Recreation Service of the National Parks

By
CONRAD L. WIRTH
Assistant Director
National Park Service

Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

I WANT to give you a brief picture tonight of the past activities of the National Park Service, its relationship to the states, what we have been doing in the last few years and what we think the future has for those of us who are immensely interested in the social well-being of this country in the form of recreation.

First, we believe strongly in conservation, conservation being interpreted as a wise use of our land, our resources and our time. We believe that we must not only plan the proper use of our lands and put them into their best use, but that we must also plan for their proper use after they have been set aside in accordance with a well-worked out plan.

With this as a background, I want to make it clear that we do not set ourselves up as the authority to do all the planning and to tell which land should be used for this purpose and which for that. We believe that the federal government and the states have adequately recognized that and are working toward the objective of central planning boards which will take technical advice from all services, such as the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Development from the national standpoint, and the various commissions and departments from the states, and will turn out a plan of proper land use. In that plan will fit very definitely the recreation program.

What Is the National Park Service?

The National Park Service is a young bureau of the government. It was created in 1916 for the purpose of setting aside for the enjoyment of the people for all time those scenic areas and historical areas of the United States that should be preserved. In setting aside these areas and in establishing the National Park Service Congress recognized the need of recreation. It set aside an agency to administer and to represent the federal government on general recreation problems of the

nation. The national parks form only a very small part of the recreational problem of the country. This service looks to preservation of those nationally important scenic areas which we all wish to keep for all time.

Due to the kind of land involved, the recreation derived from the land set aside as national parks must necessarily be what we call extensive recreation. There are far more people who use the municipal parks and playgrounds than use the extensive type of recreation as found in the national parks.

In 1933 when we entered into an emergency period as declared by Congress, in which money was appropriated, the National Park Service was called upon to administer the development of recreational areas through the CCC program. Many of the states at that time had park systems, some of which contained only one or two areas with nobody directly at the head. But at that time there were about 1,500,000 acres of land devoted to state parks or to that type of extensive recreation that is contained in state parks, exclusive of about 2,000,000 acres set aside in the Catskill and Adirondack park. Since that time there has been added over 600,000 acres of land to this system.

Now that amount of land is small compared with the federal setup—I mean not only the national parks but the enormous amount of land that remained in public domain in the forest areas. Nevertheless, 90 per cent of all that land, 600,000 acres, was added to the park system along a well-defined plan and was added through donations, through people who believed in the use of large wooded areas for extensive recreation. The turning over of 600,000 acres in a period of two years of the economic depression is, I think, a remarkable accomplishment. It speaks well for the American people as a whole that they did not lose track of an essential, even though they might have forgotten it for the time being. When it was brought to their attention they responded to the call.

But that is not nearly enough land. In our report to the National Resources Board—the National Park Service was requested to handle that part of the National Resources Board pertaining to recreation—a committee was set up and through the assistance of your Association, Mr. L. H. Weir was given to us to help with the program. We are greatly indebted to the Association for that service in addition to a number of others. In our report we roughly estimated that the state park systems should eventually be around twelve to fifteen million acres.

The state park standards as defined by the National Resources Committee deal with two general types of areas: one, those scenic areas that are set aside with a limited amount of intensive recreation. Only that part of extensive recreation is permitted on these areas which will not interfere with the natural settings. That should be supplemented by those areas that can be used for more or less extensive recreation such as group camps, cottages for low income group people within distance of the city. Illinois has rapidly been pushing forward in park and recreation work throughout the state. We have more camps now working on recreation development in the State of Illinois than any other state in the Union, and I may add they would take far more if we had more to give them.

When the land program of the FERA was set up, the National Park Service was called upon to aid in the study of how to acquire the so-called submarginal land which might be used to provide within close proximity of the larger cities recreational areas for those of the low income and underprivileged groups. Our thought was to secure land within fifty miles of the largest cities with easy access by road, railroad and street car. These areas would contain water facilities, either artificial or natural, which could be used for recreational purposes, with camps so constructed as to house children so they would have the advantages of open air sleeping facilities. It was necessary to secure the cooperation of the states in this program and to guarantee the upkeep and maintenance after development. We also had to make contacts with local social and civic agencies suggesting that we would buy 4,000 or 5,000 acres for this purpose and that the money they were spending to maintain their own small areas, which were expensive and which they were having difficulty to maintain, be combined with the other project to make possible the larger unit. This we believed would be less costly and far more satisfactory. We were able to set up about fifty-six of these projects. They have, I am sorry to say, been cut down to forty-five because of financial difficulties.

This, I believe, is one of the most important things we have to look into now. We must, too, give very serious thought to getting our children out into such camps as are being maintained in the forest preserves surrounding Chicago. We

must provide opportunity for people working in our communities to take a vacation by going to a cottage close to the city, but nevertheless in natural surroundings, where they may live at a very reasonable rate. There are hundreds of people who do not now have the opportunity to enjoy vacations.

So much for the recreation and demonstration projects. We also have before the proper authorities in Washington a request for funds for a general recreation survey which will assist the states and communities in studying the areas which are available for recreational use and in discovering means through which to secure them.

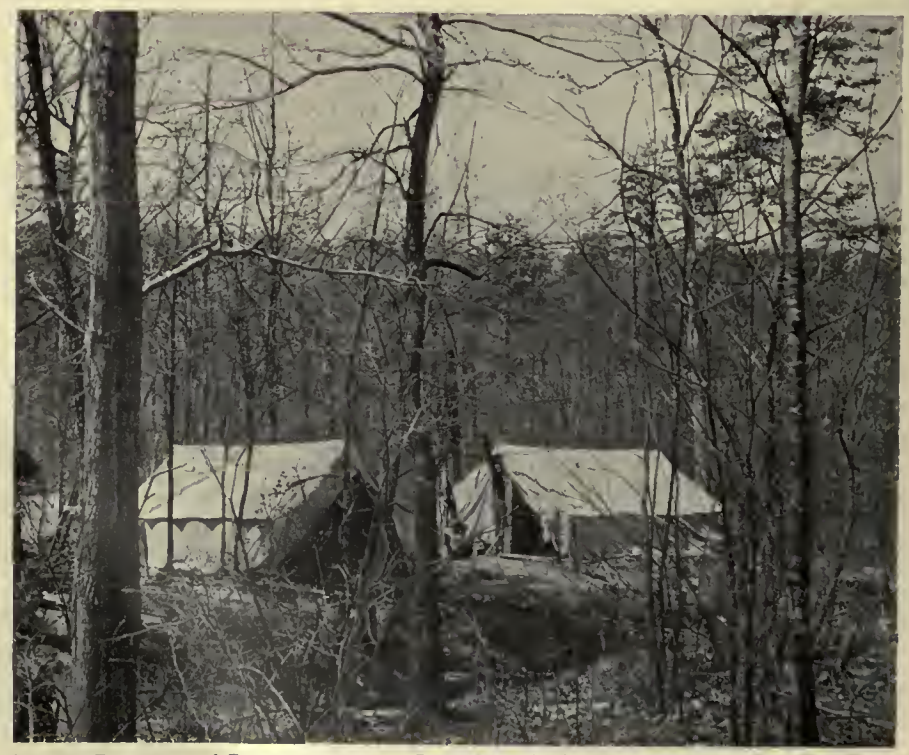
Another thing that I think is going to have a tremendous bearing on the future development of our children is the Youth Hostel movement. We have made quite an extensive study of this and have issued a report on what we believe to be the proper procedure in this country; namely, Federal assistance and aid in getting started but with local administration through a central non-governmental organization. By that I mean a coordination of those agencies interested in the movement and a central organization which will control the charter and develop a program through local interests.

What does the future hold for us in the maintenance and the administration of these areas? We do not believe that the states as a whole fully realize the problem that is before them in the maintenance and upkeep of these areas. They are going to realize it very shortly, and they are going to appreciate the benefits to be derived from these areas through proper administration, upkeep, and direction. We have been working on that in the last few years. We are now studying the various laws of the states from the standpoint of administration, the rules and regulations. We do not propose to say, "This is the law and the only law, and the organization and the only organization that will work." We propose to point out what other states are doing, the results they are getting from this type of thing, and the difficulties that are inherent. Thus the states will make their own decision as to the path they want to follow. We feel that in following along those lines in pointing out the experiences of other states and acting as a sort of central distributing center for this information, we are performing a real service.

Now we come to the direction of the use of these areas. We are working toward placing in each one of our regions along with our technical men on landscape, on engineering, on design, on history, on wild life, on geology, or forestry, a man well trained in recreational activities, to put before the public the benefits of recreation and the way in which they may get the best use out of those facilities made available to them. We have not perfected that. As I say, the money became available to develop facilities, and we have been so busy with that that we really did not have time to sit down and think out that other problem. However, that problem is now before us and we will produce a well-rounded staff and with a system that will work.

All this work the National Park Service has done. Some of it we feel is very good. We really

(Continued on page 521)



Courtesy Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

What To Do

Nature Recreation in Chicago

What To See

By WILLIAM G. VINAL
Nature Specialist
National Recreation Association

As EARLY as 1868 the State Natural History Society of Illinois assumed "the duty of supplying Natural History materials to the schools prepared to use them." Today in the Chicago district alone there are at least thirty-five agencies disseminating natural history in one form or another. These various bureaus and societies, like the Arabs, must have come silently in the night and set up their institutions as Chicagoans hardly know that they exist. When these facts are marshalled into a table they present a very potent power which contributes to the cultural life of Chicago.

One can readily find a list of "the tallest buildings" and every sidewalker can point out the world's largest hotel or largest stockyard or largest something else. Every loyal Chicagoan knows that the Navy Pier is one mile long. Recreation leaders can promptly say that there are 125 baseball diamonds in Park X, but asked for a picture of their nature activities they are silent!

Nevertheless, Chicago has had its Babe Ruths in Naturedom. There has been a succession of noted trainers in nature leadership commencing with H. H. Straight in 1883 who came to Cook County Training School from Oswego Normal. In 1889 Wilbur S. Jackman came from Pittsburgh. Both were coached and schooled by that teacher of teachers, Louis Agassiz, the Great. Then came Ira B. Meyers in about 1905 followed by Otis W. Caldwell. In 1911 the dynasty of Elliot R. Downing commenced and today O. D. Franks is the chief factum factotum. A noted legion dating back to Agassiz, yet the whole family tree hidden under a bushel!

It has taken considerable coaxing and maneuvering to bring this information to light and yet it ought to be useful not only in Chicago but to leaders in general who are trying to organize their own communities. It will not only provide source material and experienced people to contact but will indicate the trends of the time. The nature services and opportunities of any locality do not come about spontaneously but must be credited to enthusiastic leaders for having been born. That is not all: A favorable environment and nurturing is necessary. The recreation leaders who can visualize this picture most clearly will see an opportunity that parallels the other cultures—namely, drama, art and music. To them let it be a hint that they hang this "Bird's-Eye View of Nature Activities in Chicago" alongside of the old Farmer's Almanac and contemplate it now and then in planning the future.

As Dr. Vinal visits cities in connection with the institutes conducted by the National Recreation Association, he surveys briefly the activities of each city along the line of nature education and recreation. The information he is discovering is of keen interest to groups and individuals concerned with the recreation programs in the various cities, who have apparently had little idea of the activities.

We are presenting Dr. Vinal's finding in Chicago, which, as host to the Recreation Congress, may have special interest to our readers.

Organizations Conducting Nature Activities

Public and Semi-Civic Organizations

1. Adler Planetarium
2. Board of Education, Department of Education
3. Board of Education, Bureau of Recreation
4. Brookfield Zoo
5. Chicago Academy of Science
6. Chicago Public Library
7. Chicago Recreation Commission
8. Field Museum
9. Morton Arboretum
10. Museum of Science and Industry
11. Shedd Aquarium

Parks

12. Chicago Park District
13. Cook County Forest Preserves
14. Dunes Park of Indiana
15. Garfield
16. Humboldt
17. Lincoln
18. Washington

Schools

19. Northwestern University
20. University of Chicago

Clubs

21. Chicago Ornithological
22. Chicago Woman's Club, Forest and Garden Class
23. Conservation Council
24. Friends of Our Native Landscape
25. The Geographic Society of Chicago
26. Illinois Audubon Society
27. Izaak Walton League
28. Kennicott Club
29. Outdoor Art League
30. Prairie Club
31. Wild Flower Preservation Society

Social Organizations

32. Adult Education Council
33. Hull House
34. Outing and Recreation Bureau
35. South Chicago Neighborhood House
36. Y. M. C. A.

Organization	Moving Spirit	Emphasis	Remarks
Chicago Public Library	Carl B. Roden Washington and Michigan	Educational Book Approach	Readers Service Bureau. 21,000 slides on Natural Science loaned free to those holding library cards Children's clubs: Astronomy in winter outdoor nature clubs in spring at Branch Libraries
Chicago Recreation Commission (1934)	Mayor Edward J. Kelly Dr. Philip L. Seman, Chairman, 1634 Burnham Bldg.	Clearing House for information on recreation in Chicago	Gives opinions on plans making a survey, published "Leisure Time Directory" and "Recreation in Chicago." 62 agencies
Adult Education Council of Chicago	224 S. Michigan Avenue	Publishes "Educational Events" in Chicago. A Directory of educational opportunities	A source bureau for lectures, forums, speakers and courses in Natural Science. Sponsors Radio Program
Northwestern University	Dr. Waterman Botany Department, 1400 Augusta Blvd.	Plant approach	Has been instrumental in cooperation with Izaak Walton League in holding outdoor leadership courses in Nature Guiding
University of Chicago	O. D. Franks School of Education	Teachers Training	Extension and college courses in methods. University Elementary School gives some emphasis to elementary science
YMCA (1858) and YWCA	19 S. LaSalle	Recreational	Group activities for young men and women in camping and outings
Outdoor Art League	Mrs. W. D. Richardson 4215 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Conservation	Meet once a month. About 35 years old. Roadside Planting. Distribute seeds to school children
The Prairie Club (1908)	Eva S. Cowan, Chairman, Nature Study Committee Room 757, 38 S. Dearborn Street	Encouragement of love of nature through outings	Walks, canoeing, lectures, three permanent camps, Junior Department. About 1000 members
Chicago Ornithological Club	Dr. R. M. Strong, President 5840 Stony Island Ave.	Birds	Meets in Creror Library once a month (3rd Tuesday). Field trips, lectures
Illinois Audubon Society (1894)	Dr. C. W. G. Eifrig President, Monroe Ave., River Forest	Popular Bird Study	Meets at Lincoln Park Museum of Natural Science Lecture meetings
Kennicott Club (1929)	Tappan Gregory, President Lincoln Park Museum	Outdoor Life for Men	Meets at Lincoln Park Museum Chicago Academy of Science
Izaak Walton Club	National Office 22 W. N. Bank Drive	Conservation	General interests. Evanston Club instituted first training courses in Nature Leadership
S. Chicago Neighborhood House	M. F. Collins 8500 S. Mackinaw	Nature Clubs for children (1934)	Perhaps typical of what is offered by many social agencies
The Friends of Our Native Landscape (1915)	Jens Jensen, President Ellison Bay, Wis.	Conservation	Pilgrimages, Roadside Planting, Pamphlets, lectures, legislation, A camp at Baileytown, Indiana
Wild Flower Preservation Society, Illinois Chapter (1913)	C. V. Neely, Secretary 4939 Greenwood Avenue	Protection of Native Wild Flowers	National publications available

Organization	Moving Spirit	Emphasis	Remarks
Hull House (1889)	Founded by Jane Addams 800 S. Halsted	To provide a higher civic and social life	"Labor Museum" to show evolution of Textile Industry. Joseph T. Bowen County Club, a 72 acre farm with resident gardener to preserve its beauty
The Geographic Society of Chicago (1898)	Herbert E. Bradley 7 South Dearborn Street	Geography appreciation	Excursions, conservation, publications, exhibits, lectures, collections. Over 1000 members
Outing and Recreation Bureau	72 W. Adams St.	Issues guides descriptive of hiking trails and current recreational attractions	A free service for all. Maintained by public utility companies
Morton Arboretum (1921)	Joy Morton Lisle. Ill. C. E. Godshalk, Superintendent	An outdoor museum of woody plants	400 acre tract 25 miles west of Chicago. Emphasizes that it is "an edutional institution and not a recreational center."
Conservation Council	Catherine Mitchell, Secretary 144 Fairbank Rd. Riverside, Ill.	A federation to guide the conservation movement	Delegates represent membership of 20,000. Meet once a month
Field Museum of Natural History	Stephen C. Simms Director Margaret Cornell Education Dept. Grant Park	Natural History Exhibit	Children admitted free. 11 acres of exhibits. Free lecture tours and illustrated lectures
Shedd Aquarium	Walter H. Chute Director Grant Park	Exhibition Tanks of aquatic life, mostly fish	Children admitted free
Adler Planetarium	Philip Fox, Director Grant Park	The Universe in Miniature	Demonstration lectures at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Astronomical museum. Children admitted free mornings
Museum of Science and Industry	O. T. Kreusser Director Jackson Park at 57th	Physical Sciences	Has many of World's Fair Exhibits. An operating coal mine
Chicago Academy of Sciences	Alfred M. Bailey Director 2001 N. Clark	Mammals, birds, and plants of Chicago district	Free lectures Sunday afternoons
Lincoln Park	N. Clark and Center	Zoo, Birdhouse, Aquarium, and Conservatory	Facilities for fly-casting. 5 acre bird sanctuary (1918) where mallards breed
Washington Park	57th and Cottage Grove	Conservatory	Domestic and exotic plants. Formal gardens
Garfield Park	100 N. Central Park	Conservatory	Bananas and cacti
Humboldt Park	North and Humboldt	Gardens	Beautiful rose gardens and landscaping
Cook County Forest Preserves (1915)	Charles G. Sauers General Supt.	Recreation	33,000 acres for play Museum at Thatcher's Woods
Dunes Park of Indiana	Tremont, Indiana	Beach and Dune	1500 acres, 40 miles southeast of Chicago. Has resident nature guide in summer
Brookfield Zoo (Chicago Zoological Society)	Brookfield	Animals cageless and apparently in native habitat	Children accompanied by adults free. Like most Zoos is in the "Amusement stage" of education. Acres of grounds
Board of Education Bureau of Recreation	Herman J. Fischer 228 North LaSalle	Nature activities (mostly an athletic program)	61 playgrounds. Optional, competitive, on point basis for felt emblems. Must have 20 children for a hike. Points awarded on mileage basis
Chicago Park District	V. K. Brown, Director of Recreation	Recreational activities	115 Parks with 201 Playgrounds
Chicago Woman's Club—Forest and Garden Class	Michigan Avenue and 11th Street	Conservation Legislation	Monthly meetings. Discussion groups and lectures
Board of Education Department of Education	William J. Bogan, Superintendent of Schools, 228 N. LaSalle Street	Units of work in grades	Supervisor of elementary science "discontinued for reasons of economy." Curriculum grades 1-6. Some schools have departmental plan, grades 7 and 8

Hartford's Racial Culture Program

A Connecticut city takes advantage of the historical and cultural traditions of the state to promote citizenship

By

JOHN M. HURLEY
Park Department
Hartford, Connecticut

THE FIELD of recreation is limited only by the restrictions of intelligence and ingenuity. Its fertility and flexibility offer an ever-present opportunity that alert minds can convert into inestimable value. It is confined to no hard and fast rules that dull initiative, deaden ambition and stifle enthusiasm. Rather, it fosters and encourages new means and methods of furnishing education and entertainment. The extent and nature of the medium depends only on the enterprise and energy of the sponsors.

The Recreation Division of the Hartford, Connecticut, Park Department, has proven these facts by a series of racial culture programs that widened the recreation vista and furnished a splendid example of the value and importance of adapting a current event to augment a carefully planned, well-balanced recreation schedule.

Connecticut, rich in history and tradition and proud that it is one of the original thirteen states, observed last year the tercentenary anniversary of its settling by hardy pioneers from the Massachusetts Bay colony way back in 1635. It was not an ordinary two-day or a week's celebration, but an entire year's affair that was inaugurated last January and did not conclude until January 1936 rolled around.

Every municipality, from the largest city to the tiniest hamlet, participated with colorful exercises of every description, but it remained for James H. Dillon, supervisor of Hartford's recreation, to turn the event to practical recreation purposes. He did this in a simple yet highly effective manner.

A study of census analyses revealed the nationalities and races that comprised the city's population. Representative leaders of each group were called to a general meeting when plans were drafted and a schedule outlined. Mr. Dillon guaranteed the use of the municipal open air dance pavilion in Colt Park, an ideal setting with a large, well-equipped stage and platform, a spacious, open forefront and a natural background of gentle slopes and green trees. He also agreed to furnish lighting, adequate policing and seating facilities and his own personnel to serve as ushers, gate tenders and attendants.

One night was set apart for each group and the programs spaced so that no more than three were scheduled for one week. Mr. Dillon's staff took no part whatsoever in the preparation of the programs, that task being left entirely in the hands of the group representatives. This decision, incidentally, proved a wise move. In the first place, it would be practically impossible to obtain

a dramatics supervisor capable of training such cosmopolitan casts. In the second place, it added zest to the interest of the participants to train under the direction of a fellow national who spoke their tongue and knew their folk lore, history, traditions and costumes.

The first program was given August 31 by the Germans of Hartford, and when 2,200 persons turned out to enjoy a series of Teutonic songs and dances the sponsors were highly elated and entirely unprepared for the spontaneous popularity of the programs that were to follow.

At intervals of a few days, the series continued. The Danes and Norwegians, second on the list, drew 2,500 as did the Chinese and Negroes. The attendance kept mounting night by night as the popularity of the project spread until 4,000 were on hand for "Armenians' Night," 5,000 for the Ukranians, 4,500 for the French-Canadians and 6,000 to set a record when the Italian program was presented.

The approach of the chill nights of fall and the impracticability of continuing outdoor programs presented a problem until Mr. Dillon solved it by inducing Warner Brothers to donate the use of the darkened State Theater on one of the principal streets in Hartford's business center. Indoors, the programs were more popular than ever, playing nightly to packed houses, although the seating capacity was not equal to the outdoor setting. However, the Swedish program attracted 3,000, the Irish 3,500, the Hungarians 2,500, the Russians 4,000, the Portugese 2,000, the second Negro program 2,500 and the Polish 3,500.

"The racial culture series proved one of the most popular and successful recreation projects ever attempted in Hartford," Mr. Dillon declares. "The enthusiasm of the participants, young and old, was amazing. Some of them rehearsed nightly for weeks, and the opportunity to display in public the dances and songs and costumes of their native lands gave them greater enjoyment even than the audience. And it is a significant fact that the attendance never was confined to the nationality that was presenting the program. For instance, the Ukranians, who comprise but a small portion of our population, had an audience of 5,000 and the Chinese were enjoyed by 2,500. The same was true of all the others."

None of the programs, of course, were alike, and the rivalry between the groups really was so intense they went to extremes to procure the finest talent. The Danes and Norwegians, for instance, featured a sketch, "The Little Match Girl," from the Hans Christian Andersen play, which was directed by Mrs. Dagmar Potholm Petersen, of Portland, Maine, former student in the Copenhagen Royal Theater who was summering nearby.

The Chinese engaged a professional native orchestra from New York to augment a local quartette, and 2,000 year old music was played on native instruments without the services of even a conductor. The Community Negro Chorus, as well as soloists, quartettes and dancers, gave a program of Negro spirituals and folk dances, and when the Armenians had their night they were directed by H. Mehrab, of New York, a graduate of the Russian Imperial Conservatory and, until the revolution, director of the Armenian National Chorus in the Caucasus and Armenia.

More than 300 took part in the Ukranian program by a Ukranian Folk Ballet and two Ukranian choruses in native costumes, while colorful music, dancing and pageantry featured the French-Canadian night. The Italians with the names of Verdi, Puccini and Mascagni starring a program of operatic numbers drew the record attendance of 6,000, and jigs, reels and hornpipes were the order when the Irish entertained. Gay and lusty folk dances and examples of their persuasive and varied songs were presented by the Swedish people.

Fifty singers and twenty-five dancers presented the Lithuanian program, which included a scene, "The Birute," from Mikas Petrauskas' modern opera, "Sacrifice," representing a flaming altar where sixteen "vaidilytes," or virgin priestesses, performed a liturgy. Although there are only about forty Hungarian families in Hartford, Hungarian night was attended, in spite of a severe storm, by 2,500 persons, who enjoyed the presentation of artists imported from the world famous Hungarian Gypsy Revue of New York.

The music of old Russia, from the great cathedral chants to gypsy melodies of the crossroads, was the high mark of the Russian program, while the music and dances of Portugal were presented by the Portugese, and the Polish group brought the series to a close with a splendid portrayal of native dancing, singing and acting.

Naturally, the series was widely acclaimed, so much so that it came to the official attention of the city fathers with the result that the Board of Aldermen took the unusual action of requesting the Recreation Division to continue the programs

(Continued on page 522)

Vocational Guidance Through the Organized Club

By

LOUIS H. SOBEL

THE POSSIBILITIES of vocational guidance in the junior and senior high school and college have been recognized for many years, as they have been in other formal educational set-ups such as continuation and vocational schools, social service institutions devoted to the education and care of underprivileged youth and in the rehabilitation of adults who have lost their vocations through incapacitation in civil and military life. Particularly striking is the growing use of vocational guidance in all social work fields. Its value in the adjustment process is becoming increasingly recognized, and social agencies dealing with behavior problems, emotional instability and other manifestations of maladjustment are making better use of its possibilities.

In view of this it is surprising to note a failure to recognize the applicability of vocational guidance in a particularly fertile field—that of the organized club.

Throughout the country several million boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty (some younger, some older, but with the concentration within this range), are participating actively in club activities affiliated with schools, boys' clubs, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. H. A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and similar organizations. These clubs, properly organized and conducted, may combine the best features of progressive education and advanced social work.

In his discussion of vocational guidance and the club, Mr. Sobel, who is Executive Director, Jewish Community Center, Detroit, pointed out a number of the factors entering into the value of the club as an important field for vocational guidance—among them the relationship of leader to member, of member to member, and the opportunity for long-term, dynamic guidance. We are presenting here the sections of Mr. Sobel's paper dealing with the values, for vocational guidance, of hobby activities and leisure time interests.

The club has always been recognized as a potent educational force in the life of the participant. The voluntary membership, the intimate inter-play of personality factors, the fine relationships between club leader and club member, the strong friendships and the powerful group attitudes, play a part far out of proportion to the time usually allotted these activities. The very educational effectiveness of the club and the strong hold it usually takes on the boys and girls give it tremendous possibilities in attempts at "life advisement" in any of its phases —mental, social, physical, spiritual or vocational.

Of fundamental importance in any guidance program is the need for a knowledge of the emotional, temperamental and personality qualities of the individual seeking guidance. Success, or vocational adequacy, is as often as not determined by these imponderable personality elements. The guidance set-ups in the schools and social agencies can determine personality only to a limited degree, and it is in the direction of exploring and exploiting (for guidance purposes) these determining impalpable factors that the club can make its unique contribution to vocational guidance. For it is in the club that the boy or girl gives overt expression to socially significant behavior. The ability to "rub elbows," the capacity for leadership and organization, traits such as reliability, trustworthiness and the per-

sistency in the execution of club tasks, are manifested continually. It is in the club that activities are enjoyed requiring the use of special skills such as arts and crafts, drawing, music, dramatics, journalism, public speaking, photography, and so on down the long list of hobby activities that make up a club program.

Hobbies and Vocational Guidance

That these latter offer vocational guidance opportunities for the alert counselor goes without saying. They constitute excellent "try-out" possibilities when utilized as such.

Altogether too little attention is paid the possibilities for vocational guidance which lie in the development of what are commonly called leisure-time hobby activities, and very often we get a complete dissociation of avocation and recreational activity from the vocational concerns of the individual.

Two concrete examples point to opportunities in directing the avocational towards the vocational with excellent results. A thirteen year old boy in Yonkers, New York, developed a leisure-time interest in the breeding of rare tropical fish. Beginning with a few exchanges and small cash transactions, he developed a business that today (the boy is now fifteen) requires two full time employees and runs into several thousand dollars per year. The boy is still in school and, as may be guessed, pursuing his "hobby" with increased fervor.

Another situation. Two boys in a New York City Y. M. C. A. with a taste for commercial art lettering decided to put their interest to more profitable use. They toured their neighborhood and listed all stores and commercial enterprises whose wares could be made more saleable by attractive display. They visited the proprietors and offered to make the necessary signs on a "pay if you are satisfied" basis. These boys secured enough business to see them through many situations and are now on the road to the development of a profitable business in commercial sign making. Incidentally both of these developments took place during the last four years—the depression period.

Such situations are, of course, not limited to club life, but when one thinks of the amount of time spent by clubs on "hobby" activities such as aeronautics, radio, music, dramatics, arts and crafts, journalism, etc., the implications are obvious. In addition, the more general traits of manipulative dexterity, creativity, ingenuity, habits of industriousness and orderliness, all manifest themselves in the specific hobbies. Many of these resemble vocational situations to a degree that makes vocational prognosis feasible in many cases; that is, as feasible as they can be in any vocational guidance program.

Courtesy Extension Department, Milwaukee Public Schools

To many the club is the core of their more meaningful experiences; it becomes a dominant force in their lives

The most obvious factor in the two cases referred to is that of interest. The boys were so vitally interested in their hobbies that they overcame many obstacles. Vocational guidance authorities everywhere agree that the most important single element in vocational success (assuming that the basic capacities are at all present) is interest. There is verification for this theory in the fact that the highest single factor correlative with success in the few scientific studies available is this item of interest. Attempts at vocational guidance that do not motivate zestfulness and an enthusiastic reception on the part of the boy are doomed to failure.

The development of postive, specific, driving interests is one of the first tasks of the experienced counselor. The club can be utilized tremendously in this direction. One cannot but be impressed with the absorption of boys or girls in the activities of their clubs. To many the club is the core of their more meaningful experiences. It becomes a dominant force in their lives. Whether or not it is a constructive force depends, of course, upon the leadership. In any event, even superficial contact with the emotional intensity of club activity will convince one of its possibilities in the attempt to develop interests, enthusiasms and the compelling, propelling "drive" that made possible the success of the boys in the two instances cited above.

Coordination with Home and Community

Another important factor in guidance is the sympathetic cooperation of the parents and older brothers and sisters of the guided. Many guidance programs have failed for the sole reason that they have not included coordination with the home. The club, because of the closer personal relationships between member and member and leader and member, makes it possible to include the home as a cooperating force A special type of parental education may be necessary, of course, particularly in certain racial or sectarian groups where rigid traditions and social patterns make for restricted vocational selection.

Coordination must take place not only with the home but with the other influences at work on the boy—the church, the school, the block or immediate neighborhood, the job and any other force that has a role in molding the character of the youth. Here again the club, with its untrammeled traditions, general approbation in the community and central position that it holds in the life of the member, can play an important part. The religious leaders, teachers and employers in the community can be called upon to give counsel, act on advisory committees and supply information under club auspices. Their aid and cooperation under such circumstances have an informality that adds to its effectiveness.

Training in Necessary Character Qualities

Ultimately vocational guidance must be a function of personality training and growth, and good "life advisement" will take place as a concomitant of good character education. No vocational guidance counselor can consider his task complete without attention to the problem of developing those character traits which make for vocational success or adequacy. Habits of industriousness, good workmanship, punctuality, orderliness, trustworthiness and other qualities too numerous to mention are accepted prerequisites of success and the "satisfaction" through achievement that make for personal happiness.

The effective club has always been thought of as a powerful force in the development of these qualities. Throughout the literature on the club there is constant reference to these character-building objectives. Witness the claims of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., boys' clubs, settlement

SUMMARY

The well-guided organized club offers vocational guidance a valuable tool because —

a. It permits continuous study and analysis of the imponderable subtle personality elements.

b. It offers specific pseudo-vocational "hobby" activity with "try-out" possibilities.

c. It offers highly necessary character and personality training opportunities.

d. It permits of close rapport with the home, school and other influences touching the youth.

e. It can be effective in motivating the boy or girl toward a vital, positive, *interest* in a specific field; a sine qua non of genuine vocational adequacy.

f. It can help overcome constructively the destructive effects of the depression, and properly orient our youth in a highly changing and confusing world.

houses, etc. The wise clinical or school counselor will utilize the character-developing possibilities of the club in his vocational guidance program.

Clubs Offset Destructive Effects of the Depression

The most difficult problem faced by vocational guidance counselors today is the devastating effect of the depression on the spirit and morale of the young men and women coming to them for guidance.

A feeling of hopelessness, of not being wanted, of having no place in the world is rapidly besetting our adolescent youth. "What's the good of vocational guidance?" they say. "Give me any job." One of them actually compared vocational guidance to the act of giving men on the breadline a knowledge of dietetics and nutrition laws. This spirit obtains even in the close relationship of the interview situation. In addressing groups of young men at the New York State Employment Office, in schools and elsewhere, the writer has sensed it as the prevailing mood in the audience. As a matter of fact, many in these groups have expressed it directly, even to the point of cynicism.

In an economically contracting world in which there is a growing army of permanently unemployed and in which technological changes make for continual increases in our "unemployables," the answer to the questions of our youth cannot be mere beatific expressions of hope, or lip service to a better social order in which such things will be impossible. If the growing despair and demoralization of our youth are to be properly channeled and directed towards constructive ends, a program for this purpose under proper guidance must be set up lest such control fall into improper hands. Any attempt at guidance which fails to include these broader socio-economic considerations may be compared to the practice of medicine which neglects to consider the health conditions of the home, neighborhood and communities of the patient.

The supervised club offers an excellent medium for providing the educational and mental hygiene antidotes necessary to overcome the current negative attitudes of our youth. The group gives the boy or girl a sense of belonging; of having a place in the world. The feelings of satisfaction and achievement that come with social approbation go a long way towards counteracting disappointments in the vocational world.

Even beyond this antidotal function the club, with its relatively unhampered program, can provide training for constructive participation in communal and civic projects aimed at eliminating the basic socio-economic factors behind our current ills. Youth can be intelligently prepared for the new social order, or better still, can be directed towards taking a sane, intelligent part in its construction through positive club programs in that direction.

Practical Steps Necessary

Enough has been said here to indicate the potentialities of the club as a guidance medium. What are the practical steps necessary to assure the effective execution of a projected program of advisement through the organized group? It must be apparent that the beginnings, at least, lie in the following:

1. Selection of adequately trained leadership, club leaders to come on the job with a guidance background if possible. If not, they must be given such training as soon as possible.

2. A special library of guidance literature for leaders and members, including all standard material usually provided in such a library.

3. If posssible the setting up of a testing bureau or contact with adequate clinics in the community.

4. Contact with socially-minded, "guidance-conscious" placement offices, if placement is not already a function of the organization of which the club is a part.

5. Provision for adequate record keeping.

6. Provision of a program for training parents in the meaning and spirit of vocational guidance.

7. Analysis of all club activities from guidance point of view and for purposes of indicating their vocational and "try-out" possibilities.

8. The club program itself may consist of:

   a. Informal talks on guidance and specific occupational information for purpose of widening vocational horizon of members.

   b. Trips to industries.

   c. Movies, slides, readings.

(Continued on page 522)

A Hiking Club for Women

"So come along and sail with us,
Hike a happy trail with us,
Breast sun and rain and gale with us,
And we'll be comrades true."

WALKING as an activity is physically beneficial. Add to this the social benefits of companionship, the educational benefits of nature study at first hand, the broadening aspect of exploring and visiting new localities, the joy one gets from being out in the open, and the sum total indicates an activity of real significance.

Seattle, Washington, is favorably located with mountains, forest and water at its very doors. Seventy miles to the east extend the beautiful Cascades, with five outstanding snow capped peaks and many hundred lesser peaks. To the west, separating the extensive inland sea of Puget Sound from the Pacific Ocean, lies the rugged and partially unmapped Olympic range. All of this provides a wonderland of outdoor opportunity. Hiking and outing clubs should flourish in such surroundings, and many such organizations are in existence.

The Sails and Trails Club, a women's hiking organization, is one of several in Seattle, but it is the only one to be sponsored by the Playground Division of the Municipal Park Department. The club still holds its popularity through its original objective of pleasurable and worthwhile trips at small expense. In the fall of 1929 an overnight party was organized through the local recreation centers for a group of thirty-five young women who had a most enjoyable week-end outing at the municipally owned playground camp on the shores of Lake Washington. These women were all working girls or young housewives. "Why can't we do this again?" was the question. Out of this week-end outing grew the hiking club which was named "Sails" for boats on which they might travel and "Trails" for the trails and roads over which they might hike. The club has grown to a self-sustaining organization of 145 members. Hikes are planned regularly, at least once a month, and from 15 to 80 attend, depending on the weather and type of trip.

Some Organization Details

At the beginning one representative from each field house was asked to serve on an executive committee, thus providing a general representation from the different sections of the city. With the director of girls' activities representing the Park Department, this made eight members on the governing board. Sub-committees were appointed for publicity, scouting, membership, memory book and photographs. The officers elected were a president and secretary-treasurer. Trips were planned for each month, and a calendar of activities for six months in advance was printed. Publicity was obtained by posters in recreation centers and the central Y.W.C.A., and calendars and notices were left with the personnel directors of the downtown stores and the teachers' league secretary.

The first general organization has proven satisfactory and has been maintained over a period of six years with a few minor changes. The executive board at first served one year and was then replaced by an entirely new board elected by the old one. A revolving plan has now been worked out whereby each board member serves one year and a half; every six months three older members, according to seniority, are retired and three new girls from the membership at large take their place. A balance is

still maintained so that each community is represented. Dues are one dollar a year. To be considered eligible for membership a girl must attend two trips. General meetings are not necessary and therefore not held, all planning being done by the committee. The important thing is the outing!

Where Do They Go?

There are many places of interest. Ferries, busses and street cars carry the hikers to starting points for beach, trail and mountains at a cost within reach of the girls of modest salaries. By chartering special busses, the club members can have a full day's outing in Alpine meadows with a strenuous hike over mountain trails for as little as one dollar per person, this price including a beverage and sometimes a hot dish. Less strenuous local trips can be had for as little as fifteen cents round trip boat fare across Lake Washington, or fifty cents across Puget Sound.

The winter snow trips have proven most popular. The Seattle Park Department has recently acquired a municipal mountain ski course at the summit of Snoqualmie Pass in the Cascade range —a two hour drive from the city. Volunteer ski instructors are glad to accompany the group and spend a part of the day giving instruction in both beginning and advanced skiing. This has added interest to the snow trips and has done much to popularize this growing sport.

As a group the club has explored many miles of countryside and visited many beautiful and interesting sports. Several of the trips have become annual. In May they cross to some point on the opposite shores of Puget Sound where the rhododendron is to be found. It is a worthwhile sight to see this beautiful state flower in its natural growth and bloom. In December they go tramping for Christmas greens, and it is a colorful sight to see the group in bright jackets and caps, with their arms full of greens, coming down a trail through the brown winter woods. Care has to be taken, however, to obtain permission to cut greens on property, either private or state, as too much indiscriminate cutting has been stripping the forests. Bird lovers sometimes accompany the hikers and instruct them in the lives and habits of the local birds. Coal mines, creosote factories, brick kilns, power houses and other such places of local importance add interest to the hikes. The University of Washington faculty may always be called upon for speakers on nature lore, geology, marine life and related subjects, who present informative talks on the hikes.

At the present time the national government is laying plans to complete a skyline trail 1500 miles in length running along the Coastal Divide from Mexico to Canada. The trail will follow the Divide, zig-zagging from side to side of the rugged range, seeking the most favorable walking grade through alpine meadows, across glaciers and mountain valleys, and around the more inaccessible peaks. The trail will be entirely owned by the public. Many miles of trails are already open and in use. The skyline trail will connect and extend those already built. In the East, the famous Appalachian Trail permits the hiker to tramp from Maine to Georgia over 1900 miles of beautiful trails. Although it is not owned by the public, shelter cabins have been built and the route is maintained by individuals and private groups.

The club has necessarily had to set a few definite policies. Of primary importance is consideration of the safety of the group. Trips are never made under the auspices of the club in private cars but always in chartered busses with bonded drivers, or in public conveyances such as street cars, ferries and busses. Activities are almost entirely one day outings. Overnight trips tend to limit the group. However, by popular request two overnight trips are scheduled each year. Ice skating in the civic indoor arena is also included in the winter program, and one social event is held at a field house center.

What It Means

Aside from the pleasure that each individual woman gets from the outings, many worthwhile friendships have grown up in the club. Many of the girls participate in the field house sport classes, and it is felt that the club has definitely helped to foster a friendly spirit among the girls in the athletic leagues. Photography has proven a never ending source of interest, and a flourishing camera club has come into being with several recently installed basement dark rooms.

The organization in Seattle has found the enthusiastic support which seems to be an indication of a general interest in hiking and mountaineering activities. Especially is this interest going to grow with the impetus given it by the National Forest Service trail development and the growing interest in skiing and winter activities.

"Traveling afoot! This is the best posture in which to worship the God of the Out-of-Doors!" *John H. Finley* in *The Art of Walking.*

WORLD AT PLAY

A Drama Tournament Held Outdoors

IN September the Recreation Division of the Emergency Administration of New Jersey conducted a drama tournament at the outdoor theatre at Cadwalader Park, Trenton, one of the six outdoor theatres in the state. Groups from ten counties presented twenty plays at this novel outdoor tournament. Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Twelfth Night" were among the plays presented.

Playground Associations in Reading, Pa.

READING, Pennsylvania, has a number of playground associations composed of the parents of the children attending the playgrounds. Last year these groups raised $4,000, $3,500 of which was spent on playground equipment. In order to raise the money, the associations held fifty festivals and sold cakes, ice cream, and soft drinks.

Ford Field To Be Given Dearborn

NEGOTIATIONS are under way whereby the City of Dearborn, Michigan, will receive from Henry Ford for use as a park the property known as Ford Field, which for many years has been used as a recreation field. There are over twenty acres in the plot.

New Recreation Areas in Great Britain

A letter just received from the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain reports that the Crown forests, of which the New Forest and the Forest of Dean are the two most important areas, are already fully available for public access subject to regulations and by-laws governing such matters as camping and motor car parking, as well as the litter nuisance. The normal forestry areas which have been developed under the direction of the Forestry Commission are not yet available for public access. These young forests, of course, have been planted on scientific lines and almost entirely consist of conifers, and it is felt that the risk of fires is ever present when the public are allowed to stray.

Melodrama Under the Stars!

AS a novel feature of Dearborn Day, the civic holiday which for nine years has brought together thousands of residents of Dearborn, Michigan, the City Recreation Department this year presented "Gold in the Hills," a melodrama of the 10, 20 and 30 cent days so dear to the hearts of theatre goers of the gay nineties. The melodrama was one of the closing events of a day of games and sports designed to "offer an opportunity for the citizens of the community to mingle in a day's sport and to get better acquainted."

A Tennis Center for Beverly Hills—Beverly Hills, California, is planning for a new tennis center to cost $29,600. This low cost is made possible by the fact that the courts are being built on the top of the city reservoir which was made of concrete and was built especially to support tennis courts. The new center will have parking space for more than twenty-five cars, a club house, a broad promenade 10 by 394 feet equipped with umbrellas and outdoor settees, and a 10 foot high glass windbreak on the coastal side. All of the courts will be divided by four foot high walls to give an atmosphere of privacy. It is believed that the operating costs will be met with charges of 40 cents per hour for daytime play and 80 cents per hour for play under lights. This will make the cost for people taking part in doubles 10 cents per hour during the day and 20 cents per hour at night.

With the Audubon Societies—At the annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies held in New York October 28-29, it was reported that there has been an increase of 190 per cent in enrollment over last year among members in Junior Audubon Clubs. If the increase continues for the rest of the year, it was predicted, there will be more than 350,000 children actively engaged in protecting American wild life. In many schools the bird club is by far the most popular extra-curricular activity.

At the Essex County Crime Conference—Approximately 1,110 persons were registered at the Essex County Crime Conference held in Newark, New Jersey, on Friday, October 25th. It brought together leaders in all fields of social welfare in the county to hear discussed the conference theme, "Prevention and Control of Crime Through Community Cooperation." The enforcement of law, treatment of offenders and prevention of crime were topics for each of the three sessions. Hon. Joseph Siegler, Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Essex County, suggested as correctives to juvenile delinquency the establishment of crime prevention units in police departments, community councils, modification of school curricula, establishment of recreation centers and razing of slums.

CAMPING

★ ★ ★

Here is "Camping," with all its leisure activities, available in an uninterrupted flow . . . at the turn of a magazine page.

CAMPING WORLD Magazine is . . . outstandingly different . . . authoritative . . . interesting . . . complete . . . written and edited by men and women whose names command respect. CAMPING WORLD is concerned with the latest developments in every phase of "Camping" . . . Recreation . . . Education . . . Leadership . . . Management.

CAMPING WORLD presents interesting ideas and projects for . . . Arts and Crafts . . . Outdoor Games . . . Indoor Games . . . Music . . . Dramatics . . . Water Sports . . . Riding . . . Dancing . . . Woodcraft . . . Story Telling . . . Land Sports, etc.

The January issue contains a full page plan for "A Recreational Unit for Youngsters." The plan is divided into three recreational units . . . An active play area . . . A quiet play area and a "Recreation Center" . . . and contains many interesting groupings of various recreational projects for children from 3 to 7 years of age. This is the first of a series of plans with detailed building instructions for recreational units for children and adults.

INSURE BEING UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BY SENDING IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO CAMPING WORLD. Published from January to August, the price is $2.00 per year (eight issues). One helpful article will repay the cost of the subscription.

CLIP THE COUPON BELOW AND MAIL WITH YOUR REMITTANCE, TODAY!

Camping World

11 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Please enter my subscription. Enclosed find $2.00.

NAME .....

POSITION .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

KINDLY PRINT R-1

Among the resolutions adopted at the closing session was one recommending a study by state and municipal authorities of plans worked out by the State Housing Authority and by courts, recreation and leisure time organizations, for elimination of slums and provision for leisure time. A special committee to give further consideration to the proposals that were made at the conference is to be named.

News from the Union County Park Commission—In the ten year period from 1922 to 1932, 330 parcels of land were purchased by the Union County Park Commission, 34 parcels of land were condemned, and donations of 41 parcels were received making the total number of properties acquired 405. One of the most recent gifts is that of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Squier of Rahway who gave to the Commission 17 acres of valuable property.

Physical Education Program Expanded—All the students at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, are required to earn credits in physical education before they graduate. Recently, according to the Cincinnati Inquirer, a new plan has been devised whereby in order to obtain credit each student will be required to demonstrate proficiency in five of a group of sports including football, basketball, baseball, track, cross country, wrestling, boxing, speed ball and touch football. They must also participate in six of the following: Tennis, golf, bait casting, archery, Badminton, horseshoes, swimming, polo, table tennis, bowling, handball, riding, volley ball, indoor ball, rifle shooting, billiards, and hiking. Instead of a routine of gymnasium classes, Kenyon students will develop at their leisure skill in the activities in which they are interested. To aid the students in becoming proficient, periods of instruction have been scheduled but attendance is not compulsory.

Academic Credit Given for Stamp Collecting—The University Extension Division of Harvard University has inaugurated a course in

The House of Youth

The new magazine for youth — right through the 'teens.

"The Key to The House of Youth is a Young and Happy Heart." This is our slogan!
Having the key, will you enter?

WE WANT: Stories, poems, pictures and suggestions from Youth everywhere. Payment on publication.

Hobbies, Games, Poems, Books, Music, "How-to-Make" Articles, Prize Contests, Lively Stories, and Plenty of Pictures
Quarterly: 25c. a copy, $1.00 a year. Winter issue now ready. See order form below

THE HOUSE OF YOUTH
516 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

For the $1.00 enclosed, please mail THE HOUSE OF YOUTH for one year to

_____

_____

MABELLA ROEN GARATT, *Editor and Publisher*

stamp collecting which will be accepted for a college grade and will count toward a degree. As a beginning a series of eight lectures by specialists in their field has been arranged.

The Audubon Camps—The National Association of Audubon Societies will open in June the Audubon Nature Camp the purpose of which is "promotion of nature study enthusiasts armed with definite project programs for the ensuing year." The camp will be located at the Todd wildlife sanctuary on Hog Island in Muscongus Bay, Maine, where there is a wealth of wild life and flowers. A staff of specialists will concentrate instruction on field observation and on methods which they and others have found effective in imparting information to children in a way which will sustain their interest. The study of birds, mammals and flowers will be stressed and that of marine life and the stars will be treated. The minimum period of enrollment will be two weeks. The camp will be operated from about the middle of June to September 11th. Further information may be secured from the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York City.

A Park of 14,000 Acres—A park covering nearly 14,000 acres of mountain country on the Pocono plateau in eastern Pennsylvania will be developed by the Rural Resettlement Administration in cooperation with the National Park Service, according to an announcement in the New York Times made by Allen W. Manchester, Regional Director of the Division of Land Utilization. The area, which is being acquired at a cost of about $100,000, is adjacent to large industrial centers and a few miles from the largest mine works in the world at Palmerton. It will be known as Hickory Run Park.

A Nurses' Hobby Show—A notable hobby show was that sponsored in New York on November 14th and 15th by the Committee on Eight Hours for Nurses of the New York Counties Registered Nurses Association. Known as the Nurses' Hobby Show, it was part of an educational campaign undertaken by a professional group seeking shorter hours of work and longer hours of leisure, and was a demonstration designed to advance what this group will do with their increased leisure when and if they get it! The handcraft projects were

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, November 1935
- Salt Lake City's New Park Development, by Jessie Schofield
- Hartford's Music Shell, by John M. Hurley
- Good Planning May Transform Ways of Living
- Chahiukapa Park at Wahpeton, N. D., by J. R. Hughes

Parents' Magazine, December 1935
- Winter Sports for the Whole Family, by Charles G. Muller
- Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Leisure, December 1935
- A Winter of Health, by Walter B. Grover
- An Old English Christmas Party, by Sara H. Carleton
- Young America Spreads Its Wings, by Albert Lewis
- Skate and Bowl, by Charles King

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, December 1935
- Planning a Permanent Program for Youth, by John W. Studebaker

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, December 1935
- Olympic Preparations in Germany
- New Frontiers for Recreation—the National Recreation Congress Reviewed
- A Demonstration of Co-recreational Fun, by H. D. Edgren
- Circle Pole Ball, by L. Maude Norris
- Fools' Gold—a game with a medieval plot, by Spencer C. Woolley

Trails Magazine, Autumn 1935
- Why Do We Have Winter Sports? by James K. Reid

The Girl Scout Leader, December 1935
- The Ancient Craft of the Wood Carver, by Chester Marsh

The Jewish Center, December 1935
- Dramatics for Ameteurs, by William Pinsker and Mrs. Ruth Levin Rubin
- Awards, by Leslie Flaksman

Scholastic Coach, December 1935
- Lifetime Sports, by R. E. Lindwall

PAMPHLETS

Annual Report of Parks and Recreation, Commissioners of Worcester, Mass., 1934

Newark Recreation Department

Legislation Concerning Early Childhood Education by Ward W. Keesecker and Mary Dabney Dairs.
- Pamphlet No. 62—Office of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price $.05

Safe at Home
- National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

An Anatomy of Leisure, by Mrs. Rolla Southworth
- Florida Emergency Relief Administration, Exchange Building, Jacksonville, Florida

European Study Groups for Physical Education and Recreation Ahroad
- Pocono Study Tours, Inc., 67 Stevenson Place, New York City

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY
Edited by J. McKeen Cattell
A weekly journal that aims to present the unity of education from the nursery school and before, to the university and after, and to keep the educational system in touch with modern democratic civilization.
Five dollars a year Fifteen cents a copy
THE SCIENCE PRESS
Grand Central Terminal New York, N. Y.

examples of fine workmanship. They included bookbinding and pottery, jewelry making, knitting, crocheting, rug making, wood work and tin craft. There were exhibits of table setting and flower arrangement. Literature and information telling where one could swim, play tennis, roller skate, ski, rest and travel were available. Hobby books were on exhibition. Each hospital displayed a scrap book showing the social activities of nursing groups. Thousands of people attended the exhibit and much interest was aroused.

Recreation for Adults—The Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department reports a growing demand for leisure time facilities and activities for adults. Because of this change in the character of playground attendance many new developments have been made necessary such as an increase in the number and variety of special facilities and equipment for adult education, many of them segregated from the children's play areas. These include card rooms, chess and checker pergolas, horseshoe courts, and the like. An extension of the activity program has become necessary with new emphasis on old-fashioned dancing, social gatherings, card clubs, community sings, music, and arts and crafts.

Recreational Developments in Toledo—In Toledo, Ohio, the recreation program has been greatly expanded through the use of WPA workers. In November, ninety of these workers and eight supervisors conducted varied activities in twenty-two centers—twelve in the buildings of private organizations, five in school buildings, and the others in city buildings. Gordon Jeffery, in charge of recreation, is acting as Park Superintendent and has under his supervision twenty-five WPA laborers working on the building of athletic fields, tennis courts, skating rinks, the improvement of golf courses and roads, and similar projects.

Auto Trips—America's Chief Form of Recreation

DR. HENRY S. CURTIS of Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the result of a study made of the vacation activities of school children of that city, has reached the conclusion that driving is our chief form of recreation and its importance increases from year to year. Of the 4711 school children studied, 2238, 47.5 percent went on "long" trips, averaging 550 miles per round trip. This was a much larger number than took part in any other form of recreation. Of these trips 1920, 85 percent were by auto. If we include in this count the shorter trips of from 25 to 50 miles, about 90 percent of the children come into the count. Practically all of these short trips were by auto. and the auto on all trips held a fraction more than five people, so that we must multiply this mileage by five to get its family value.

"Driving is accessory to most other forms of recreation. In this way we are able to pay visits to near and distant relatives and friends, and go to the mountains or seashore for week-ends and holidays. It is our chief way of getting to our exercise, to the golf course or beach. Even for a walk the auto is an almost necessary auxiliary for the city dweller, for it may be miles from our home to anywhere we would care to walk. The auto is a family conveyance. It costs little more to carry five or six than it does to carry one, and driving is about the only thing the American family does together. The auto is well adapted for sightseeing if we do not go too fast. In order to yield results, travel should be leisurely. Driving is a very democratic mode of traveling. We have some 26,000,000 autos in America—enough to carry our 126,000,000 people. It is said that 40,000,000 people visited our national parks last summer.

"The rapid increase in the number of caravans or trailers is going on. It probably costs no more to live in a caravan which occupies a new site every day than it does to live at home, and the gas for 200 miles a day probably costs no more than the rent of a summer cottage."

Dr. Curtis pointed out the need for good county, state, and national directories which will locate the places of historical, educational, social, industrial and scenic significance. "There are numerous educational possibilities

Among Our Folks

CHARLES K. BRIGHTBILL, formerly a member of the staff of the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, Reading, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of Recreation in Decatur, Illinois.

Carl H. Schmitt has been appointed Superintendent of Recreation in Millburn, New Jersey, to succeed John Fox who has resigned.

Word has been received of the death of Hugh C. Coleman, Director of Recreation, San Jose, California.

Sophie Fishback, who for seven years has been Director of the Department of Public Recreation at Lakewood, Ohio, has resigned to become National Adviser of the Women's Benefit Association. Commenting on the situation in Lakewood, the *Lakewood Courier* for November 14th says: "Two major catastrophes have whirled clouds of threatening danger over the heads of Lakewood's youth, hitting the city Recreation Department within the last ten days. The first was the defeat of the .15 mill levy which made possible the department's extensive program; the second was the resignation of Miss Sophie Fishback as the department's director. If Lakewood today is a city without a crime problem, let us pin the badge of achievement on Miss Fishback who has kept its youth wholesome by her intelligent, untiring efforts."

This is a tribute to the entire recreation profession, testifying as it does to the values of the contribution trained leadership can make to a community.

---

in automobile trips taken by children. Nearly all children enjoy sightseeing. The desire to travel is one of their most fundamental ambitions. Surely the country should be enough interested to get out some sort of directory of the best sights of America so that children may not pass them by without seeing them."

"Uncle Sam is directly interested in our driving. It is the highways that tie a country together and make us a single nation. The man who has traveled over America is likely to be a more intelligent, loyal citizen than the man who has always remained in one locality."

DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES

A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

Recreation in the Years to Come

(Continued from page 484)

the caterpillar hasn't been born at all. The caterpillar has walked around but his birth hasn't occurred yet. He is an organism that is merely doing a little eating in preparation for being born. In this country our civilization has done three hundred years of eating and growing fat in preparation for birth. It is a dangerous process; we may not complete it successfully. Things we do not understand are going on. We are making what the psychologists call random motions, kicking out in different directions to find the boundaries of our universe. That is what we mean by the "pinfeather" stage of the New Deal experimentation, trying to see what we can do and what we can't do. We may have setbacks. We don't know. We don't know where we are coming out but we know the direction in which our destiny is moving. The destiny is perfectly definite to an engineer. It is the impact of an irresistible force on a body that is not immovable. The irresistible force is the knowledge that human beings have and that cannot be put back into the bottle; the knowledge that Aladdin's lamp has been discovered; that the

1936 Edition
Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual

● Now being prepared for the press. Pre-publication price $1.00. After publication, the regular price of $2.00 per copy will be maintained permanently.

●

Hoffman-Harris, Inc.
404 Fourth Avenue
New York City

power to create immense quantities of goods by magic is in our hands. We know we can do it, and so many of us know how to do it that the knowledge can't be lost.

Into the Golden Age

That is one side of the electric potential that constitutes the force of our destinies. The other side is the age-old desire of humanity for plenty, for ease, for security, for comfort. For half a million years, or whatever you want to call it, for a large number of generations, the human race, almost all the lives of all our forebears have been lived in scarcity, poverty, and constant danger of humiliation and despair. We have dreamed of the Golden Age. We have dreamed of the time when we could turn a button and magic things would happen. We have come to that time. We are turning buttons and putting raw materials in at one end and out the other end come all kinds of interesting things done up in cellophane.

Under those circumstances we have now come to the beginning of civilization. What that civilization will be we don't know. We are the primitives. How should we know? We don't know any more about what civilization will be two hundred years from now than the Argonauts knew about the Parthenon. The thing that we have done is to find the material basis for civilization and a few little preliminary glimpses of possible arts of living. Among those arts are the beginnings of the art of recreation as Americans will do it. What it will be we don't know. Probably it will be something different from what we might suppose, but we can at least recognize that the makings of a civilization are now in primitive form in our hands. The makings of this civilization involve the prospect of a long continuance of physical plenty and an unruly, irresponsible, mixed group of people who will be hard to hold, who will refuse to obey laws, and who have the marvelous technique for not obeying regulations which was brought to perfection under the prohibition law—people on whom you can count to wiggle out of any sort of an attempt to regiment them.

Having that sort of American people and the Age of Plenty, all we need to do now is to arrange our institutions in such a way that our people will be able to enjoy plenty, and then watch us go. Where? Who cares? That is not for us to worry about. All we need to worry about is that we should have freedom, opportunities, and facilities and that in so far as possible we should direct the beginnings of our civilization into ways that have some possibility of turning out to be fruitful and desirable.

Among those various things and in a situation of that kind, where activity of all sorts is increasing, where opportunities for doing the things that people want to do are increasing, numerous leaders will be necessary, and in a situation of that kind you will find a growing field for your operations in the future.

Note: Mr. Coyle's address was delivered at the Recreation Congress held in Chicago September 30-October 5.

When Recreation Executives Meet

(Continued from page 499)

ment has installed its own water system in three of the parks thereby cutting down the water bill by two-thirds. In wooded areas where there are shrubbery groups, plantings and flower beds have been rearranged so that the mowing can be done by tractors. If a baseball field is built by relief workers it is possible to keep it in repair through the labor of relief workers. In Mr. McDonald's judgment the maintenance of the facility is just

as much the obligation of the emergency agency as the construction of the facility or the putting on of the program for its use.

"I have been greatly discouraged about the public works program at times; at other times I have looked at it as the greatest thing that has ever come to our city. So let's look at the program, study it with respect to our needs, and instead of saying, 'Why in the world did they do this?' or 'Why didn't they do that?' let's say, 'What is it our system needs that this program will give us?' "

Speaking of the workers made available through the emergency agencies, Mr. McDonald said: "In our cities we have had splendid work from FERA and CWA workers in the construction of the bath houses and buildings we have put up. The cement work, the curbs and gutters that have been constructed show just as good workmanship as that done by contractors. When you make a mule out of a man and put him on a wheelbarrow job you won't have efficiency; when you put him on a job when he can see something definite as a result of his work, you will get efficiency." Mr. McDonald also commented on the value of the work done in Kansas by the FERA recreation workers. "Those of you who know anything about western Kansas know that life there has been a pretty sordid thing during the last few years. And I want to tell you that these workers in going from town to town and preaching the doctrine of recreation have done more in the year they were carrying on activities than has ever been done before in our state."

The Enlarged Recreation Service of the National Parks

(Continued from page 502)

believe that we are going places and doing things, thanks to the fine spirit of cooperation we have received from the states and the realization of the part of everyone of the real necessity for proper recreation facilities and leadership in their use.

The day is here when recreation is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity. It will never go back to the luxury stage; it is here and here to stay.

There is under consideration by the administration a bill which will permit the National Park Service to continue in its cooperation with the states and the political subdivisions in unifying and in working out the recreation problem, in getting Illinois and Iowa, Mississippi and Louisi-

Announcing . . .

a new and unusual book on

Tap Dancing

with a musical note for every tap

which makes tap dancing amazingly simple and easy for beginners . . . . indispensable for dancing instructors. A book like no other on the market, with steps analyzed from both a technical and musical standpoint. . . . Each routine is set to an original musical composition.

by

MARGUERITE JUDD who is a graduate in physical education from Battle Creek College, professional dancer in vaudeville and musical comedy, director of dancing and individual gymnastics at Central Branch, Y.W.C.A. of the City of New York.

. . and . .

HOWARD M. STUART who has divided his career of thirteen years in the theater between dancing and music. . . . He has directed his own orchestra, composed music, produced dance routines for vaudeville and club work and is a teacher of tap dancing.

Miss Judd and Mr. Stuart have been associated professionally as entertainers and in classes for the past four years. . . . At present they are both teaching in New York City.

Illustrated by

THELMA S. MENDSEN

$1.00

THE WOMANS PRESS

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ana, and all the other states together in developing a recreation program that will adequately take care of our people.

NOTE: Address delivered by Mr. Wirth at the Recreation Congress at Chicago.

Hartford's Racial Culture Program

(Continued from page 507)

as a permanent recreational project. From the outset and all during the presentations, the division had the hearty cooperation of Mayor Beach and other city officials, particularly Alderman Frank C. Tindale, chairman of the Mayor's Tercentenary Committee, whose assistance and coordination with Mr. Dillon aided materially in the promotion and presentation of the programs.

Vocational Guidance Through the Organized Club

(Continued from page 511)

d. Research activity by committees in different fields.

e. Talks by employed members about their industries.

f. Program of coordination with home, church, school and industry through invitation to ministers, teachers, principals, employers, and parents to talk at meetings; to act on the club adult advisory committee; to secure significant school data, and to make available to the home and school the data secured through the club and where possible conference with other agencies involved to unify the guidance program.

It is not to be assumed from the preceding comments that the writer thinks the club the only effective instrument in gaining the stated objectives. On the contrary, it must be definitely understood that the club is but a supplementary and complementary agency whose very effectiveness depends upon continuous close relationships with all the institutions in our highly complex modern society. The club is simply another agency whose primary function is cooperation. The club supervisor who fails to recognize this misses completely the real values of the club as a help in the "life advisement" process.

Safety Teaching Material for the Recreation Director

The Education Division of the National Safety Council publishes a variety of material designed to aid in the teaching of safety on the playground or in the school. We recommend the following:

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE—A monthly publication containing colored posters, graded lesson outlines, short plays and stories, informational articles, etc.

Price $1.00 a year

THE JUNIOR SAFETY COUNCIL—A handbook of safety activities containing practical program suggestions, patrol organization and references.

Price $.35

PLAYGROUND PACKET—A collection of safety material for the playground director. Contains 10 colored safety posters, a safety play, crayon lessons and instructions for the safe use of playground equipment.

Price $1.00

Education Division, National Safety Council

ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Active Games and Contests

By Bernard S. Mason and E. D. Mitchell. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $3.00.

HERE IN one volume are over 1800 games and contests covering the field of active play. The activities are classified according to contests between individuals; contests between groups; team games, and water, winter and mounted activities. The book is a companion volume to SOCIAL GAMES FOR RECREATION, which was reviewed in the June issue of RECREATION. Recreation workers will find both books exceedingly helpful.

Our U. S. A.—A Gay Geography

Text by Frank J. Taylor. Maps by Ruth Taylor. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $3.50.

A GAY GEOGRAPHY indeed is this volume in which our American land and American life are described by states in words and in brightly colored maps presenting the characteristics of the life and physical features of the various states. For readers young and old there is amusement and information. Those who wish to use the book for educational purposes will find it in line with the latest attitude toward geography which considers human beings and their activities as the center of geographical interest.

Children of the Handcrafts

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. The Viking Press, New York. $2.00.

HERE ARE fascinating stories of boys and girls who played a part in the development of crafts in our country; of little Rebecca Lefferts stitching her star and crescent quilt; of Duncan Phyfe who came to America as a small boy; Paul Revere, the silversmith, and of Macock Ward, the boy apprentice to the clock-making trade in old Connecticut. Grace Paull made the attractive lithographs which illustrate the book.

Leisure Time Bibliography

By Fred J. Schmidt, Jr. Industrial Arts Department, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. $1.00.

AS INTEREST in hobbies and avocations grow, it is increasingly important to have available sources of information in the many varied subjects in the field of hobbies. This guide to books and magazine articles pertaining to leisure time and to avocational interests related to industrial arts education provides a comprehensive bibliography on handcraft of various types and arts and other cultural interests. There is a brief section devoted to outstanding books on leisure in general.

Crafts for Children

By R. R. Tomlinson. The Studio Publications, Inc., New York. Paper bound, $3.50; cloth, $4.50.

HERE IS A fascinating publication on crafts made doubly attractive by the beautiful illustrations of which there are over a hundred. The discussion deals with a definition of crafts and how they have been practiced and taught in the past, followed by chapters on Craft Teaching Today; Craft Teaching in Many Lands; Principles; Methods, and Summary and Conclusions. "In this machine age," concludes the author, "when all is speed and bustle, let us take care that we do not develop in our children streamlined minds lest they be not able to tarry by the way."

How to Ride Your Hobby

By A. Frederick Collins. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

MR. COLLINS has given us a very stimulating book on hobbies, their values, how to safeguard them, and how to ride them. The information—and there are a multitude of practical suggestions—is presented in popular readable style. The material is classified under the following headings: Some Collecting Hobbies; Some Plant Hobbies; Some Animal Hobbies; The Manual Arts Hobbies; Model-Making Hobbies; The Fine Arts Hobbies; The Photographic Arts Hobbies; About Musical Hobbies; A Few Amusement Hobbies; A Few Entertainment Hobbies; Scientific Hobbies. There are many diagrams throughout the book. We venture to state that any hobbyist looking for information about his pet project will not be disappointed.

Organized Camping and Progressive Education

By Carlos Edgar Ward. Informal Education Service, Nashville, Tennessee. $2.00.

THE AUTHOR'S purpose in writing this volume has been to provide a source book of helpful practices and processes for counselors and camp directors and to bring to parents a more understanding interest in the possibilities and limitations of organized camping. It has been written in three parts, each designed to serve a distinct purpose: Part I, to sketch a picture of the movement in the setting up of American civilized life; Part II, to bring the reader a close-up of actual camping experiences; Part III, to evaluate the organized camp in the light of modern social science and educational theory.

Home Handicraft for Boys.

By A. Neely Hall. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $2.00.

The new and enlarged edition of this popular book contains over 400 illustrations. Any boy can follow the clear directions given which will show him how to make games, airplanes, boats, furniture for his room, garden gadgets and things for the kitchen, pantry and laundry. It is indeed "a splendid book for every boy from eight to eighty."

America's Story As Told in Postage Stamps.

By Edward Monington Allen. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

It may not be generally known that almost every important event in American history has been commemorated by the government in the form of a special issue of postage stamps. From the early, almost legendary voyages of the Vikings to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition and the California Pacific International Exposition, the course of American history has been rather fully illustrated in stamps. *America's Story As Told in Postage Stamps* charts the course of our history and ingenuiously employs these commemorative stamps to illustrate the record. There are special frames in which the reader may affix real stamps to illustrate the text, and great care has been taken to select for this purpose only those stamps which may be purchased very reasonably. It is the hope of the author that the book will help every boy and girl who delights in collecting stamps to a better understanding of our nation's history. Adults as well as children will find the book keenly interesting. And one need not be a stamp collector to enjoy it.

How to Watch Football.

By Lou Little. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

In this book the reader watches a typical college football game with Lou Little, head coach at Columbia University, who explains as the game progresses the significance of the various plays, rulings and strategems. In addition Mr. Little includes a brief outline of his own methods of building a team. The reader will enjoy future games the more for having read Mr. Little's explanation of technique and the fine points of the game which the average spectator ordinarily misses.

Party Book of Songs, Stunts and Games.

Edited by Kenneth S. Clark. Paull-Pioneer Music Corporation, New York, $.25; West of the Rockies, $.30.

Mr. and Mrs. America and their family are invited to "sing, play and be happy" with this collection of songs, stunts and games. There are 50 songs with music arranged for harmonica and guitar. For many of these songs Mr. Clark has gone back to the days of "The Sidewalks of New York," "Daisy Bell" and others of this same type. The games, which cover a wide variety of activities, are arranged under the following headings: Out-You-Go Games; Let's Get Active; Quickies and Tests; Paper and Pencil Games; The Word's the Thing; Match and Coin Stunts; Acting 'Em Out.

Water Sports for Women and Girls.

Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 125R. $.25.

Official rules for swimming and diving are given in this new publication in the series of athletic activities for women and girls. The booklet also contains full information on national telegraphic meets and a number of articles on water sports. A list of motion picture films on swimming, diving and life saving is included and there are a number of bibliographies.

American Planning and Civic Annual.

Edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Free to members; to non-members, $3.00.

The American Planning and Civic Association, which represents the union of the American Civic Association and the National Conference on City Planning, announces the publication of its Annual. This consists of a record of recent civic advance, including the proceedings of the Conference on City, Regional, State and National Planning held at Cincinnati in May 1935, and addresses selected from the National Conference on State Parks held at Skyland, Virginia, June 1935. Over eighty individuals have contributed to this volume which contains a number of photographs showing views of national and state parks and governmental projects

Fun and Festival from Latin America.

By Helen Garvin. Friendship Press, New York. $.25.

Here are fascinating glimpses of the fun and festivals which characterize the vast region to the south of us. They bring us a realization of the richness of Latin America culture, its folkways and manner of life. Patriotic and religious festivals are described, and there is a section on music and one on drama. Information is given on the games and sports engaged in, and we learn of the food which is served at teas and suppers. A bibliography completes the booklet.

Embroidery Design.

By Molly Booker. The Studio Publications, Inc., New York City. $3.50.

Good design is essential to the promotion of beautiful work in embroidery. It is not, however, as the author points out, as difficult a problem as it is sometimes made to appear. The book gives definite suggestions on how to make a design, and also discusses embroidery in general, materials and method, and stitchery. An analysis of fifteen works in embroidery is presented. There are over thirty interesting illustrations.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Edward E. Hughes, West Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

"Make"

"MAKE" is as fundamental a command for most people as eat and sleep, only less imperative than love.

Starved, thwarted, twisted are many of the men who have no chance to make with their hands. A single repetitive motion day after day, year after year, does not satisfy the hand that aches to be making something that is a complete whole, that shall stand as a visible evidence of oneself as man the creator.

Call no man dull until you have seen his hands at work. Some gifted men are morons as far as their hands are concerned. Let hands be unused generation after generation and the fingers may atrophy and almost disappear.

Great as has been our waste of our natural resources in land and coal and oil, such waste is small compared to our waste of creative craft capacity in men and women for adding to the beauty of the world.

For many, "hand" work may be in the home, in the church. No new institution, no new building is needed. Merely leadership and not too much of that. What is needed is an atmosphere in which men are encouraged to develop such native gifts and capacities as they possess.

Why make things with one's hands? Why try to sketch, to paint, to sculpture, to carve, to whittle, to build, to construct—when one is not to be paid, perhaps when one has no use for the particular article made?

The answer is simple—that is the kind of animal man is. The little child piles block on block, covers great sheets of paper with his drawings. Primitive man, instead of sitting in idleness when he has caught enough game and fish, carves and decorates. Perhaps some inner idea will find outer expression. Perhaps in making with his hands he will help to discover, after all, who he is—what is his essential nature. Perhaps his hands will help him to achieve an immortal soul.

Language is only one means of communication—sound is only one side of life.

A piece of sculpture by Einar Jonnsen in the museum in Reykjavik, Iceland, "speaks" to one so distinctly, so irrevocably, that ever after the world is a different place. One has a new vision of the upreach of the human soul.

One understands better Norwegian people when one has seen back in the mountains even the outbuildings, the barns, the sheepfolds, centuries old, hand carved—labor of the long winter days and evenings—not for utility, but evidence of the restless activity of an indomitable spirit seeking to be born, to find itself.

Culture is not a matter of words and sounds alone. The hands may speak also—may convey messages, may reveal thoughts and emotions too deep and too sacred for careless, easily uttered words. Out of the depths of a supposedly inarticulate person may come a message, sculptured, carved, that stuns.

Working with wood and brass and clay and marble, fashioning images of dreams and emotions too real for tripping words, man becomes articulate, reveals himself even to himself, lives in another world, understands himself better, whence he has come, whither he is moving, adds another dimension to his world.

No recreation worker, seeking to give men and women everywhere the makings of an abundant life, can ignore what man hath wrought with his hands, what men do now in the crafts, what cravings lie deep inside men that will find satisfation only in activity of the hands.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Courtesy Michigan Education Journal

Photo by John L.

The Community Center as a Neighborhood Club House

By ETHEL M. BOWERS

Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary
on
Recreation and Athletics for Women and Girls
National Recreation Association

A community center is described and suggestions are offered for organization, leadership, facilities, and activities.

THE REAL community center meets the needs of *all* people of the neighborhood, not just a few of one age or one type. It is not merely an athletic center attracting only the most vigorous young people in organized leagues, although athletics form a part of its program. It is not to be thought of as a night school for the education of ambitious intelligentsia, although many of its classes, clubs and forums do offer exceptional educational opportunities. Neither is it a hangout place for the idle of the community, though every effort of an energetic director is made to attract the street corner loafer to its activities. Finally, it must not be considered as just a convenient place for neglectful parents to send their children and young people, to be kept out of mischief, while the parents pursue their own amusement.

What then is a real community center? It is a school or other building located in a residential district open mornings, afternoons and evenings, and frequently all day Saturday, with an organized educational-recreational program which attracts boys and girls, both aimless and ambitious youth, busy adults and even old people with time hanging heavy on their hands. To meet the needs of such varied age groups and their many diversified interests, it must have certain policies and a comprehensive program. To build the right kind of atmosphere, neighborhood morale, community center consciousness, or whatever it may be called, as well as a varied program, requires a director with keen understanding and ability to get along with people. To promote a program he must be assisted by sympathetic staff members who are more interested in people's welfare and happiness than they are in teaching a class or earning a salary. All, from the janitor and doorman up, must be selected most carefully and trained for this work.

"Many things have been done in this city for the benefit of its people, but it is doubtful if any one feature of the city's life has been productive of more good or more happiness than the social centers . . . The social center, it may be said, brings to its section of the big city the small town benefits for those who make use of it. Classes in useful things are carried on, lessons in minor arts and crafts are given. There is training that makes it easier to carry on in the outside world." Extracts from editorial in the *Milwaukee Sentinel,* Sept. 21, 1933.

To get a real picture of this new social agency we have visited not one but actually hundreds of well-organized community centers. Let us make a composite picture of our impressions.

A Visit to a Center

The Doorman. As we enter the community center we are met by the doorman who greets us with a smile and shows us where to check our wraps. He has been instructed to be dignified, courteous and friendly, yet stern when necessary, and to pay special attention to strangers, the timid, old and poorly dressed. He has a dual responsibility as a watchman and a reception committee of one, for it is through him we get our first impression of the center. Many times it is his quick judgment and tact that have saved an embarrassing situation, for he must keep out undesirables, maintain order in the hall, escort unruly patrons from the building, make periodic trips about the grounds and discourage loitering and smoking at the door. His job of keeping out the inevitable

The "Knights of the Round Table"—a Milwaukee social center club of distinction!

small boy when he is not supposed to be in the building and sending him away from basement windows is in itself no small task!

Hosts and Hostesses. When we enter the main hall we may be greeted by one of several people. In some centers a member of the staff called the "clerk-hostess" is seated at a desk to meet all patrons, inspect their membership cards, keep records of attendance, make out reports and direct people to their rooms. This relieves the director of much detailed responsibility, permitting him to move freely about the building as he should. In other centers the director greets the patrons in the main hall during the early and late parts of the evening unless he is called elsewhere by an emergency. In still other cases two council members serve as volunteer hosts or hostesses each evening. This gives them an added sense of responsibility in making the center a success. Doormen, staff and volunteers should endeavor to learn and call by name as many people as possible, making use of any foreign languages they can if the occasion warrants.

Checking. Now we give our wraps to the checkroom boy. He is probably a college student or part time worker. He also greets us pleasantly and learns our names if possible. There are many reasons for requiring that coats and hats be checked. It provides for orderly entrance and exit, encourages longer visits and prevents unnecessary passing in and out. It adds dignity and a club atmosphere to the center. In case of a discipline problem, the person in question may be found sooner or later at the checkroom! Finally, the appearance of the club rooms is greatly improved if coats and hats are not lying about. There is no charge for checking and no tipping.

The Director of the Center. The director is just returning to the main hall from an inspection tour on the opening of the center. He has a full-time position and real responsibility. He is in charge of the physical equipment and must do his utmost to prevent misuse of property especially if the program is conducted in a building controlled by the Board of Education or some other department. He is responsible for the efficiency of the staff and the success of all the program, especially all center-wide projects, community nights, parties and general programs. He is the publicity specialist for the center, host, chief disciplinarian, judge. In fact, he is the one who makes the center a success or failure. Though he may work through a council or committee, and see that they get all the credit, it is he who must quietly see that the council works harmoniously and in the right direction. Tact, patience, personality, the ability to get along with people, vision and drive are his qualifications.

Non-Membership Activities

Now we are ready to visit the activities. At the time of our visit the center is in full swing, most of the people have arrived, all of the "kinks" have been ironed out, so the community center director volunteers to be our guide, (incidentally making another inspection tour) and tells us about the center as we go.

"First let us visit the so-called non-membership activities. There are two types of people attending community centers — the joiners and the drifters. The director and staff try to get all of the aimless people who drift into the building to join one or more of the teams, classes or clubs, but this is not always possible. Therefore, a number of rooms are open to anyone without the formality of becoming a member or attending regularly. Strangers are attracted to these rooms, also those whose time is limited or whose working hours are irregular, and those who do not want the responsibility of club membership and dues. In these rooms strangers become acquainted, and leaders, learning of their special interests, recommend organized activities for them to join. Moreover, these non-membership activities attract members of clubs and classes at times when these groups are not in session.

Lounge. "Near the entrance of the building, supervised by the clerk-hostess from her desk, by the director or volunteer council members, we find a lounge where patrons are encouraged to meet members of their families and friends, rather than blocking the hall and entrance. If this room is provided with easy chairs, growing things, newspapers, magazines and a radio, it can have a homelike atmosphere and be in constant use. In one school the basement first-aid room is nightly changed into an attractive lounge-library by the addition of some bright colored table runners and vases, and the opening of a box of books and the distribution of popular magazines.

Library and Reading Room. "A library is a great asset to a community center. If possible, it is a branch of the public library under a trained librarian. If such a worker is not possible the cooperation of the city librarian should be secured and the worker should follow the same procedure of issuing books. In any event, books and magazines can be collected and kept in a box or cupboard to be distributed by a part time worker.

Table Game Rooms. "The table game room, equipped with many chairs and small tables, is presided over by one of the most sympathetic and capable part-time leaders. In a cupboard are many games from which to choose. The leader not only issues requested games but also suggests new ones, teaches small groups or

A group of girls in a social center of Milwaukee concentrate on making masks

junior leaders how to play them, arranges tournaments and sees that popular games are not monopolized by one individual or one group, and that general discipline is maintained.

"In the same room or nearby, perhaps in the halls, if space and fire laws permit, are other games, not exactly table games, yet not considered active games—table tennis, shuffleboard, dart baseball, box bowling and other floor, wall or large table games, supervised in many cases by the same leader.

Adult Game Rooms. "If older men are to be reached it is necessary to provide them with a quiet room of their own for chess and checkers, skat and other card games, permitting them to smoke, and placing the responsibility on one of their own number. The equipment is kept and issued by the table games room leader and the group supervised occasionally by the director.

"In another room a mixed adult group may be enjoying informal bridge, rook, rummy or whatever the popular game is. On certain evenings one will find organized instruction classes in contract bridge, skat, checkers, chess and also parties and tournaments.

Girls' Recreation Rooms. "Frequently we find girls who do not enjoy playing in the table games room which is crowded with boys. Therefore we provide a girls' recreation room with a sympathetic leader and a piano. Besides table games of all kinds there are magazines attractive to girls, and sometimes we have instruction in simple handcrafts, or group singing around the piano. Girls are encouraged to bring their boy friends here for a chat or to participate in the games or singing. This room serves as a feeder to the classes and clubs for girls and mixed groups.

Billiard Room. "Billiard rooms have been established at some community centers with excellent results. Children are not admitted to this room, and very careful supervision is provided, removing it as far as poossible from the atmosphere of the commercial billiard room. The leader's personality and ability to maintain discipline and organize contests are important. Such a room is often the means of attracting members of a street gang to the center, and a stepping stone to other organized activities. The leader sees that a system is established to insure equal distribution of the playing time. For those who are waiting their turn, checkers and magazines suited to young men are provided.

Active Game Room. "A bare basement room has been equipped for active play by screening the windows and lights. Here the boy whose idea of a good time is strenuous physical activity can be satisfied. In fact, the boys' favorite name for this room is 'the rough house room.' In it active games are played under the leadership of an ingenious person who can adapt games to the limited space and keep up interest through leagues and tournaments.

Showers. "If facilities or funds are available, shower rooms add much to the efficiency of the athletic programs and contribute to individual and community health.

Classes

"Now let us visit the class activities in the community center. There are five types of workers. The central office usually provides a skeleton staff of workers for each center, composed of the director and a corps of recreation leaders. A number of workers are employed by the department on part time for special classes, depending upon the activities desired by the patrons of the center and available finances. Then there are the instructors paid by special fees collected from class members. A fourth group of leaders are provided by other agencies such as the American Red Cross, and the fifth are volunteers.

"All workers must have certain characteristics in common if they are to succeed as recreation leaders. We look to them for sympathetic understanding, vision, adaptability, courteousness, firmness and energy. One who is bound by tradition or who considers subject matter more important than people will fail in this work. The true recreation leader sees that the group has a wholesome good time, with sociability held much more important than technical progress, although something new should be learned at every meeting. One cannot always conduct a recreation class in the manner of formal day school instruction; that is, keep the class together on the same project, or set a definite goal to be reached at a specified time. One must start with the interests and abilities of the individual members, progress as fast as they are capable in the general direction desired, but willing to change the plans to include worthwhile side interests at almost any provocation. Moreover, each leader must be versatile in his own field.

Staff and Part Time Leaders. "In the gymnasium the leaders must be able to handle large groups of

younger children in games, classes and athletics for young men and for business girls; older men's volleyball; women's gymnasium classes; tap and social dancing for mixed groups. Teams must be organized, intramural leagues and tournaments conducted without friction, demonstrations and specialty numbers coached, play days and gym parties planned. It is an unusual physical educator who can accomplish all of these things successfully. Care must be taken that informal neighborhood use of the gymnasium is not crowded out through a monopoly of formal league games.

"The music department, too, needs several fine leaders. We like to see harmonica and ukulele clubs, choruses for men's, women's and mixed groups, bands, a popular orchestra of many instruments from guitars to saxaphones and a symphonic type of orchestra. Our musician should be able to secure cooperation and contributions of instruments, music and money; organize festivals or contests; sponsor holiday programs and, with the dramatics, handcraft and physical education leaders, produce minstrels, musical comedies and operettas and pageants. Rehearsals should be enjoyable, parties and socials frequent, group attendance at worthwhile concerts encouraged, and above all the organization should be given every opportunity to perform not only in its own center but before outside audiences.

"The dramatic leader has an equally busy time with story-telling, stunts, skits, playlets, puppets or marionettes, one-act plays and possibly an advanced dramatic club producing three-act plays. This worker must secure the cooperation of other members of the staff or volunteers in constructing scenery and making programs and posters, organizing committees to sell tickets, and enlisting mothers' clubs or handcraft classes to make costumes and collect properties. Visits to theaters and to other dramatic clubs should be arranged and lecturers invited to the club meetings. As with music groups, the dramatic organizations should be invited to give performances for various audiences.

"Usually many handcraft workers must be employed, each for his or her own special ability to lead a single session or two. Sometimes, but not often, a very versatile worker can be found to conduct model airplane classes, clubs and contests, teach metal and leather craft and woodworking, make scenery and properties for major productions, and be an artist, painter, and sculptor besides. Usually talented married women are used to teach sewing, knitting, millinery and needlecraft classes on a part time basis. Such women must not only be clever craftsmen but accomplished hostesses as well, if the women's groups are to be successful, for sociability is as important in these recreation groups as painting a plaque or remaking a dress. All crafts workers should cooperate with the music, dramatic and physical education leaders in the production of the all-center demonstrations, holiday parties and shows of all kinds. The handcraft and fashion shows are planned and conducted by the handcraft leaders and their groups.

In a number of cities chess is a very popular social center activity for men

Leaders Paid by Special Fees. "It used to be that in some systems classes in any subject requested by fifteen or more people would be organized. However, this is no longer possible, so we some-

times find the self-supporting class conducted in the community center under the general leadership of the director. For example, if a group of people in a center desire expert instruction in golf which the recreation department cannot provide in its budget, they may club together, pay a special fee, and receive instruction from a professional. In such cases the fees are paid to the director of the center who in turn pays the instructor.

"The school that serves parents as well as children will provide the adult with abundant opportunity to cultivate his intellectual powers, his esthetic abilities, tastes and capacities for appreciation. Thus may the increased power which industrialism has placed in the hands of man be made the instrument for the creation of a better and more beautiful America, the education of a generation not only capable of wise enjoyment of their heritage but of enriching it, a generation in which the individual will more nearly come into his own." — *Jesse H. Newlon in Our Schools.*

Leaders Loaned by Other Agencies. "Lately we have had still another type of program sponsored in community centers, usually at the request of the director after he has ascertained the needs of the community. This is the class taught by a leader who is paid by some other fund. The Federal Government has provided many such leaders. Occasionally the Board of Education may be persuaded to send teachers to the center for desired night school subjects, or the American Red Cross may find a leader for a first aid class, a child welfare organization for child care and training course, civic music associations or other organizations for cultural and home-making subjects. The possibilities are endless.

Volunteers. "We sometimes find an enthusiastic volunteer who will lead groups in a favorite hobby as regularly as a paid worker, especially in such subjects as photography, astronomy and stamp collecting. It is the director's duty to search out these people and persuade them to give their services.

Clubs. "In addition to the game rooms and classes conducted by the regular staff we usually find club groups in the community center which are supervised by these same workers, especially clubs of men, women, young men (who formerly may have been members of gangs) business girls, children, mixed young people's social clubs, bridge or other card clubs, social dancing clubs of young people or married couples, old time dancing clubs, chess, checkers, horseshoes and many other clubs. It is not usually necessary for a staff member to be with these groups all the time, but he or she should supervise them, advise and help the club officers in every possible way. However, newly organized groups, unaccustomed to working together, should have the closest guidance and leadership during the entire session."

Nationality Activities

As we go about the community center we learn that since it is located in a neighborhood composed of various nationalities, many interesting programs are sponsored by the staff working with the national groups and their leaders. For instance there is the "Theater of the Nations," where weekly, during a long winter season, a different national group presents a play in its own language, with an English synopsis provided for the spectators. At other times there is a series of pageants, each depicting the music, songs and dances of a different nation. An International Ball is a colorful thing, with each person dressed in the costume of his homeland, and alternating between the usual social dances is an exhibition dance by each national group in turn, often accompanied by its own musicians and singers. An annual Folk Art exhibit entices many a treasured heirloom out of dusty trunks for the delight of thousands of spectators. The director continues: "It is very important that the thoughtless American born and educated sons and daughters of our immigrants learn to appreciate the culture that their parents have brought from the old country. We can honor the old people and change the attitude of their children best by these neighborhood folk festivals. Also we can learn much from them if we ask a different foreign leader each week to teach us one favorite dance of his nation, or song, or how to make one delicious dish in the cooking class or some form of handcraft. In one mothers' club coffee is invariably served, accompanied each week by a cake or cookies of a different nation, brought by members of the club. Afterwards, those who wish the recipe secure it from the proud housewife who baked it.

Self-Directed Groups

"And finally we have the self-directed group which applies for permission to use the building, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls or Girl Reserves, Parent-Teachers Association, American Legion, civic associations, forums,

literary clubs and many others. One person, usually the leader or president, is held responsible for the conduct of the group, and the director of the center keeps a watchful eye over the meeting in his regular tours of inspection."

It is very desirable and helpful for the community center director to be active on boards or committees of community service agencies, child welfare groups and delinquency committees. Most important of all, through working with them, he secures the cooperation of these neighborhood organizations to expand his contacts, provide volunteer leaders, raise money and collect supplies for use in the center when the budget is not adequate.

Organizing the Community Center

How are such community centers brought into being? We asked this and many other questions during the course of our visit. We found that usually a central office such as the municipal recreation department organizes and conducts the playground and community center activities of the entire city. Public tax funds provide for leadership, supplies and equipment, and sometimes buildings and upkeep. More frequently, the municipal recreation director arranges with other agencies, especially the Board of Education, for use of their facilities after hours, the recreation department sometimes paying for light, heat, and janitor service and, of course, supplying the director and staff for each center. If the center is open five or six days a week the one in charge has a full time job. The staff members, specialists in music, dramatics, handcraft and games, may be part time workers in this center only or on full time, serving in several different centers in the course of a week.

Adaptation of Old Buildings

We usually find that community centers are most needed in the crowded, older sections of the city, where there are the oldest school buildings, least adapted to recreation. However, wonders have been accomplished in making these old buildings meet the needs of community use. With a little imagination and careful planning, handy men, under wise guidance, have adapted school buildings with a comparatively small expenditure of money.

There should, of course, be an office for the recreation director where he may keep his papers and do his desk work. This need not be elaborate. Often a part of a cloakroom or closet can provide desk and file space.

There should be a capacious supply room somewhere in the building. In addition, store rooms, closets and cupboards are of infinite importance and cannot be supplied too abundantly on each floor. Day school supplies and equipment should be kept entirely separate from those used by evening recreation groups.

In many old school buildings, attractive game and club rooms have been constructed in the basements by the addition of board partitions between supporting pillars and whitewash or paint. Basement recreation rooms have the advantage because their equipment does not have to be put out of the way during the day time.

Rooms which can be attractively furnished as club rooms are especially valuable. The planning and making of the furniture and equipping the rooms provides splendid community and club projects. Especially desirable for the club rooms are gas and water connections, making the serving of food possible.

Upstairs, the school class rooms can be remodeled at little expense for use of recreation groups without destroying their original effectiveness

A few samples of the work done by women of a handcraft class in a social center

The kindergarten and other rooms without desks fastened down, need only a supply closet in the cloakroom from which folding chairs and card tables or long wooden tables on horses are brought out nightly. Other class rooms, especially those of the lower grades, are adapted by screwing the desks in groups of two's on wide boards instead of to the floor. Such an arrangement makes it possible to remove the desks after school hours, leaving the floor clear for dancing classes, club meetings or craft groups. In the latter two cases chairs, table tops and sewing machines are brought in. This, of course, implies that there are arrangements for storing this equipment on the floor during the daytime.

All available special equipment in the school such as rooms for sewing, cooking, woodworking, the gymnasium, auditorium, stage, library, music room, teacher's rest room and cafeteria are used by recreation leaders without change, except perhaps for the addition of storage closets. One class room was miraculously transformed for use of the teaching of beauty culture by fastening drop-leaf shelves under the chalk troughs of the blackboards and installing under them electric light sockets. In the evening the shelves are raised, portable mirrors are set up and curling irons and other appliances attached. This room was fortunate in having a washbowl to which a shampoo hose and shower nozzle were attached.

Planning New Schools for Community Center Use

When a new school building is proposed the municipal recreation director should make every effort to have the architects plan it for community use. A main door of one wing should open into a foyer where there is a desk commanding a view of all hallways and stairs, with a director's office, supply room and check room adjacent. Facilities usable for the recreation of adults as well as children should be grouped in this wing. These include gymnasium, showers and lockers, auditorium, cooking, sewing, woodworking, metal craft and music rooms, cafeteria, library and teachers' room. Basement game rooms should be so constructed that a glass enclosed leader's desk and supply cupboard overlooks two or three rooms. One room should be planned as a "community room" for Parent-Teacher meetings, clubs, parties, small dramatics or recitals and programs. A small kitchen and pantry should adjoin this room. The entire wing should be cut off from the main building by locked doors and should be on separate heating and lighting circuits. Plenty of storage space and closets should be included in this plan.

Publicity

No community center can serve the people without adequate publicity. The municipal recreation department should provide attractive folders showing the entire community center program, for distribution at libraries, factories, stores, clubs and welfare agencies and to be taken home by school children and patrons of the center. News releases should be prepared and given to the press and every effort made to get editorials or feature articles in leading newspapers. Addresses should be made before civic organizations, labor groups and religious bodies and over the radio. A week previous to the opening of the social centers, the Milwaukee Department secured the cooperation of the Electric Transit Company in placing large placards on the front of street cars, and a huge electric sign on the facade of the city hall, reading "Visit Social Centers."

Each center director must be a capable publicity man, getting news items in neighborhood papers, mimeographing hand bills for the children to carry home, making attractive posters for the entrance hall, and contacting neighborhood civic, religious, fraternal and nationality groups.

The Community Center Council

One of the best methods of publicizing the community center is by word of mouth. Each director needs the active assistance of leading citizens in talking for the center, explaining it to the uninitiated, and promoting its regular programs and special events by word and deed. Therefore, in most community centers, we find some kind of council of laymen working to assist the director and staff in neighborhood contacts and in the conduct of special programs and social dances. The composition of these councils vary in different cities. The center director may form an advisory council of influential people of the neighborhood, older men and women who may not care to participate in the activities of the center but who can be of great help in interpreting the work of the recreation department to the citizens and "feeling the pulse" of the community for the benefit of the staff. Such people as presidents of the American Legion, Parent-Teacher Association, Women's Clubs, fraternal orders and civic

clubs; ministers, school principals and other community and national group leaders, should be asked to serve on this advisory council.

Sometimes we find the council formed by election several months after the center opens. During a certain week every club, class, team or group using the building elects one or two representatives to the community center council. These people work with the director and staff in sponsoring community nights, holiday programs, demonstrations, closing banquets or parties and social dances. Other center directors prefer to have standing or temporary committees instead of a permanently organized council. In any event, there are many advantages in using laymen to develop a center and promote its program. Councils and committees often assist in conducting holiday celebrations, provide funds for activities which the center cannot provide, plan outings for children, give awards for local contests, act as judges for competitions, interpret the needs of the community, make costumes and provide properties and handcraft supplies, help break down social and racial cleavages, cooperate in solving problems such as delinquency, unemployment, civic improvements and are available for emergency calls of almost any kind.

"Throughout the country every public school house should be opened at least once a week for the people of the neighborhood, for the men and women — teachers, laboring people, physicians, bankers, a cross section of the community — to meet together to discuss the great problems which confront us."— *Dr. William Mather Lewis,* President of Lafayette College.

Policies

Another necessity to the success of all of the centers is the establishment of basic policies by the municipal recreation director and the center directors. These have to do with minimum hours the centers are open, what age groups are to be admitted, procedure regarding discipline, smoking and drinking, conduct of social dances and the organization and work of community center councils.

The well-organized centers are open morning, afternoon and evening. If the center is open in the morning and early afternoon, activities for women and for those who are irregularly employed are usually conducted. More frequently we find that centers are open from the close of school, about 3:30, until 9:30 or 10:00 P. M., with an hour's closing for the evening meal. On community nights or special programs the closing hour may be extended until 11:00 P. M. Saturday, hours vary with the neighborhood, being from 9:00 A. M. until 6:00 P. M. or from 1:00 P. M. until late at night.

The problem of children attending the center is always a matter of discussion. In most neighborhoods school children are admitted only in the afternoons and during the day on Saturday. In the evening they may attend when accompanied by their parents, if they cannot be left at home. Those no longer attending school, if over sixteen years, are permitted to attend in the evening. However, in certain sections of our large cities, where the homes are overcrowded and poorly heated, and the children are on the streets until all hours, some directors find it necessary to admit children in the evenings for certain activities. This is inadvisable for it invariably tends to discourage the attendance of adults and even youth, who do not want to go where there are huge crowds of noisy youngsters. Moreover, the administration is liable to be criticized by the school authorities who may claim that the recreation department is attracting the children away from homework and early bed time.

One problem that is frequently faced by center directors is the wandering gang of boys whose sole delight is disturbing any organized program. If the gang originates in the neighborhood, the director should be personally responsible for getting the boys into teams, clubs or other activities which will use up their excess energies and tend to make good citizens of them. If the program is disturbed by gangs from other neighborhoods, it may be necessary to have a registration of all community center members and issue cards of a certain color to them, admitting to that center only those holding the proper colored cards.

Usually smoking is not permitted in social centers. This rule is sometimes waived for certain groups of older men meeting in rooms which are so located and ventilated that they may enjoy their pipe or cigar with their chess, checkers and cards.

If doorman or staff discover anyone whom they suspect of drinking, that person is asked to spend the evening elsewhere. This often requires all the tact that the staff member has.

A Varied Weekly Program

Let us read quickly a folder showing what the

seventeen social centers and seven gymnasium and auditorium centers of Milwaukee offer the citizens.

Arts and Crafts

- Applied Arts
- Crocheting
- Flower Making
- Garment Remodeling
- Knitting
- Lamp Shades
- Leather Tooling
- Metal Work
- Needle Craft
- Painting
- Patch Work Quilts
- Pottery and Clay Modeling
- Preparation and Serving of Food
- Rugs
- Sculpturing
- Sewing and Dressmaking
- Toys
- Weaving
- Wood Carving and Whittling
- Woodwork

Home Care of the Sick

Beauty Culture and Personal Care

Athletics and Sports

- Team Games
- Gymnasium Classes
- Low Organized Games
- Boxing
- Table Tennis

Dancing

- Creative Dancing
- Dances of Foreign Lands
- Married People's Dance Clubs
- Old Time Dance Clubs
- Saturday Evening Informals
- Social Dancing
- Tap Dancing

Games

- Table Games
- Billiards
- Checkers
- Chess
- Contract Bridge

Literary Organizations

- Debating Clubs
- English for Foreign-born
- Parliamentary Law Classes
- Public Speaking
- Reading Groups
- English Study Classes

Citizen Training for Foreign-born

- Classes in Beginners' English
- Classes in Advanced English
- Citizenship Classes for preparation for Naturalization
- American Literature and History Classes for New Americans
- Free help in filling out first and second papers

Dramatics

- Social Center Drama Clubs
- Play Reading Groups
- Milwaukee Social Center Drama Guild
- Milwaukee Players

Music

- Bands
- Glee Clubs—Men and Women
- Mandolin and String Ensembles
- Minstrel Troups
- Mixed Choruses
- Novelty Bands
- Opera Clubs
- Orchestras
- Ukulele Clubs
- Vocal Training Classes

Camera Clubs and Photographic Clinic

- Beginners' Course
- Advanced Course
- Photograph Clinic

Aeronautics and Model Planes

Radio

Short Wave Radio

Civic and Social Organizations

- Civic Associations
- Community Clubs
- Guardian Clubs
- Boy Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Junior Optimist Clubs
- Social, Study, and Hobby Clubs for All Ages
- Parent-Teachers' Associations
- Parent Training Classes
- Married People's Social Clubs
- Neighborhood Card Parties
- Mothers' Clubs

Community Features

- Weekly Entertainments
  - Motion pictures, recitals, concerts, lectures, plays, etc.
- Saturday Afternoon Children's Entertainments
- Saturday Night Informals
  - Dancing and for those who do not care to dance—table tennis, cards, social games, and visiting

Theatre Pre-Views

- Pre-views of dramatic and musical events
- Discussion of plays or programs, authors or composers, and artists

Children's Theatre

- Plays, concerts, puppets, magicians

Reading Rooms

Afternoon Children's Activities

- Games, Gymnastics, tumbling, dancing, hiking, story-telling, drama, and clubs for boys and girls of elementary school age

Children's Room

- Evenings, for children brought by parents who cannot leave them at home.

Special Events

In addition to these regularly organized activities there is a special event almost every week, such as the opening night, Hallowe'en party, Thanksgiving program, Christmas pageant and party, gym demonstration, music festival or contest, folk festivals, dramatics programs of all kinds, handcraft and hobby show, fashion shows in various seasons, athletic contests and play days and parties and banquets.

Cooperation

Not only the director and staff, but the council members, club officers, committees of all kinds, national leaders, civic organizations, all work to make these regular and special programs a success. No wonder the director is proud of his staff

(Continued on page 564)

Recreation Experiments in Rural Communities

By
JESSIE LOUISE BEATTIE

FOR MANY YEARS the country has been sacrificed to the building of cities. When a farmer raised his family to an age where they began to think ambitiously of achievement and progression, whether commercial or cultural, they at once started their trek away from the land. Indeed, if a country boy or girl did not show some desire early in life to "go out into the world," he was considered to be without "push," as country people say. Even today it is seldom that the boy who chooses to stay on the farm, the girl who remains at home to help in the house, is pointed to with pride by the neighborhood. But if William goes to town and sells socks for a living, he returns to his community a step high in the social scale—a step higher than his brother who grows the finest wheat in the county and lives close to the beautiful heart of the great outdoors.

Such a condition of affairs has gone on too long. What brought it about, in the first place, and why has it continued?

Not so many years ago our forefathers came to this wilderness continent from homes of refinement and culture. Whether accustomed to the task or not. they bent their backs to the breaking of the land and the building of homes. How they must have missed the comforts they had known, and, more than the comforts, the luxuries of life —contact with books and other people, with a civilization rich in all the finer developments of the mind! And when their children were born, these hard-working parents were acutely aware of the restricted opportunities which they could have educationally and socially, but they had high hopes of what would be accomplished by another century. There would be leisure then for the pursuance of the arts and their children's children would be in possession of what they had lost. Such a faith made sacrifice as naught.

Miss Beattie, who is Director of Recreation of the Community Welfare Council, Ontario, Canada, tells of some of her interesting experiences in helping rural communities develop a recreational and cultural life. "One might talk forever," she says, "on the subject of recreation and its importance for country people. We record our small achievements that others may find better ways and greater things to do."

During the past year it has been my privilege to visit country communities and to discover whether the faith of the sturdy and brave has been kept. What I have seen has frequently saddened and distressed me. In some places the country lacks cultural privileges today quite as much as it did a century ago, and the young men and women of farming districts must look to the cities for whatever of social life and amusement and entertainment it is their fortune to purchase. As long as this is the case we cannot make a well-balanced race of agriculturalists; we cannot make of country life a life worth living.

Enough cannot be said for organizations which have been seeking to improve conditions — The Women's Institutes and the Farmer's Organizations, but they need every bit of help we can give them to widen their range and to extend their service.

Discovering Their Desires

In the Province of Ontario an organization called the Community Welfare Council of Ontario became interested about two years ago in discovering whether country people wished to receive assistance in the development of cultural entertainment. Questionnaires were sent to the public school teachers in rural districts with queries such as these: "What facilities for recreation have you in your community? Are these satisfactory? Have you an interesting social life? Are your young people employing their leisure-time for the right purposes? Would you like assistance in improving your community life culturally?" The answers proved without a doubt that help was needed and wanted.

It was decided to open a booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto during the fall of 1934 and, through the press, to invite people from rural districts to consult us there on community problems. As Director of Recreation for the Council I was given charge of the venture. In the cosy corner which was fitted up as an inviting room a collection of good books on hobbies was arranged, there was a shelf of suitable plays for amateurs performances, a model miniature theater with lighting equipment and sets, a typical traveling library, and a small hand-loom. With a projecting lantern slides were shown of plays written and produced within a farming community.

During the twelve days of the exhibition more than seventy communities were represented by the visitors who came in to inquire and often to consult about their problems. Hundreds asked questions and were given literature explaining our purpose and dealing with the importance of cultural recreation and the right use of leisure. We offered not only assistance by correspondence but the services of a worker to go into the field to study the problems of each community desiring help and to give that help or direct toward it, whenever it was possible to do so.

We Visit the Communities

By the beginning of October arrangements had been completed for a number of visits ranging from one to five days, and we soon saw that the demand was to be far beyond the supply. It was my opportunity to be the pioneer worker and the happenings of the first ten months seem to me interesting beyond measure. I am glad to record them for others who are concerned in this great field where the earth is rich with promise but so greatly in need of the plough-share of service.

An attempt was made to work through the medium of the village and to draw to it the young people of nearby farms. This gave us a meeting place, either in a little country schoolhouse, a community hall, or in the basement of a tiny church where the furnace smoked and our heads almost touched the ceiling. Usually three meetings at least were held and sometimes afternoon meetings as well in a three-day visit. The first consisted of a frank discussion of the problems of rural people at this time and the desire of the Council to help them to help themselves improve the mental life of their communities through planned recreation. Folk games and folk singing added a touch of informality and gave an opportunity at the end of the meeting for person to person contacts. On the second evening a talk was given on some form of recreation, the drama, reading with a purpose, handicrafts, literary society programs, or some other related subject. The third evening was similar to the second but usually ended, if some organization for the furtherance of the plan was not already in existence. Women's Institute, a Farmers' Club, or a Literary and Dramatic Club with the appointing of a nominating committee to suggest names for officers of a club or society to develop cultural life.

One of the most encouraging features of this work from the very beginning was the way the numbers increased each evening of the visit, and the eagerness with which plans were accepted for improving community life. In one community where dancing was the only recreation, and ridden hard, there was an attendance of only fourteen souls on the first evening, while more than one hundred tripped to the strains of *Nellie Gray* a stone's throw away. So, after a talk had been given and the purpose of our work explained, we went to the dance. The next evening our attendance was seventy-five and today in that district a progressive community club is flourishing which brings to it an outside speaker each month as well as talent developed within the community itself.

A Few of the Activities

Sometimes the activity took the form of a leadership school. This was possible only when the person with whom contact was made before the visit was capable of preparatory organization for this purpose. In a certain village of only four hundred people, it was an enterprising school teacher. The school lasted for five evenings. Its purpose was to give training in recreation leadership to attendants from small country communities and to stimulate all to group activity. Membership tickets for the week were sold at twenty-five cents each to cover the odd expense, such as printing of programs, rental of hall, and the railway fare of the visiting lecturer. The sessions began with a short devotional period led by a different churchman each evening. Then followed the hour's lecture and an hour of group games, folk dancing, and folk singing.

The lectures in this particular instance covered a short course in amateur dramatics, which was my contribution to the school. The course began with a simple history of the drama and ended with two one-act plays given as a demonstration per-

formance. Most of the cast worked during the day and attended the school at night, so time for rehearsals was hard to find, but there was a way. One of the plays was produced by the high school group and the other by older attendants of the school. One of the latter was a young barber who could not leave his shop morning, noon or night, so we held our rehearsals in the barber shop. I, as director, occupied the barber chair and we set up our stage in the back of the shop. Every property was represented but not every property was there. For instance, we used an arm chair with a board across it for a piano. But everything was in its place so that there would be no confusion later. When a customer appeared the rehearsal stopped and the director gave her place to the customer. When he was properly "shaven and shorn," he returned the chair! The cast had a keen sense of humor and our difficulties added to our pleasure.

"Every hour of human life freed from enforced toil by the machine is a potential treasure to the race. To seize upon these new opportunities and convert them into the creative joys of the mind, body and spirit they might be! What else can we learn that is half so vital to ourselves, to society?"

—Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

The success of the school was unquestionable, and when the week ended the young people of the village put the lessons they had learned to good account by beginning work on a sacred drama which they produced at Easter with much praise from the press. Those from outside communities went back to carry their inspiration to their neighbors. And when summer came the entire membership reorganized and went off to the lakeside to hold a rural leadership camp for five days. This venture proved a great success and all are determined to repeat the program next year.

A Winter Chautauqua

A slightly different plan was put into operation in a village of two thousand. Here assistance was invited by a young woman who had done some community work along drama lines and wished to unite the forces there for community service. It was decided to hold a winter Chautauqua composed of local talent with the addition of a course of lectures which I was requested to give. The cooperation of every educational, religious and social organization was secured. The program for each evening consisted of a lecture as the main feature with lighter entertainment before and after. The first evening this consisted of musical numbers and readings by villagers; on the second evening a local dancing and singing teacher contributed a recital by her pupils and a resident actor presented two well-prepared skits from musical comedy.

An evening enjoyed particularly was one devoted to country children, brought by their teachers to entertain us with drills, choruses and quaint little plays and songs. On our final evening we presented the Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice," the cast being high school students, and the "Bishop's Candlesticks," given by older members of the executive committee. Membership for the week was set at fifty cents, and on no evening did the attendance fall below 250. After general expenses were paid—and they were high due to a heavy rental for the hall a collection of books on the drama bought for the village library, and the railway fare of the lecturer, the executive had enough money in the treasury to begin again next year. Moreover, the village had had interesting entertainment, had encouraged local talent, and had studied the fundamentals of one of the oldest arts in the world—that of play-making.

In a Small Farming Community

But it was in a small farming community without the sign of a village belonging to it that our most interesting experiment occurred. A resident of foreign birth but interested in improving the life of his small part of an adopted country, wrote to us to see if we could spare time to pay it a visit. We were glad to go, and after a long ride by bus and another by private motor, we found ourselves in what, sarcastically perhaps, had been called "Happy Valley." We found the only possible place in which to hold a public meeting to be a miniature schoolhouse set down on the corner of a farm some two miles from the place where most of the settlers lived. We were told that there was little cultural life and almost as little social life for young people there. It was for both that the residents were bidding.

The season was midwinter and the drifted side roads were impassible, but undaunted, the young people came over the snowy hills on foot, while the stars shone beneficently upon them. As I went down the snowy roadway to the tune of happy young voices echoing through the night air, I experienced a feeling of deep humility. These young men and women were coming, not to be entertained, but to learn what they could do to improve

(Continued on page 564)

Courtesy The American City

Site of the Hyde Park Wading Pool

A Wading Pool for Boston

One of Boston's most popular FERA projects has been the transformation of a neglected vacant lot into a wading pool. S. S. Sheppard, Assistant Secretary, Boston Municipal Research Bureau, describes the project in the November issue of *The American City*.

AN EXPERIMENTAL effort, Boston's new wading pool was planned to give maximum safety, health values and recreation at the lowest possible construction and maintenance costs. As there were no wading pools in this region, the pool was largely designed from original ideas, and details developed as the plans and construction progressed. So successful has the venture proved that plans are under way for similar pools in other parts of the city.

The primary consideration in the construction of the pool was to insure health and safety. Smaller than those planned for more populous districts, it is 30 by 50 feet, with the bottom sloping gently to a maximum depth of 21 inches at the center. Fresh water runs continuously through a sprinkler fountain-head and a sub-surface inlet, at the rate of from 4,000 to 5,000 gallons per hour, as compared to the pool capacity of 13,000 gallons. The Health Department of the city has made several tests since the pool has been in operation and has found the bacteria count in the water satisfactory.

A drinking fountain, shaded benches and toilet facilities have been provided nearby. In its first

(Continued on page 565)

The popularity of the pool is scarcely to be doubted!

Courtesy The American City

Adventuring Along the Long Brown Path

Courtesy Trails Magazine and D. Walter Mosauer

By VINCENT J. SCHAEFER

OVER THE LENGTH and breadth of our country youngsters and oldsters are joining hands in a comradeship that bids fair to be one of the redeeming features of the recent depression. In an era when lack of spending money is a national inconvenience, the value of outdoor activity is inestimable since it entails the smallest monetary outlay per hour of happiness that can be found.

The formation of hiking clubs, with emphasis on outdoor activity of many forms, cannot help but produce results which will be of lasting benefit to the physical and mental well being of America. With a swimming suit and an available swimming pool, whether it be canal, river, lake or creek, the individual can indulge in hours of enjoyment and terminate the adventure with a sun-browned and stronger body, and a store of satisfying memories. He who lives in an area blessed with snow may spend hours of perfect enjoyment to the music of swishing snow beneath flying skis.

The most universal and available of all outdoor activities, however, is that of hiking. It may be done alone but is most enjoyable in the company of kindred spirits. In the well-balanced program of an organized group all phases of outdoor activity come in for their share of participation.

During January 1929 the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club was formed by a small group of enthusiastic "outdoorians" while gathered about the leaping flames of a campfire in the seclusion of a wooded ravine on old Yantaputchaberg. Since that time the club has enjoyed an interesting and fascinating existence, marked at times with good-natured argument and conflict of personalities and ideals, but emerging each time from such symptoms of growing pains with a stronger and better structure. In the past six years the club has often departed in its policies and programs from those of most hiking clubs, so that at the present time its activities are widespread and varied.

The Educational Assembly

Shortly after the club was formed informal talks on various subjects were given at the close of the regular monthly business meetings. These talks covered a wide variety of subjects, ranging all the way from photography and campcraft to tree identification and canoe trips. A logical development of these programs was a series of planned talks on special subjects of interest to the members. Considerable numbers of non-members were soon asking for permission to attend the talks, and as a result it was found necessary to set aside special nights for the lectures. The subsequent development was the Educational Assembly, a series of weekly meetings on wide ranges of subjects conducted throughout the winter months. Attendance varied from small groups of about thirty to large ones of three or four hundred.

The main object of the Assembly is to provide informative illustrated talks on subjects not covered by any other program in the vicinity of Schenectady. Moving pictures, lantern slides, special exhibits are used to visualize the subjects of the various programs. The series given last year covered subjects such as Local History,

Entomology, Geology, Archeology, Astronomy, and Botany. In selecting speakers care is taken that their story should be suited for a general audience and yet technically and scientifically correct and accurate in all details.

All meetings are provided without charge although at times when moving pictures are rented the audience is informed of the fact and those who care to contribute a small amount do so as they leave at the close of a program. The Assembly is held in the auditorium or study hall of one of the local high schools which are available without charge during the school year for programs of the type given at the Assemblies.

To augment some of the lecture series such as Geology, field trips are held to provide those interested with actual experience in studying the rock formations and fossil beds discussed during the lectures. While most of the field trips are to places out of doors, others are to special exhibits in museums and similar places for a more generalized study than is possible in any given locality.

Courtesy Trails Magazine

The Mohawk Valley Hikers to readers of Recreation: "We hope as time goes on to meet more and more of you along 'that long brown path that leads wherever we choose.'"

Within walking distance of Schenectady the Bozen Kill has carved a way through layers of shale rock as it winds its way toward the base of the Helderbergs. On its upper reaches, at a place known as Williams Hollow, lives a dirt farmer known as the "Poet of the Helderhills." The rushing, tumbling waters of the stream bisect his rock-strewn farm. The love of Nature established a bond between the hikers and this hard working, self-taught man, his wife and large family, that members of the club were extended an invitation to camp along the picturesque stream. As the friendship continued the hikers purchased trees and annually planted several thousand on the poor soil bordering the stream to augment other plantings put in by the old poet as an annual custom.

Four years ago the farm, consisting of over a hundred acres, was set aside as a wild life sanctuary with appropriate ceremony and a bronze tablet unveiled by the hiking club. Subsequent years have brought continued plantings to increase the beauty of the sanctuary. A fernery containing over thirty species including most of the ferns indigenous to the state has been established in a rocky glen. A nature and geology trail is located in the interesting parts of the woodland.

The Christman homestead is fast becoming a Nature shrine visited annually by thousands. Continued reforestation by the club has covered all of the poor land on the farm leaving the more fertile land for more intensive cultivation.

A Definite Interest Vital

While the act of hiking is in itself a worthwhile occupation for spending leisure time, the participant misses most of the real enjoyment available unless he returns from his outing richer in mind and body as a result of his hours in the open. To achieve the maximum enjoyment the hiker should have some definite interest, whether it be in historic areas, places of natural beauty, geological formations, varieties of trees, numbers of bird species encountered, kinds of wild flowers seen, species of insects observed—in fact—any one or more of the numerous branches of natural science to be found everywhere in the country side.

In an effort to combine as large a variety as possible of these delightful subjects the Long Path of New York was proposed by the Mohawk Valley Hikers. It is now fully scouted and will soon be marked so that the outdoorian will be able to enjoy the hinterland that it discloses. It is offered as a branch of the great Appalachian Trail stretching for over a thousand miles along the high ridges of that eastern mountain range. While the main trail crosses only the extreme southeastern part of New York State, our Long Path enables a traveler to head across the Catskills and into the Adirondacks.

As laid out, the route of the Long Path meanders through fascinating countryside, past picturesque water falls, unusual fossil beds, historic shrines, ancient Indian village sites, old mills, forgotten villages or magnificent panoramas. The route has been plotted so that the entire way is one of delight to him who loves Nature.

Eventually we plan to record in some way the significance of each point of interest along the way. The trail has been routed as far as possible along existing ways. Thus most of it is already

passable, following as it does old carriage roads, military routes, Indian trails, fishermen's trails, even cowpaths and deer runways. It is available at many points to boat, train, trolley and bus lines so that a trip of a few hours or several months may be planned with real convenience. Cooperation with other hiking clubs and scout troops is being secured for maintaining the wooded trails and establishing markers and trail guides.

Winter Activities

A well organized outing club is in a position to do a great deal toward organizing public opinion in order to stimulate activity in special fields.

Feeling the need of increased and better organized activity in the field of winter sports which had been sadly neglected in the Mohawk Valley region, the hiking club sponsored a winter sports committee designed to crystallize sentiment toward a more active participation in that field, particularly in the division of skiing. As a result of this effort snow trains were planned for transporting large groups of people to distant snowfields when local conditions were not good. The committee selected by the hiking club formed the nucleus of a winter sports club which was formed and soon grew into a large and very active organization. Snow trains carrying from four to eight hundred enthusiasts now run throughout the winter on a scheduled basis; about ten miles of ski trails near Schenectady have been constructed and are used by large numbers of people during the season. Instruction and help in constructing complete ski equipment are available to those interested; ski schools are held on the local slopes every week end; trail maps are issued and weekly columns on winter sports are carried by the local newspapers edited by members of the club.

One of the many interesting outgrowths of these activities, may be mentioned because it illustrates the vast influence a small group of enthusiasts may have if they work along fundamental ideas. The destination selected by the club for its snow trains was a little mountain village at the end of the trails. After the last hunter has left in the middle of November the village folk would figuratively hibernate, to stay in that state until the opening of trout season in the spring when they would start looking forward to the coming tourist season of the summer. From this former state of lethargy one could hardly recognize the transformation effected as a result of the activity caused by the winter sports enthusiasts. Following close behind the enthusiasm of the city folks the mountaineers of all ages are developing into exceptionally fine skiers. The demand for food, lodging and transportation has converted the winter season into one of more activity than in the summer and the throngs of youngsters swarming over the hills and mountains during every available minute throughout the winter is a most promising sign for the future of those mountains, because of the mental and physical stimulus which such activity engenders.

Making Equipment

Interest in the more strenuous forms of outdoor recreation is followed by a desire to secure the best types of equipment that the individual can obtain. By far the most economical and at the same time the most satisfying source for get-

Courtesy Trails Magazine

ting equipment such as tents, sleeping bags, parkas, socks, is to make them.

Much thought, experimentation and time have been expended by the Mohawk Valley Hikers in developing some unusually fine articles of equipment. Since a number of the items are original developments, patterns and instructions have been prepared which are available to those interested. Thus, articles which, if they had to be purchased, would be available to only a few because of their high price, are within the reach of every one because of the small cost of the materials. An interesting by-product of this activity has been the experience the individuals have gained in planning, cutting and sewing the articles. For some of the girls and most of the boys it has been their first sewing lesson.

Having discovered a source of spinning wheel yarn in the mountains north of Schenectady, a number of the girls in the clubs are making woolen socks and mittens of unexcelled quality. Because of the large demand for raw material occasioned by this activity in making equipment the club makes it a practice to keep on hand a supply of the material which is not available in the local stores. This is passed on to individuals as they need it at cost.

Considerable time and experimentation has been devoted to the development of light weight equipment and compact and well-balanced grub lists. As a result of this effort complete equipment for a comfortable sojourn of seven days in the wilderness weighs but thirty pounds. This equipment includes every item for comfort and is all contained in a ruck sack of the type equipped with a carrying frame. Bulletins carrying this information are issued from time to time by the hiking committee.

Preserving Natural Beauty

One of the natural interests closely associated with the love of the out-of-doors is an active desire to preserve the areas in which the greatest enjoyment is obtained. In most instances the closer the territory resembles the primitive wilderness the more perfect is the pleasure experienced by the true hiker.

In our country there is a constant encroachment of commercial interests into the few remaining areas of natural unspoiled woodlands. Commercial enterprise, road builders and other groups which combine to "tame" or destroy the forests must be held in check if the natural beauty and its accompanying quiet and restfulness is to be retained.

One of the most active committees in the hiking club is that one dealing with conservation. Since its formation five years ago its various members have been exceptionally active in the field, and with the facts uncovered by this actual research their work has been very effective. It has been said with pardonable pride that there is a field crew of Mohawk Valley Hikers doing some form of conservation research every week end throughout the year.

During several election campaigns when commercial interests threatened to overthrow safeguards in the State Constitution which protect the state forest preserve, flying squadrons of hikers, equipped with pamphlets explaining the true facts of the situation and moving pictures, lantern slides, photographs and other paraphernalia, made fast trips throughout the state explaining the actual conditions of the controversial matter, backing up their contentions with the facts and the knowledge they had acquired by actual contact with the issues in the field. As a result of these actions and the contacts made among militant conservationists, the local group has had the satisfaction of knowing that their arguments were potent by seeing their antagonists lose their issues before the electorate of the state.

The experience gained in the fields of photography forestry, the working out of scenarios in producing coherent movies of their subjects and the invaluable training in public speaking which result from this form of activity are of immeasurable value.

Many of our well-known writers have urged the importance of conservation. Here are two interesting quotations:

"God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us and we have no right, by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath."—*Ruskin.*

"All nature cries out that life must exist upon life, that one tree must grow upon the mould of another, that for each green blade of grass another blade must die. It is not against a wise and necessary destruction that the God of all nature cries out. The crime — greater than all other crimes — is destruction without cause." — *James Oliver Curwood.*

Marionettes for Blind Children

By ELIZABETH HAINES

As THE HOLIDAY season approaches there is one engagement to which we look forward with particular pleasure, and that is our show at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, or as it is more usually known, the Overbrook School for the Blind, Philadelphia.

It all started several years ago when we became interested in the work of the school through a friend and felt we wanted to do something for the children there. At that time we were giving public performances of our marionettes in our studio in Philadelphia, so we decided to invite a group of children from the Overbrook School in for a special show, reserving the studio just for them. As transportation was a problem there were never more than fifteen or twenty in the first groups, and the children were chiefly from the kindergarten, first and second grades. We invited these young children for two reasons—partly because we had specialized in a group of shows created especially for young children from three to eight years and which had been very well received, and partly because the older children at the school had concerts, lectures and plays they could enjoy, but there seemed to be nothing very exciting for the little ones.

That First Performance!

The day of the show arrived. Everything was ready. The whole idea was an experiment for us, and we learned afterwards that the teachers from the school shared our hope that the children would enjoy the show, and our fears that it might be a failure. But we were all willing to try! I think we'll never forget that first performance!

We had selected for our program part of the circus (such acts as the children could "hear" as well as "see") and a play, "The Gingerbread Boy." Two o'clock came, and with it the children. They filed in quietly and settled themselves. The house lights went out, and the footlights came on. Overture! Curtain! And Toto, the marionette clown, was putting his dog, Tony, through all sorts of ridiculous tricks. At first everything was quiet, but as the strangeness wore off and the children began to understand what was happening, their excitement grew and grew, until by the end of the show they were laughing and applauding just as though they had really "seen" it. They loved it: We had made them happy, and when we realized it we were both very near tears. I'll never forget how they crowded around and as with one voice cried, "Oh thank you—thank you."

The Play Must Go On

Their pleasure was so evident that we then and there decided our special shows for them would be continued. Throughout that season we had them in for several other performances at which they saw "The Three Little Pigs," "Peter Rabbit," "The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat," and again "The Gingerbread Boy" for another group. After the first few performances we learned that attendance at the shows was partly determined on a "reward" basis — improvement in lessons or behavior.

Later we moved to the country and discontinued entirely all studio performances. But we felt that our shows for the blind children must go on, so we suggested that since they couldn't come to us, we'd take our show to them. The first year we performed at the school we set up the stage in the kindergarten class rooms, and gave "Hansel and Gretel," with music from the opera. All the children in the kindergarten, as well as those up to and including the fourth grade (and as many more as could crowd in) saw this show. After the performance we permitted some of the children to handle the figures, and it was touching to hear them say, "Look at her apron," or "See Hansel's wooden shoes."

Do blind children really enjoy performances they cannot see? Read this story and learn the answer.

It was at this show, too, that a very amusing thing happened. While we were busy showing the figures to a group of children back stage, an equally interested group was examining the properties on the stage itself, which was still set from the last scene. All went well while they examined the candy cage, the gingerbread house, and the flowers and windows of candy and sugar. But when they came to the magic oven, indignant voices were raised in protest. When we went to see what was wrong, the situation was almost out of hand, for the children in all good faith were saying "Magic door, open. Open magic door," just as they'd heard the witch say, and they were in a perfect fury of indignation because the oven door refused to respond to the magic formula! Peace was restored when we hurriedly explained that the magic door had refused to obey because it was confused by too many commands, but if they would come up quietly, one by one, and give the command, it would open. So for about ten minutes, while they filed past, we pulled the hidden string which opens the magic door, and they firmly believed it was through their power, and their's alone, that this miracle was wrought!

The next year the performance was held in the school's large auditorium, and everyone came from the kindergartners to the advanced students. Our program consisted of three short numbers—"Alice and the Caterpillar," "The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat," "Madame Cow, Magician" (an educational skit on the health values of milk) and a play—"Little Black Sambo." Of course, with such a large audience, groups backstage after the show were out of the question, but we did go over to the kindergarten class rooms afterward. There the children all sat around on the floor in a circle, while Mr. Haines and I sat on the outer edge. Then, one by one, they took turns asking questions. Here are some of the things they wanted to know:

"How old is Totó?"

"Did the dog and cat really eat each other up?"

"Were they real tigers? They sounded real."

"Where are all the marionettes now?"

"I was frightened about the tigers, but I knew you wouldn't let them bite me."

"What made the bumping noise in the milk show?"

"I like it when the tigers fight."

When we answer their questions—some of them posers for we try to keep the illusion that the marionettes are real, that they're really alive. For instance, when one little boy suggested that perhaps the Gingham Dog and Calico Cat might have run away, we agreed that it was possible, and when he offered to look for them we told him if he saw them anywhere around the school grounds we'd certainly like to know about it, and this he just as solemnly agreed to do.

After the questions were over, and we were saying goodbye—surprise! They presented us with some gifts they'd made—a calendar from the first grade for Mr. Haines, and one from the second grade for me. A few days later we had the biggest surprise of all when we received a note from the school's superintendent saying he was forwarding some letters from the children, some of which would be in Braille. We looked at each other, wondering how we were going to read Braille, but when the letters arrived we found that the teachers had very carefully written under each Braille sign just what it meant; and what we liked especially was that they'd included mistakes, too. These Braille "thank you" letters were written by the younger children; the older children sent us typewritten ones. The thought behind

(Continued on page 566)

Hansel, Gretel and the Witch were given an enthusiastic reception

Recreation at the Elmira Reformatory

By JOSEPH F. RILEY, JR.
Director of Recreation
and
T. J. HANLON
Assistant Superintendent

SINCE THE origin of our penal system in this country in 1789, many attempts have been made by educators and penologists to devise methods for the rehabilitation of the delinquent youth. Never, however, has emphasis been adequately placed upon recreation as an important phase of penal treatment.

One of the recent innovations at the Elmira Reformatory has been a recreation program which is not only extensive in its scope but which parallels the academic and vocational projects in importance.

The keynote to recreation at Elmira is diversified activity. This is so arranged, organized and supervised as to satisfy the individual's interest, needs and ambitions. The program begins immediately after breakfast and continues until 10:30 P.M. The inmate is not only permitted and encouraged to participate but must take an active part in some phase of the program during the periods alloted to him each week. In the fall, winter and spring the activities are held in the gymnasium and consist of basketball, volley ball, handball, tennis, quoits, shuffleboard, boxing, wrestling, track, and swimming, and as stated, the individual may choose his own activities. Competition is keen in these sports and intramural contests are frequently held to stimulate interest and to develop fair play on the part of the individual and the group.

When the weather is moderate, groups of inmates are taken to the large, institutional armory where two regulation softball diamonds permit forty inmates to engage in this game. Additional facilities enable as many more boys to play volley ball and handball. In the summer, all athletic activities are transferred from the gymnasium and armory to the athletic field outside the walls. The facilities here are three softball diamonds and one baseball diamond, one basketball court, two horseshoe and five handball courts, shower baths and a large swimming pool. Twenty-eight inmates have received instruction in life saving. They have passed an examination given by a qualified Red Cross examiner and have been awarded certificates as life guards. During the extremely warm days in the summer, the entire inmate group is sent into this athletic field and allowed to participate in the activities and to take shower baths and swims.

Special Evening Recreation

In the fall, winter and early spring, honor inmates and those who are occupied during the day by activities on the farm, garden, greenhouse, and in construction and office work, are afforded the privilege of enjoying a social hour in a room which is designed for such games as chess, bridge and checkers. The activities of this group are not confined to social recreation. They are also permitted to go to the gymnasium to take part in their favorite athletic sports, and in the summer, they enjoy outdoor sports. The individuals composing this class, over two hundred in number, are permitted to go to the athletic field each Sunday morning after church services to engage in games under leadership.

The benefits derived by the individual and the group from such athletic games are many. Through such activities they are given an opportunity for self-expression as well as an outlet for their pent-up energies. The games also strengthen the individual physically, mentally and morally. Athletics, shower baths and swimming on the extremely hot summer days relieve the tension so common in penal institutions at this time of the year and create a general feeling of cooperation and respect on the part of the inmates toward the personnel of the institution.

Varsity Sports

Inmates who show exceptional ability in the intramural contests are placed on the varsity basketball and baseball teams. These teams compete with the outstanding high school, church and industrial teams of the community. The varsity games are held on Saturday afternoons and holi-

days. The entire population is allowed to attend. Competitive sports of this sort furnish good entertainment for the population, bring the players in close contact with normal boys and encourage good sportsmanship.

During the winter season, in conjunction with the basketball games, boxing bouts, which are broadcast over radio Station WESG, are staged in the gymnasium before the inmate population. The participants are required to pass a rigid physical examination before being allowed to train. In matching the boys for these contests, their weights, physique and ability are taken into consideration.

Field Meets

On Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and on similar occasions, competitive drills and games are conducted on the athletic field. These contests consist of dashes, relay races, jumping, throwing, military drills, and many other stunts. Practically every inmate participates in one of these activities. The outstanding benefits derived from such projects are group participation and cooperation which are so essential to resocialization.

Each day the results of all major seasonal sports, such as boxing, basketball and baseball are posted on a bulletin board which is conspicuously located in the institution so as to give the inmates an opportunity to keep in touch with their favorite fighters and teams, as well as to acquire enthusiasm and interest in major sports in general.

The Libraries

The Reformatory has three libraries: the vocational, the school, and the institutional libraries, all of which are centrally located and to which all boys have access. Through this medium they explore far off countries, read about the lives of great men, and increase their knowledge of a multitude of subjects. Popular magazines supply them with fiction. Daily newspapers are also at their disposal. The librarian guides and counsels the boys in the selection of the proper kind of reading matter. Books may be read in the library during the recreation period or may be taken to the room to be read at night. Instructors in the various trades recommend the use of certain books pertaining to the subject matter in the trade schools. These books of technical information may be read during the shop period or in the room.

"The environment of the penal institution is abnormal at best; over sixty per cent of the inmates committed to the Elmira Reformatory are physically, mentally and socially below normal; many of these boys have never participated in recreation programs in their local communities. Recreation, through a variety of wholesome situations, refreshes the body and mind, develops a socially cooperative attitude on the part of the individual and the group. These characteristics are essential if the other phases of the correctional program are to be effective."—*Dr. Frank C. Christian*, Superintendent, Elmira Reformatory.

Dramatics

Dramatics play an important part in the life of an inmate in developing self-expression and modulation of voice and poise. All boys showing an interest in dramatics and having ability are given special training under a competent director. Several times during the year the dramatic club produces plays which are staged for the entertainment of the inmates and the invited public. Clubs and entertainers from civil life are also brought to the institution as often as is practicable to entertain the boys. During the past few months the boys have enjoyed the following: the Grotto Minstrels of Watkins Glen; "Whittlin'," a three-act comedy by a local dramatic club; "Creaking Floors," a drama produced by a church of Elmira Heights, and three one-act comedy hits by the Electra Players of Elmira.

In addition to the special dramatic presentations by local groups, on alternate Fridays entertainment is furnished by the Emergency Relief Bureau of the City of New York. The amusement furnished by this Bureau has consisted of vaudeville, comedies and dramas. These productions were of a high type and were well received by the inmate population.

Radio Broadcasts

Approximately twenty-four inmates take part in each radio broadcast over Radio Station WESG of Elmira during two one-half hour periods each week. These radio programs have created an interest on the part of the individual inmates and have acted as an incentive for them to develop their special talent in singing, dramatics and music, in order that they may take part in these programs. Our "fan" mail in response to these broadcasts has been surprising both as to numbers and the area covered.

In so far as activities are concerned in the rooms, in-

mates are encouraged to relax, to read and to listen to the radio programs. Boys confined in the Reformatory are of a type that cannot endure continuous mental strain. Study and mental effort are not required of them during periods when they should rest.

Hobbies

Everyone should have a hobby, something in which he takes keen delight in doing and in which he can excel. Within the limitations of the institution's resources and facilities hobbies are approved and encouraged. Some of the most popular hobbies of the boys at this institution are: reading, handicraft, drawing, boxing, music, cards, dramatics, singing, chess, checkers, tennis, painting and stamp collecting. Reformatory officials have found that these hobbies provide an ideal form of relaxation for the boys during their leisure time.

During the National Hobby Week of the Rotary Clubs of America, the boys exhibited a display of their work at the local Rotary Club's Hobby Fair and received twenty-seven first prizes, thirteen second prizes, ten third prizes and six honorable mention.

That the "Federal and State Governments eliminate youthful delinquency by facilitating educational, vocational and recreational opportunities," was the third point of the eight-point program urged to wipe out crime by the Attorney General's Conference on Crime held at Washington, D. C., in December 1934.

Lectures

From time to time, as a part of the recreation program, prominent men and women are brought to the Reformatory to address the group on sports, current events, travel talks and national and international questions. It has been found that these talks develop real interest in civic enterprises and in the activities of society in general.

Music

Music appreciation is taught in the school to those boys who have special talent or have outstanding ability and interest in the fundamentals of music. Boys who display a special aptitude in vocal music are placed in one of the glee clubs. Here they are trained under a competent leader. Others who show skill in instrumental music are assigned to the band and the orchestra. Boys interested in other types of music are placed in the harmonica band and "hill-billy" orchestra.

On dark dreary days in the summer and winter, the boys frequently go into the auditorium where they are allowed to participate in a period of community singing. These songs cheer up the group and encourage them to forget their troubles.

Motion Pictures

During the vacation period of the School of Letters, sound motion pictures, both educational and industrial, are exhibited in the new auditorium. Through the medium of these pictures many journeys are taken by land and sea to the far corners of the earth. Some of the most popular pictures which have already been enjoyed by the Reformatory population are: "The World's Fair," giving a vivid impression of the great exposition at Chicago, a complete tour of the spacious fair grounds by land and air; "The Imperial Cities," a descriptive picture showing many scenes in the imperial cities of the Orient; "Yellowstone Park On Parade," a trip to and through the Yellowstone National Park; "The Longest Gangplank," a trip to Europe on a large liner and pictorial visits to the large European cities. These travel pictures were found to be interesting, entertaining and educational. Industrial films have been used showing the manufacturing procedure of many great plants.

The influence of the movies as a form of recreation and education is appreciated by educators and penologists. Selected pictures are shown each Sunday afternoon for the entertainment of the inmate population. Every effort is made to obtain pictures which stimulate normal mental reactions and urge a desire for the better things in life. Such well-known productions as "Judge Priest," "The House of Rothschild," "Little Women," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and "Flirtation Walk," have been shown at the Reformatory.

Summary

In the measurement of results, recreation has been found to be one of the important and most essential phases of the Reformatory program of treatment. Recreation, through its many diversified activities, has contributed to the gratification of the individual's desires, the development of group consciousness and the gaining of proficiency.

(Continued on page 567)

Cubbing for the Younger Boy

By R. A. BARRY

FOR OVER twenty-five years the public has been more or less familiar with Scouting and its sane, healthy, happy outdoor program of recreation and interesting project activity combined with community service and character values. Perhaps many people are less aware that side by side with this great game for boys from twelve years up another leisure time program has been steadily and constructively developing for the younger boy who, no less than his older brother, needs a little direction and inspiration as well as occupation for his out of school hours. This is the Cub Program.

There have been Wolf Cub organizations in other countries almost as long as Scouting itself has been in progress, but here in America the Boy Scout authorities have proceeded slowly along this line, desiring to be absolutely sure they had the right sort of program suited not only to the needs and tastes of the nine to twelve year old boy but also to the needs of American family life. To a greater degree than is the case in Cub movements elsewhere, Cubbing centers in the home and functions largely in its own neighborhood, utilizing natural play groups and small comradeships already established.

The Cub plan as now functioning and amazingly successful both so far as the small boy and his parents are concerned, is the result of years of careful study and thought and long experimentation in selected groups in various parts of the country. It was not until 1933 that the program was made available to the whole field, and since then has become so widely popular and caught on so fast that there seems no doubt that it is fulfilling a real service in the life of the younger boy. According to latest figures available there are nearly 10,000 Cub Leaders in the country today, and 53,570 Cubs, organized into 2,297 Packs, and still growing and going ahead.

When Cubbing was first started some doubt was felt as to the effect on Scouting, some leaders feeling that a younger boy movement might conceivably take the edge off the youngster's appetite for Scouting by the time he was of Tenderfoot age. The contrary has been proven to be the case. The Den Chief, an outstanding Scout lent from a Troop to help the Den Mother and Den Dad make the Cub Den a success, is an authentic hero to the Cubs, keeps alive their eager enthusiasm to be Scouts themselves when the time comes. The program itself, though equally active and outdoorsy, equally based on learning by doing, played like Scouting as a great game and not a dull educational task, is sufficiently different so that it does not overlap in any way with Scout delights, adventures and projects, to be looked forward to and later claimed to the full.

Cubbing makes allowance for immature bodies and minds, does not expect the strenuous activities or steady concentrations or judgment which the Scout age boy is able to cope with and develop. It is sheer fun and is so regarded by the Cubs themselves. It interests them in all sorts of hobbies, stamp collecting, nature collection, leather work, secret code making, simple dabbing in wood, paint and clay, but it does not insist on sticking hard and fast to any of these activities, and gives plenty of chance for physical recreation and relaxation. "The Cub can do stunts" is a part of the program, "stunts" varying at will from somersaulting, leap frog, ball playing, running broad jump and the like to archery, simple and safe guarded swimming and rowing. The Cub wrestles with boys of his own age, plays games—even noisy games, when the need to blow off steam is on him. He does his camping in back yards and vacant lots, but it is just as thrilling and romantic to him as wilderness camping and overnight hikes are to the Scout. He gives "shows" to which the neighborhood are invited, goes on picnics with Den Dads and Mothers and other Dads and Mothers of the vicinity. The whole thing is normal, jolly, and an amazing preventive of lawless mischief such as Satan is so proverbially ready to provide for idle hands and active brains.

In Cubbing there is always something to do. The Cub puts as much of himself and his small crude skill into whittling whistles, making rough but sailable boats, producing perhaps rather lopsided pieces of clay pottery, or pasting up a weirdly illustrated scrapbook, as the Scout does in turning out model airplanes, reproducing animal tracks or building and setting up bird houses. The whole program is linked and progressive, paves the way from good Cubbing to equally good Scouting.

The Scout habit of friendliness, serviceability and good sportsmanship is also incipient in the Cub's training. He has no elaborate code of conduct enjoined upon him. He is simply expected to "Be Square," play the game, to "Do His Best," to be cheerful and helpful and loyal and obedient, at home, in school, in Pack or Den meeting, wherever he is. Above all he is expected to "Give Good Will," which is about all any one can ask of a youngster under twelve.

As in Scouting recreation goes hand in hand with health. The ideal set before the Cub is a clean, healthy strong body, a body fit to carry him wherever he wants to go, literally and figuratively. Too much activity is avoided as well as too little. Health checks at frequent intervals are encouraged; remedial defects are reported to parents which otherwise might have easily gone neglected; health habits are also inculcated—the care of teeth, nails, eyes, ears—all of it. Somehow the smart little Cub uniform seems to contribute to this, makes something to live up to.

How does Cubbing start in a community? Often these days from parents themselves who are interested in it as an answer to some of their own problems with their small sons. Some mother of the neighborhood, who has the time and the gifts required, serves as Den Mother, the Den being the small group which, united, goes to make up the larger unit, the Pack, under the leadership of the Cubmaster and the Cub Committee. There is also a Den Dad, some father of the neighbor-

(Continued on page 567)

At the Garfield Park Recreation Center

THE FALL and winter activities at the Garfield Park recreation center in Chicago, Illinois, are many and varied. In planning the program, individuals of all ages are taken into consideration and any group desiring to form a club is given assistance by the staff of the center of which P. H. Leiderman is director.

Indoor Activities

The following schedule of activities shows the use of the center from 3:00 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.:

TIME: 3:00 P. M. TO 4:30 P. M.
PLACE: THE REFECTORY

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Girls 10-12 years Handcraft	Boys 10-12 years Table Games	Girls - Boys Teenie- Weenie Age	Girls 10-12 years Table Games	Boys 10-12 years Handcraft	Teenie- Weenie Age Circle Games
TIME: 4:30 P. M. TO 6 P. M.					
Girls 12-15 years Handcraft	Girls 15-18 years Handcraft	Boys 12-15 years Indian Lore	Girls 12-15 years Table Games	Girls 15-18 years Handcraft	Girls - Boys Scouts 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
Above activities are at the Refectory—Washington Boulevard					
TIME: 7 P. M. TO 9:30 P. M. PLACE: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING					
Women Handcraft Room 8 B	Senior Boys - Girls Room 8 B Club	Senior Boys - Girls Table Games	Women Handcraft Room 8 B	Senior Social Refectory	Amateur Program 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. Refectory
Sewing 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.	Masks and Marionettes 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.		Sewing 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.		Masks and Marionettes 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Art Department. A large number of subjects are offered through the art department, including classes in pencil, charcoal, pen and ink drawing, water color and oil painting, poster lettering, commercial advertising, figure construction, costume design, cartooning, portrait, landscape and mural painting. Classes are held three times a week.

Dramatic Department. The dramatic department conducts classes one evening a week from 7:00 to 10:00 P. M.

Crafts Department. The crafts department holds classes three times a week from 3:00 to 10:00 P. M. to give instruction in wood, tin and linoleum projects and in making model airplanes.

Art Galleries. The rotunda and second floor are open daily from 1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. and on Wednesday and Sunday evenings from 7:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. Lectures are given.

All of the classes enumerated are free.

Outdoor Activities

The center promotes such sports as casting, tennis, softball, horseshoes, roque, football, soccer football, rugby, and volley ball.

Skating and tobogganing are enjoyed when the wheather permits. On January 17th at Garfield Park lagoon an ice carnival and Mardi Gras was scheduled with the following program:

(1) 100 yard dash with home-made skis made of barrel staves (boys and girls)
(2) 220 yard dash ski race regulation type (men and women)
(3) Snow shoe race—100 yard or 220 yard dash (men and women)
(4) Hand sail race—100 yard race (boys and girls)
(5) Demonstration of curling, an acient Scotch game

(Continued on page 568)

Make Your Recreation Creative

By ROLLO R. MAY

SPEAKING of creative recreation, look in on one of our student parties some Friday evening. A hundred or more young people in the student parlors of the community church getting acquainted with one another by guessing what notorious character of Hollywood, Washington, or gangster-land each is impersonating. The laughter, free and spontaneous, puts everyone at ease.

Now, in small groups, they prepare impromptu dramatics, each huddle buzzing with plans like a hornet's nest. Who is to play the heroine, the college boy, the villain? The captain of each group has a slip on which is written in terse phrases some dramatic situation, and the rules say that this must be the climax to a five minute two-act play. Every person must participate—and beyond that, the sky's the limit. In come marching soldiers in hats made out of newspapers found in the hall. The heroine looks stunning in that lamp shade for a bonnet, and the villain stalks about with a bread knife procured in the kitchen. Be prepared; the results are comedy in the extreme, and you may literally laugh your sides sore! Notice that that boy who is usually so timid in his classes has forgotten himself entirely in the play. And that girl who yesterday seemed so self-conscious steps across the stage with a confidence that would do well on Broadway.

Then all are down in the social hall for a half hour of folk dancing, with energy happily expended to the tune of "Way Down Yonder in the Paw Paw Patch." Now with the group relaxed in comfortable chairs around the fireplace for frappé and wafers, the dancing of flames the only light, the evening comes to a mellow climax with an old-fashioned sing of new-fashioned songs.

Young people leave such a party refreshed and filled with that happy sense of well-being which comes from having expended one's energies in self-forgetting fun. This is what recreation should be, we will agree. Should be, yes, but usually is not; for our church and school recreational functions have earned the reputation among many groups of young people of being boring, dull, empty of vitality.

Mr. May, who is Director of Men Students at the People's Church in East Lansing, Michigan, has demonstrated that it is possible for young people to make their own good times more successfully than they can buy them. He has also proved that church parties need not be the "dead" affairs they so often are!

Why Are There "Dead" Parties?

Why are our parties so often "dead"? There must be some form of attractive entertainment, we adults say to ourselves, besides dancing and the movies. But when we make attempts at putting on such parties in the home, in the church, and in the school, some how things don't "click." Our young people too often come to tolerate, remain to endure, and leave the party with a breath of relief and a resolve to stick to their dances and shows.

A little imagination will show us, however, that it is no wonder that young people do not enjoy the parties put on for them. Youth is too alive to sit still while someone in the center of the circle attempts to drum up interest in a guessing game that is as dry as the printer's ink on the page of the book from which it was gotten! So many church or school non-dancing parties lack vitality, and normal youth instinctively shuns that which is deadening. I have attended parties put on in churches for young people that were so insipid that I have thanked heaven for every boy or girl who clamps his jaw and says, "Nix! You don't get *me* to another affair like that."

Yet we cannot remain placid while our young people run off to beer gardens, frequent the public dance halls, and plank down their quarters at a mediocre movie out of sheer lack of any better way to spend a Friday evening. This problem of providing wholesome entertainment for our young people is a very important one, as every alert adult well realizes.

And the importance of this matter is further brought home when we realize the relation between the moral life of our young people and the places of entertainment they frequent. If

all your son or daughter can find for amusement is dancing in beer gardens or absorbing a steady diet of sex-stimulating movies, then all the preaching or moral counsel in the world won't do much good. We can be sure of this, I am confident; that promiscuous petting is a result often of the fact that our young people have nothing more interesting to do. The necking party is much more likely to follow a flat, empty evening than a happy, really recreative one. It is a truism to say that giving young people opportunity for wholesome yet interesting recreation in which their social spheres are enlarged and their social courage developed, is the best single aid we adults can furnish to their developing the good and desirable type of personality.

And this kind of recreation, I firmly believe, is not so difficult of attainment as is often assumed. Our experiment in creative recreation at Michigan State College we proffer as a suggestion along this line.

"As for the good life, the gay and gracious life, the fun, the glamour and the admiration, they will come just as surely from social activities that need take no large amount of cash, from forms of self-enhancement which make one admirable and good company, independent of what must be done for a living. Where there is surplus money for these things it is best spent first not in the goods that perish, but on that inner wealth which lasts as long as life."—*Marjorie Barstow Greenbie* in *The Arts of Leisure.*

Where Recreation Is Creative

At Michigan State we found our student program saddled with the conventional type of church recreation—a weekly party of pointless games put on in a stilted atmosphere which left everyone at the end of the evening disgusted with himself for having come. The parties persisted as long as there were students left who had not found other places to go. It was a "survival of the most unfit." And regularly along in the spring, the social program simply lay down and expired.

But the need on the campus for inexpensive, wholesome recreation not of the movie and dance type was great. What to do!

A group of students, organizing itself into a "Social Cabinet," and working with me, wrestled determinedly with the problem for several weeks. Out of our efforts was born the "Student Club," an organization, to quote from its present purpose, "of students interested in creative, varied, democratic, and inexpensive social activities." The principles upon which the Club was based seemed to be answers to urgent needs, for our brain-child grew like a bean-stalk, until now, less than a year after its birth, its membership of over four hundred makes it the largest organization on the college campus.

These four principles on which the club is founded will bear elaboration: That recreation should be:

First, *creative*—and here, of course, we are at the heart of the matter. Every social program must have its creative function, be it folk dancing or the learning of a new step in ballroom dancing, or impromptu dramatics, or stunts around a campfire on a hike. For we have learned that creativity, and nothing else, causes people to forget themselves. This is the "sine qua non" of any successful party.

Second, *varied*—in the respect that all imaginable sorts of entertainment are put on at the parties every Friday night: folk dancing, treasure hunts, skating or swimming parties, scavenger hunts, hikes and steak roasts.

Third, *democratic*—the aim being that every person become acquainted with as many others as possible during the evening. Students may come with or without "dates," but the exclusively two-by-two stuff is taboo.

Finally, the fourth principle: *inexpensiveness*. The customary financial outlay per person attending the party is ten cents, to cover refreshments and incidentals. A hayride or party in which an orchestra must be hired costs more, of course, but the Student Club never goes into entertainment where the expense would prohibit anyone's attending. The cooperative, non-profit plan prevails. After all, why does one have to put out a few dollar bills in order to have a good time? *Make* your good time, we say, instead of trying to *buy* it.

Now a certain feeling of belonging is necessary in a social group, which serves, among other things, to stimulate the cooperative spirit in each individual member. So we have a membership in our Club, but the fees are purely nominal—twenty-five cents a term or fifty cents a year.

Fortunately the student rooms in the church where the Club had its birth furnish adequate

(Continued on page 568)

"To Transcend Himself"

By CHESTER G. MARSH
Director of Arts and Crafts
Girl Scouts, Inc.

For a number of years Mrs. Marsh was director of the Westchester County Recreation Commission and later became director of the Westchester County Workshop which has become so widely known. She is thoroughly familiar with the problem of the arts and crafts in the field of municipal recreation.

LOOKING OVER some notes made several years ago at a National Recreation Conference, I ran across this portion of a sentence from an address given by Rabbi Silver, "an unsuppressable yearning to transcend himself — that's divinity."

This yearning has lifted man throughout the ages to heights greater than his dreams. He *has* transcended himself and will continue to do so. This thought should give added incentive to those of us who are working with character building organizations. We should make our programs so rich in content, so broad in concept and so discriminating in standards that they always offer opportunity for man to "transcend himself." This can be accomplished only by accepting a few honest "rules of the game," a few sure standards and by "hewing to the line."

No "Dead-End" Approach to Sports

In athletics, starting with standards of fair play, good sportsmanship, adherence to rules, by making no concessions, accepting no deviations, we can progress to unknown accomplishments. This we accept without question. There is no dead end approach to swimming, to baseball or to any of our accepted sports. There is only one way to play baseball and that is the right way. The sand lot pitcher of today is learning the game with the same rules, the same techniques that he will use as the hero of the big league of tomorrow. In other words, the sand lot baseball team offers the young player an opportunity to "transcend himself."

This should carry through all our work and particularly should it apply to the arts and crafts. In some instances it does, as in the folk schools of the Southern Highlands, some of the Settlements, the State Program of New Hampshire, the Westchester County Workshop and others which might be mentioned. In general, however, there is a tendency on the part of leaders to use craft programs as entertainment, time killers, and requests for patterns, instruction sheets, and designs of "things to make quickly, easily, and cheaply" have been the order of the day. The jazz spirit of endless motion and sensation has crept into the quiet cathedral of beauty. We are missing the many opportunities for growth, for abundant living, for deep appreciative joy that are possible through contact with the permanent, the enduring, the forever beautiful principles of true art.

A barrier of fear has separated us from the fundamental arts and we have said to ourselves, "painting, modeling, weaving, wood carving are too difficult. We have no special talent, we must do something easy."

Why Not "Play the Game" in the Arts and Crafts?

Why can't we apply the same method to this problem that we do to baseball — not substitute "something easy" — but start in a simple way and grow as we work? We should plan a program that will include only those arts and crafts that have evolved from the needs and aspirations of a race and that hold unlimited possibilities for exploration, adventure, and accomplishment. We can measure the worthwhileness of each craft by these questions — "What is its history?" "What is its future?" "What is the next step?" If it is a craft that ends with the completion of the article, we find ourselves in a cul-de-sac and must either stop or retrace our steps.

If we take any one of the basic crafts and follow its development back through the ages, we stir many interests and awaken a new sense of appreciation. We see primitive man struggling to make the business of living less difficult. He makes pots of clay, baskets, and mats of rushes, garments

of skin and woven fibres, shelters of wood and weapons of bronze.

Through the ages, like a rainbow thread, we see the yearning to transcend himself, refining, polishing, decorating and beautifying each article. At first we see a vague, groping effort to reproduce the lilt of the bird song, the rhythm of the waves, the contrast of sunlight and shadow in the form, design, and color of the things he creates. Gradually he becomes more proficient, more resourceful, and the blue bird's song reaches us through the rich blue glaze of a poreclain vase, the waves ebb and flow in the purples and blues of an Oriental rug, and sunlight and shadow flicker in the pattern of a woven basket or rush mat.

Crafts Offer Rich Opportunities

Three rules governing our selection of craft activities would give the maximum opportunity for growth and development; they are:

1. No copying—that is, no tracing of design, copying of pictures or models. All work must be honestly original.

2. No assembling—no putting together of cut-out pieces of material.

3. No imitation. This means the honest use of materials without attempting to make paper look like wood or cloth to look like leather.

Let us look at our craft program as a rich opportunity for the acquirement of new interests, new skills, new horizons, rather than from the standpoint of making quickly, small inexpensive articles to "take home to mother."

The Girl Scout program incorporates a close tie-up of the crafts with nature study. Dr. Bertha Chapman Cady has said many times that it is impolite to lean against a tree in the woods unless we have been properly introduced to the tree. This thought may be applied to the crafts. Is it desirable for us to weave with cotton, linen, or wool without being properly introduced to the materials? A field trip with craft materials in mind is full of new adventure. To search for the types of wood in the vicinity, study the grains, coloring and adaptability for carving stirs a keen enthusiasm for further research. Does the wood from a selected tree take a finish, and if so, what finish is best? If shellac, of what is shellac made? Where found? The surprise that comes when the nature director

(Continued on page 570)

In their mutual interest in crafts young and old discover a common meeting ground

Why Have a Hobby Show?

By DONALD P. NEWTON
Hobbies Director, Y.M.C.A.
Madison, Wisconsin

HOBBY SHOWS have been attempted by various organizations and institutions during the past quarter century with varying success and with spasmodic interest, the stunt element as a general rule being uppermost. Experience and changing emphases have recently led to a more practical and helpful type of hobby show in many localities.

People out of employment who have taken to a hobby or craft as an avocation during their leisure hours are deriving much satisfaction from exchanging experiences with others. This situation has made it easier to interest people in displaying their hobbies in adult hobby shows and is in itself sufficient reason for having such shows. The willingness of adults to show their hobbies should be used as a means of bringing before the community the results of the study and pursuits of the local hobbyists. An adult should feel as free to talk about his stamp collection, the antique pieces of furniture he has discovered, the doll houses which he has made, the toy trains with which he plays, bows and arrows he creates, and a hundred other things as he is to converse about his bridge or golf game.

Madison's Hobby Show

It is impossible to express into words the real fun and recreation which the exhibitors experienced as participants in a recent hobby show in Madison, Wisconsin. Many of these individuals were on hand at the display rooms every evening the show was in progress, talking with other exhibitors or with someone who showed special interest in their exhibits, comparing their work with that of others, and trading something of their own for something of another exhibitor.

Not only the exhibitors but hundreds of other people were reached by the show, to a lesser degree, to be sure, but nevertheless positively. Members of the family of an exhibitor feel themselves a part of the enterprise and are ever ready with suggestions concerning ways to arrange the exhibit in question. This close and intimate interest makes participants of the entire family, and there are unlimited possibilities for parents to interest their children in the pursuit of a hobby. A hobby show serves to intensify this interest and the desire to do what dad or mother does, or in the case of a junior show, increases the interest of parents in what their children are doing. Many people visiting the exhibits are stimulated to action as a result of seeing a finished product, a hobby in progress or a demonstration of the way in which a particular hobby is carried on.

One ten year old girl was so interested in a glass garden which was on display at the Madison hobby show that she immediately began to make her own garden. She secured the help of her father in making the glass container and cover. She made the decorations for the interior, built the terraces, placed little figures about in the garden, and planted the seeds. Two months after the adult show this little garden was placed on display at the junior hobby show.

During the progress of the same adult hobby show a demonstration of marionettes was given by one of the members of the adult marionette club known as "The String Puller's Play House." Among the individuals who went to the platform to view the dolls and ask questions after the demonstration was a young man who had recently heard of a group of young people who, like himself, were interested in making puppets. He began carving and making a marionette. In a few weeks he had completed a fine doll for a contemplated production. He was instrumental in spurring the interest of the other members of the group, and in a little more than two months after seeing the demonstration he and his group produced "The Wizard of Oz" before an audience of about 200 people, making enough money to cover the expenses of the show and to purchase supplies for the next production.

The enthusiasm created by the Madison adult hobby show resulted in a discussion of ways for improving children's leisure time and methods of stimulating and conducting hobby clubs and hob-

bies for individual children. As a definite outgrowth, a woman's club took the initiative in providing leadership in hobby activities in one of the schools which had asked for such help. These women had formerly hesitated to mention any hobby they might have for fear of being accused of wasting time they should be spending on their work and their children. But through the hobby show they came to realize that the best way to spend their time with their children was in following hobbies with them.

And After the Show

Hobby and craft groups sprang into being after both the hobby shows held in Madison in the past two years. It seemed to be the natural thing to do after the exhibitors had become acquainted to get together again. Each meeting called for another. Many people joined the groups as a result of the stimulation of the shows. A coin club and home workshop club were formed following the first show in 1933. A collectors' club and an aquarium society were organized the following year. All of these groups are live organizations. The fifty or more members are happier and more contented than they could be without their groups. Even the collectors' club, none of whose members collect the same things, find many interests in common though the respective members collect practically everything from pills and drugs to circuses.

More recently a hobbies council has been formed coordinating the educational features, joint enterprises and publicity activities of several of the local hobby groups. It is composed of a member from each of the following groups—two garden clubs, a marionette club, a coin club, a stamp club, workshop club, collectors' club, aquarium society, entomology club, mushroom club, and circus fans' association.

As accompanying values, perhaps just as important as the two main reasons for having a show, might be mentioned many things which are important. First among these are the educational values. Imagine yourself standing before a case containing several fine violins. This in itself is satisfying, but in addition in an adjacent case you will find the parts of an unassembled instrument and pieces of wood in the rough ready to be shaped into the various parts of a violin. Accompanying this display is a description telling how a violin is made from the carving to the testing. If you are a violin enthusiast, you will find yourself fascinated by this display and by the exhibit of inlay work close at hand showing how the pieces are matched, cut, glued and used in a design.

Possibly you are more interested in studying the history of the United States from its coins which were minted from 1793 up to the present time. You may study changes in design and methods of engraving along with the visualization of the historic pieces on exhibit. Medals commemorating the great events of our country's progress are almost sure to be found with a coin exhibit and are of great interest in tracing the changes through which our country has passed.

At an announcement by the director of the program, you may find yourself one of a group of people making their way to the gymnasium where there is to be a demonstration of a model power boat equipped with a one-fourth horse power brass and steel engine run by steam which has been so carefully made that it can be run at the rate of 1,000 R.P.M. Here, too, is a demonstration, accompanied by an explanation, of a little model plane fifteen inches across the wings which weighs only one-fortieth of an ounce.

Such demonstrations and talks telling how to go about carrying on various hobbies make it possible to stage an exhibit of educational value, to say nothing of the myraid of finished exhibits by hundreds of interested hobbyists. The suggestions made by the judges also have educational value.

Other values are inherent in hobby shows. The pleasant contact of riders of similar and different hobbies is most interesting. The exchange of ideas, the swapping of information and materials are important phases of the hobby show to the exhibitors.

The values of a hobby show in terms of relaxation for the visitor or the observer are of considerable importance. As an individual looks at objects which please or which stir his imagination, his brain is

(Continued on page 570)

"Whereas a few years ago hobbies were considered by people in general to be something to be kept under cover, they are now a subject of common discussion among friends and acquaintances, are recommended by psychiatrists and social workers, group leaders and educators, are widely written about in newspapers and magazines, are used as a publicity medium and are broadcast over the radio. As a result, many men and women busy in society or in business life, and heretofore unwilling to say much about their hobbies, are bringing them out into the open, and are making known the ways in which they spend their hours of leisure."

A Famous Lovers' Party

A merry party planned for Valentine's Day when "Pan hides behind each gay trifle and Juno smiles on the party."

Invitations

WRITE INVITATIONS on heart-shaped cards or paper or draw a picture of a heart on a correspondence card around the following or similar invitation:

Have you ever met Miss Juliet,
Or the charming Romeo?
Do you know Rowena,
Or the brave knight Ivanhoe?
Then come to Smith's on Friday night
To our Famous Lovers' Party;
You'll meet them every one all right,
And receive a welcome hearty.

Decorations

Almost any type of Valentine decorations may be used depending on whether the party is to be held in a large auditorium or in a private home.

Ice Breakers

As each guest arrives he or she is given ten tiny red candy hearts in a paper bag, also a slip of paper with the Lover's Vocabulary arranged as indicated below. In addition the boys are given a piece of a large puzzle which they will later fit into the puzzle making a large red heart. The girls receive a piece of the same type puzzle which is white. Each guest is instructed to write opposite each word on his or her list the correct word, while the rest of the guests are arriving. The following is the list:

1. Teeth ears w—Sweetheart
2. Yenho—Honey
3. Reda—Dear
4. Ringlad—Darling
5. Voel—Love
6. Guh—Hug
7. Skis—Kiss
8. Missrope—Promises
9. Palsrospo—Proposals
10. Widnged Singr—Wedding Rings
11. Korenb Ratshe—Broken Hearts
12. Elvo L street—Love Letters
13. Gag men neet Ginrs—Engagement Rings
14. Ageirram Ratla—Marriage Altar
15. Noonmoyeh—Honeymoon
16. Direb—Bride
17. Gorean Mossobls—Orange Blossoms
18. Rovesl Squarrel—Lovers' Quarrels

NOTE: The persons getting all eighteen correct will be awarded five more candy hearts to add to their collection as there will be a prize awarded to the lovers having the largest number at the end of the party.

Mixers

The Heart Hunt—A large number of candy hearts have been hidden around the room before the party starts. At the signal of the leader girls and boys hunt for them. The leader, before giving the signal, appoints a captain of each group and instructs them that when any person other than the captain finds some hearts, he or she may not pick them up, but must sing a certain love song to attract the attention of his or her captain who will in turn come and get the hearts which have been discovered. The boys may be instructed to sing some tune like, "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," and the girls, "Fit As a Fiddle," etc. The leader will call time when he thinks most of the hearts have been found and each captain will then make a count. The group finding the largest number will receive one heart each from the captain of the losing team who will divide the remaining hearts between his team members. The captain of the winning team must divide as equally as possible with his or her cohorts.

Heart Mending—The leader instructs the group that each person has in his or her possession a piece of a broken heart and that in order that this party may be truthfully called a Lovers' Party these hearts must first be mended; so at the signal of the leader the boys will gather in one corner and mend their heart and the girls in the other. The group completing their heart first will receive an additional heart for each lover.

Hearts For Sale—The group is told that at a given signal the market of courtship will throw open its doors to every lover and that the profit

derived therefrom will depend only on the skill and cunning of each lover. Each boy is to try to buy as many hearts from the girls as possible, and the girls from the boys. At the close of the market the boy and girl having received by barter the largest number of hearts will receive an additional award of five.

Proposal Relay — The boys line up on one side of the room and the girls on the other, facing a blackboard. The first person in each group is given a piece of chalk. He or she must go to the blackboard and write the first word of a proposal, after which he returns to give the chalk to the second person who goes to the board and adds another word, and so on until the proposal is complete in one sentence with the last person in each line adding the last word and the punctuation. The group having a sentence which is grammatically correct and containing a complete proposal of marriage will receive one heart as an award to each lover in the group.

Cupid's Art — Each girl in the group is given a square of red paper four or five inches on a side and each boy a piece of white paper just half the size of the square, i.e., two by four inches. The girls are instructed that they are to tear this square into the shape of a heart while holding it behind their backs and the boys will tear theirs into the shape of an arrow. They must not take their hands from behind their backs until the leader gives them permission. The boy and girl who in the judgment of the leader makes the best figure is awarded one heart each. The girls should be instructed that in order that they may hold their lovers when they find them they should make two slits in the hearts for Cupid's arrow.

Who's Your Lover?—Each girl is then given the the anagram of a famous woman lover as listed below. Each girl in turn writes the anagram on the blackboard while the boys all try to discover who her lover is. The first to recognize him is to be her lover for the remainder of the party. As each finds her lover the boy writes the name of the famous lover he represents on his arrow and the girl writes hers on her heart. Then the arrow is given to the girl who fits it into the slits of her heart for safe-keeping. The following are suggested names of famous lovers:

1. Ninmei semou, Y kic me Ousem—Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse.
2. Beg Liar, Even I angel—Gabriel, Evangeline.
3. Ozba, Hurt—Boaz, Ruth.
4. Natyonh, Airtapocle—Anthony, Cleopatra.
5. Onapenol, Pejiheson—Napoleon, Josephine.
6. Emoro, Letuij—Roemo, Juliet.
7. Nojh Endla, Caplsrill—John Alden, Pricilla.
8. Nlatocle, Aeienl—Lancelot, Elaine.
9. Iprsa, Nlehe—Paris, Helen.
10. Lhatme, Lohiepa—Hamlet, Ophelia.
11. Tenda, Tribecea—Dante, Beatrice.
12. Cjka, Llij—Jack, Jill.
13. Whiataha, Nahminahe—Hiawatha, Minnehaha.
14. Cunhp, Yudj—Punch, Judy.

NOTE: The leader should watch this very closely to keep this from dragging. If necessary give hints. He should be the judge as to who answers first. Keep a key so that there will be no mistakes. Each boy, instead of calling out loud, may go to the girl and whisper his answer, so that the rest may not know who they are.

Pantomimes

When each person has found his lover, each couple will be given an opportunity to represent them in pantomime. At least two minutes should be allowed them to work out their scene. A judge will select the best and the worst and perhaps the funniest, etc. Do not judge too strictly, so as to cause as little embarrassment as possible.

Properties

Two pounds of tiny red candy hearts

A large number of pencils

A sufficient number of small paper bags for the group

Two large hearts, one white, one red, cut into smaller pieces as much like hearts as possible

Invitations

Newspapers, pins, paper clips

A copy of the Lovers' Vocabulary for each guest

Slips with anagrams of lady lovers

Squares of red paper for Cupid's art, also half size pieces of white for boys

A list of the answers to the vocabulary and the lovers' anagrams for the leader's reference

Decorations

Bibliography

The Cokesbury Party Book, Arthur M. Depew—52 Planned Parties with 600 games and stunts. The Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tennessee.

Recreation.

N. R. A. Bulletins.

Parties—a magazine published by the Dennison Mfg. Company.

Games and Game Leadership, Charles F. Smith. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City.

NOTE: For adults interested in giving the dramatic touch to their Valentine celebration we suggest the following plays:

A Masque of Old Loves, a whimsy by Faith Van Valkenburg Vilas. N. R. A. $.10.

Gifts of the Gods, a charming fantasy by Olive M. Price. Walter Baker & Co., Boston. $.30.

Valentines, by Alice C. D. Riley. (For sophisticated adult groups). Samuel French. $.50.

WORLD AT PLAY

Rag Bags Supply Robes for Cinderella

OUR school in Peru, Nebraska, was materially assisted by the Parents' Club in acquiring costumes for plays and pageants. In the local newspapers was inserted an ad asking for old garments that might be altered or dyed. In response many old fancy dress costumes and cheesecloth robes were given the school. These, stored in an empty closet of a sewing room until a school program or carnival was planned, proved veritable riches, with which many a Queen Elizabeth or a Pop-Eye strutted forth in a glamorous and devastating grandeur.

Winter Activities in Evansville

EVANSVILLE, Indiana, is enjoying a splendid winter program. Chief among the new facilities is the indoor center secured through WPA from the county which will provide heat and light and will rebate taxes. The center was formerly an old furniture factory and there are 190,000 square feet of space. All except a few small rooms will be under the jurisdiction of the Recreation Department. The basement will have a rifle and pistol range; the first floor will house game rooms for boys and girls; another room will be equipped with twelve ping pong tables. There is a very large room with a stage having a seating capacity of 600 which will serve for dramatic and musical entertainments. On another floor there will be horseshoe courts and a roller skating rink, and on the top floor there is to be an immense workshop with machinery and other facilities.

Roanoke Receives Gift of Land

IN November, the Department of Recreation of Roanoke, Virginia, received from Mr. J. B. Fishburn and his son, J. P. Fishburn, twenty-five acres of level land adjacent to South Roanoke to be dedicated to park and playground purposes. This is the second donation Mr. Fishburn has made within the past two years in addition to the great Fairy Stone Park of 4,500 acres which he recently gave the State of Virginia. The City Council has agreed to begin improvements immediately. Mr. K. Mark Cowen, Director of Recreation in Roanoke, writes that in the past six years park acreage has increased 70 per cent without a cent of cost to the city government.

At the Community Gardens

A unique feature of the work of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the program of recreational and social activities carried on last year in cooperation with the Community Gardens Committee. Eight hundred and thirty-five gardeners were enrolled as active participants at the fifteen different welfare garden centers located in different parts of the city. The activities included horseshoe pitching, softball, croquet, dramatics, dances, checkers and chess. Playground equipment was provided for a number of the children of the gardeners.

Boys' Club in Moorestown, N. J.

AT the community house at Moorestown boys' clubs are an outstanding feature of the program. There is a 9-14 year old group consisting of four clubs in four different neighborhoods, with an average enrollment of 23. The 14-17 year group consists of three clubs in as many neighborhoods including one colored group of ten boys, the other two clubs have a total of 33 between them. The club for the age group from 18-25, known as The Bears, covers the entire township and is bringing together all the other groups with a total of 117 members. A new club for small boys from 6-9 has recently been organized under the name, The Cherokee Tribe. The programs vary according to age needs, and the senior club has a wide influence on the social conduct of a larger

group than their own. Their major activities are sports, dramatics, and weekly social dances. In addition, an afternoon period in the gymnasium is devoted to the needs of unemployed boys and young men, while on two nights a week there are volleyball, basketball and other activities for young men.

Recreation Leaders in State Parks — An interesting contribution of Pennsylvania to the range of activities conducted with emergency education funds was the development of a program for training and installing recreation leaders in state parks. Following a special ten day training institute at State College early in July 1935, twenty men were stationed in fifteen state parks where they led hikes, camp fire programs and nature study trips, and conducted educational and recreational programs as far as available facilities permitted. The program met with an enthusiastic response.

At the International City Managers Association—On October 21st to 23rd the twenty-second annual conference of the International City Managers Association was held in Knoxville, Tennessee. Less attention was focused this year on emergency problems than on the importance for improving administrative techniques and developing long term constructive programs. An onlooker at the conference could not fail to be impressed by the fact that the city managers are doing splendid work for good government and the enrichment of human life.

Conserving Our Rivers for Recreational Purposes—A recent letter from Dr. Henry S. Curtis reports that the Huron River for about ten miles above Ann Arbor, Michigan has seven bathing beaches, two parks and seven picnic grounds and camp sites, is a natural haven for all sorts of wild life. Below Ann Arbor the Huron River is scarcely used because of city sewage. Boating is greatly handicapped by two low bridges which require portages and by three dams. Dr. Curtis urges that the rivers of the country are natural playgrounds for boating, swimming, fishing, skating, picnicking, camping and the study of wild life; that they may be made beautiful and accessible and that they should be managed for recreational needs. There are twelve rivers in Michigan which are natural playgrounds about two hundred miles in length. Not one of them, reports Dr. Curtis, carries any commerce except perhaps a little right at the mouth. All existing laws and rules in regard to navigable streams in Michigan are now being codified.

A Drama Tournament in Phoenixville, Pa.— As a result of the drama tournament held last year in Phoenixville, Pa., at which the drama critics of a number of Phoenixville newspapers served as judges, the Drama League fostered by the Recreation Department is holding a radio drama tournament over Station WIP. A different group presents a play each week, and the judges who served last year are again giving their services.

A Survey of Educational Films — The American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., has sponsored the establishment of the American Film Institute whose main function will be to advance education by developing the use of motion pictures and other allied visual-auditory aids in all fields of learning. A number of projects are now under way, one of them the preparation of a complete catalogue of educational films in the United States which is being carried on jointly with the United States Office of Education. The American Council on Education requests that any individuals or organizations that have produced, own or have the exclusive distribution rights to any motion picture which should be included in this list write to the Council requesting the film catalogue cards which are being used in connection with the study.

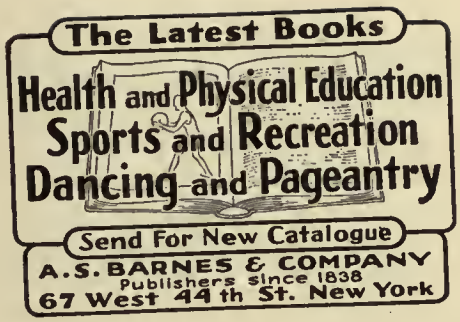
Young Men's Clubs in Niles—Niles, Michigan, has two young men's clubs operated by volunteer committees. One club uses a building on a piece of school property; the other is on property recently acquired by the city. Out of frame buildings formerly used as temporary schools the young men have made club rooms suitable for dancing, cards, reading, and other group activities.

A South American City Creates a Department of Playgrounds—The municipality of Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, has passed an ordinance establishing a Department of Playgrounds and creating the position of Superintendent of Playground Service.

Nursery Schools — Three hundred college eachers, directors, specialists, and instructors n nursery schools attended the sixth biennial conference of the National Association for Nursery Education held in St. Louis, Missouri, October 31st-November 2nd. Luncheon discussion groups and general meetings characterized the conference. More than fifty exhibits were arranged to show the development of phases of nursery school activities. Simplicity and unity were the keynote of the toys, games and handcraft shown. Toys for a child, it was stated, should be detachable as children naturally want to take things apart. In the field of children's books the current trend is toward simplicity and unity of purpose. The illustrations are large and their subjects simple. Photographic books showing children of other lands are good, as are fairy tales. Since its inception in October 1933, the Emergency Nursery Schools conducted by the Education Division of the WPA have enrolled 140,897 children in more than 2,000 centers located in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico. The average per capita cost per year for nursery school children was $63.74, exclusive of play materials much of which has been donated.

A Minister Serves His Community—"Sometimes they say a minister is lazy," writes Reverend Lane C. Findley of Bayfield, Colorado, in telling of his community activities. Mr. Findley is an approved basketball referee, the only one at the present time in San Juan Basin, a region about 200 miles in length and from 75 to 100 miles in width. He is coaching a group of junior high schol boys in the game. Five full teams practice every afternoon from the high school. Mr. Findley is also directing community night programs at two church centers at which people assemble for an evening's program of games and entertainment. A regional library has been installed and from 500 to 600 books, including fiction and religious books, are being loaned to schools all over the county. In addition, Mr. Findley preaches in three widely separated towns.

Winter Sport Facilities in a National Park—Throughout the past summer and fall CCC crews under the direction of forest service officers have built several new ski trails and jumps in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah.



Preparations are being made for a large outdoor skating rink. A semi-circular dam of snow will be constructed forming a reservoir which will be slowly filled and frozen around the edges thus making a firm dam. It will then be filled with water. The rink will be made primarily as an experiment and to furnish a means of recreation for the CCC camp located there. It is expected that many townfolk will also use it.

A Welfare Council Promotes Recreation—The Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Welfare Council has among its divisions one on recreation. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary are elected by the division at the annual meeting in May, and the chairman serves on the executive committee of the council. The division is composed of the executive of each recreation agency of the council and an elected lay delegate. All voluntary recreation associations are represented by one lay delegate. The executive committee of twenty-four is responsible for the major projects of the division and a youth committee of five appointed from the executive committee by the chair works closely with the county committee for youth administration projects. The program of the division this year is designed to interpret the need of communities by making contacts with women's clubs, PTA groups, service organizations, clubs and local governing bodies, to stimulate and help them in assuming planned responsibility for recreational activities, to cooperate with adult education and the youth administration program of the county, especially in relation to the permanency of recreational activities set up in it, and to stimulate interest in a county-wide demand for a recreation board and a properly qualified director.

Junior Olympics in Cleveland Heights — Each Saturday morning about 150 boys and

girls of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, congregate at the high school gymnasium for a program of physical education activities which is purely voluntary. More than this, the children pay a small fee to help defray expenses. A staff of nine people teach the boys fencing, wrestling, basketball, boxing, swimming and tumbling, while the girls are given exercises designed to maintain proper posture or to correct faults.

Promptly at 9:30 the juniors are lined up for mass calisthenics, are given a fifteen minute work out and are then sent to various rooms for instruction. Instructors are so assigned that each group or squad has a leader. Three extra teachers, called free lances, teach fencing, wrestling and boxing in rotation to the squads. A plunge in the pool ends the morning's program.

What One Juvenile Officer Is Doing—Carl Cook, probation officer of Klamath Falls, Oregon, has taken an active part in helping to provide a program of activities for the boys of the city. He has helped organize the boys from the various schools into platoons and started a program of drills to be followed by training in firearms and camping. With the assistance of boys he has constructed ski slides and toboggan slides and has assigned certain streets for toboggan use and had them policed by boys.

A Study Tour—Jay B. Nash of New York University reports that he is planning several combination trips to study physical education and recreation in Europe during the summer of 1936, one starting on March 31st, another June 25th. The groups are being organized on a non-profit basis.

The Ninth Annual Folk Dance Festival—On May 4th the New York Branch of the English Folk Dance Society of America presented its Ninth Annual Folk Dance Festival. Over 450 dancers took part from clubs, schools and organizations of various kinds. From the Pine Mountain Settlement School of Kentucky came the senior class to present the Running Set which is still enjoyed as a social dance in the mountains of Kentucky. The group also took part in the English dances which have been an important part of the community's social life ever since Cecil Sharp visited Pine Mountain in 1917. The festival was a beautiful and colorful affair, and we owe much to the English Folk Dance Society for making it possible for people today to enjoy the English dances and songs while helping to preserve traditional standards.

A New Shelter House at Millburn—Millburn, New Jersey, has a new shelter house constructed through CWA labor of old field stone and used bricks contributed by an interested citizen. The building contains showers, locker rooms, dressing rooms for swimming and athletics, a large room for crafts and a still larger room paneled in knotted white pine with a beautiful fireplace for club activities.

The Community Center as a Neighborhood Club House

(Continued from page 536)

and the hundreds of volunteers who are making the center a real neighborhood club house! They get out of it what they put into it—sincerity, joy, energy. It is their club because they are building the program and bringing happiness to others.

We have visited a well-organized community center from basement to attic. We have asked innumerable questions and have looked over attractive publicity material.

We thank the director and tell him "good night" just in time, for the groups are disbanding and he wants to be at the door to bid farewell to each participant as he leaves.

As we receive our wraps from the friendly checkroom attendant and nod in response to the doorman's pleasant "come again" we think, "With the director, staff and laymen all working for the good of the people, such a community center may well be called the Neighborhood Club House."

For further suggestions the following publications of the National Recreation Association are suggested:

RECREATION Magazine—12 issues a year	$2.00
"The Conduct of Community Centers"	.25
"Recreation for Girls and Women"	3.00
"Partners in Play"	.75

Recreation Experiments in Rural Communities

(Continued from page 539)

their community life. I felt keenly my responsibility as their leader. There were fifty present the first night and seventy-five the second. The wood to heat the building was carried to the school from family woodpiles; the light was supplied by lanterns from neighboring barns. There had been no

musical instrument so an organ was brought for the two evenings of my visit. We talked of what life together in small places should mean to one and so to all; we sang old folk songs, and we played singing games and group games as best we could between the immovable seats. There were a number of Europeans in the settlement consquently, the Secretary of the School Board came to sit behind the stove the first evening, his face stern and forbidding. The name "Community" suggested the dread word "Communism" and he intended to discover whether or not I had such leanings! I received, later, the offer of his wholehearted support in whatever I might undertake.

Before I left a nominating committee was named to take the initial step in developing a Literary Society. I went back to that community two months later and discovered that the society was in existence and was meeting every two weeks instead of once a month because of the great enthusiasm of the members—and they numbered sixty. A second-hand piano had been bought for the use of school and club and that very evening a program was given of music, recitations and a one-act play. Since then, through the kindly interest of a Woman's Club, fifty books have been given to start a community library. Who shall say that there was not fertility in that little valley which few people know exists?

A Wading Pool for Boston

(Continued from page 540)

two months the pool has frequently accommodated as many as 200 children averaging about eight years in age.

First of its kind in Boston, the project originated under the direction of Major Roswell G. Hall, Superintendent of Public Buildings, whose engineers prepared the plans and supervised the construction in consultation with Willard D. Woodbury, Technical Adviser to the Department. Major Hall, Boston ERA Administrator at the time the project was carried out, is particularly enthusiastic about the advantages children derive from this form of recreation.

The total cost to the city of Boston was only $3,500, the federal government providing the labor; the estimated cost of replacement without federal aid is $22,500. Utilization of janitorial forces in the adjacent municipal building and the provision of simple but sturdy equipment should result in almost negligible operation and maintenance costs.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Research Quarterly of the American Physical Education Association, December 1935
- A Guide to the Literature of Physical Education, Including Certain Aspects of Health Education and Recreation, by Alice Allene Sefton
- A Bibliography of Skiing in the English Language, by Arthur E. Larkin
- Bibliography for 1934, by G. B. Affleck

The Survey Midmonthly, December 1935
- Project 1—E4—15, Los Angeles, by Katherine Glover

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, January 1936
- Youth and the Modern World, An Editorial by Aubrey Williams
- Home Play and Recreation, by Lewis R. Barrett

Hygeia, January 1936
- Toys and Games That Teach and Train, by Billie Teel Mettel

The Journal of the National Education Association, December 1935
- Education for Leisure, by Otto T. Mallery

The Record (The Girls' Friendly Society) January 1936
- Mexican Games

Parents' Magazine, January 1936
- Family Fun, by Elizabeth King
- Family Movie Guide

The Journal of the National Education Association, January 1936
- Today's Youth Problems

Progressive Education, December 1935
- Youth and the Government, by Aubrey Williams
- Youth Speaks for Itself, by William W. Hinckley

PAMPHLETS

Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935
- U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price $.05

A Statement to the Citizens of Millburn Township, N. J.
- A Report for 1935

First Annual Report — Chicago Recreation Commission, 1935

Planning Your Community—A Manual of First Steps
- Mayor's Committee on City Planning of the City of New York

Municipal Finance Legislation 1935, by Irving Tenner
- Municipal Finance Officers' Association, Chicago. Price $.60

Annual Report of the Milwaukee Municipal Athletic Association, 1935

Snow Sports and Activities
- Bulletin No. 21 — Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council

William H. Burdick, M.D.

IN THE DEATH of Dr. William H. Burdick the United States has lost one of its ablest recreation leaders who combined a deep and fundamental philosophy with unusual capacity as an administrator and a practical man of affairs. He saw clearly far beyond the present and worked for long-time needs but at the same time he did not neglect the things that needed to be done today and tomorrow.

He was possessed of rare courage and was ready to stand up and be counted for his convictions. He stood always for high standards in the recreation movement. He saw clearly that the recreation movement must be a truly national movement.

The positions held by Dr. William H. Burdick give no indication of the extent of his influence or the depth of his power. However, in addition to his work as Director of the Baltimore Playground Athletic League and as State Director of Physical and Health Education of Maryland, he was an active leader in the American Physical Education Association and in the National Education Association and in the Society of State Directors of Physical and Health Education. Dr. Burdick was a natural leader of men, ready to pay the price which leadership involves. His leadership never depended upon the positions which he held. Because of all that he was and because of his special capacities men naturally turned to him for advice and for guidance.

Dr. Burdick had dedicated himself to his profession. He had opportunities to increase his financial income, but questions of money did not particularly interest him. Above all he was concerned to do a good job in his chosen profession. Because of the integrity of his own character, the way in which he had integrated his own life, he gave a greater faith in mankind to all those who worked with him.

From the beginning Dr. Burdick was associated with the staff of the National Recreation School and had a large part in the training of younger workers. His wise counsel helped in the meetings of recreation executives and at the Recreation Congresses.

When a man like Dr. Burdick goes a successor may be chosen, but there is never any thought of filling his position for this of course cannot be done because he had built a very special position for himself. —HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Marionettes for Blind Children

(Continued from page 546)

these expressions of good will and apprciation was so lovely to us, it is easy to understand that we considered those letters our nicest Christmas present. You may be sure they were all answered.

Making Necessary Adaptations

And now to the technical side of the question. "How can blind children possibly enjoy a marionette show?" you ask. And the reply is, "you enjoy a drama on the radio, don't you?"

Of course, in presenting these shows, we do use a different technique than usual. First and most important, we select plays with action, whose dialogue carries the plot. Short skits, such as some of our specialty numbers and acts from the circus, which depend on sight alone, are never presented.

Second, we take the silencer off the stage floor so the children can hear the figures moving about. This helps them locate the characters on the stage.

Third, we have our clown, Toto, who acts as master of ceremonies, tell them about the play. He gives a brief description of the setting, and also the costumes. This is done in a very gay, "high" fashion, just as though we always did it at every show. Throughout the entire presentation we want the children to feel that they are experiencing something other children do, and that there is nothing done in the performance which is at all different from shows given for people with normal vision.

Fourth, the children that have partial vision and light perception are seated as close to the stage as possible. The teachers tell us that many times, after the show, those who have sat in front tell the totally blind children any fine point they think they might have missed.

After Toto's introduction, he bids them goodbye, the overture plays, and then the fun begins.

In manipulating the figures and delivering the lines we make the voice an integral part of the action, so by following its sound the children can get a good idea of the physical action of the figures. Usually about a week before we are to be at the school, the teachers familiarize the children with the story on our program, if they don't already know it. This helps to freshen their memory and enables them to have the plot more clearly in mind.

Last year we were a little worried when we

realized that as our "Little Black Sambo" puppets have black velvet "skins" they wouldn't make any noise in walking, so we had Toto explain that "This is 'way over in India, in the jungle, where everybody walks around in their bare feet, so they won't make any noise," and this explanation seemed very satisfactory!

Apart from the pleasure the children derive from the shows, there is a very practical angle which surprised us when we learned of it. Miss Margaret Phillips, head of the elementary department at the school, can tell you about it much better than I. She says, "In our school dramatization is an important part of the work in the primary grades. After the children heard the show, interest in dramatizing increased tremendously. Class room work became noticeably better and I am certain it was due to the marionettes. Children are, of course, clever imitators, and having caught the feeling Mr. and Mrs. Haines put into their plays, they tried to imitate it."

Miss Phillips also told us that this interest proved to be in no way transitory. Throughout the year the work was consistently better. One of the other teachers told us it was as though a sense of dramatic values had suddenly been made clear to the children, and that often, after our shows, they would act out parts of the program they especially liked.

The children are so responsive and enthusiastic that we consider them one of our best audiences. They are so appreciative and inspiring that marionette groups, amateur or professional, in other cities, will find their efforts well repaid should they care to give performances for similar schools.

Re reation at the Elmira Reformatory

(Continued from page 549)

Recreation has greatly improved the morale of the entire inmate body, has reduced disciplinary problems, developed a more responsive and cooperative relationship with the officials and personnel and created an environment in conjunction with the academic, vocational, and religious projects which is more conducive to final rehabilitation.

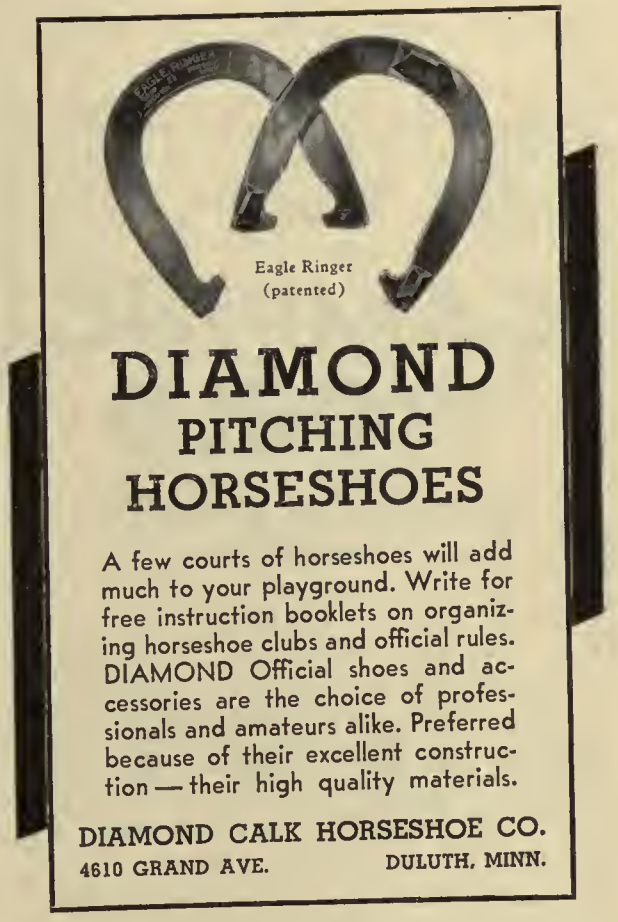
Cubbing for the Younger Boy

(Continued from page 551)

hood group who is willing to give up his golf on Saturday afternoons, to take a Den on a small, but exciting hike, culminating in nutting or swimming, or to help in rope spinning, bird study, or in wielding a hammer and saw in backyard carpentry or shack building.

It is all kept as simple, as recreational, as wholesome as possible. At all times the Cub Program is under the auspices of the local Scout Council of a given community. In many places, owing to the growing demand on the part of parents, Den Mothers' Training Courses are being conducted which give helpful guidance not only in the practical aspects of Cubbing but also in its psychological values. The Den Mother is vital to the success of Cubbing. Without her Cubbing would be a very different and perhaps less happy thing. The Scout craves a man's world increasingly. The Cub age boy is still close enough to his mother to delight in her comradeship, and he does not object to her wise, friendly indirect direction of his activities.

For the Cub it is all simply heaps of fun, the best game he has ever played. But behind the fun is a real growing process, the planting of the seeds of a real ideal, an incentive even at nine or ten years old to do one's best, to be a socially minded and handed individual.


Eagle Ringer
(patented)
DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES
A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

CAMPING WORLD

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF CAMPING

•

CAMPING WORLD Magazine is . . . outstandingly different . . . authoritative . . . interesting . . . complete . . . written and edited by men and women whose names command respect. CAMPING WORLD is concerned with the latest developments in every phase of "Camping" . . . Recreation . . . Education . . . Leadership . . . Management.

CAMPING WORLD presents interesting ideas and projects for . . . Arts and Crafts . . . Outdoor Games . . . Indoor Games . . . Music . . . Dramatics . . . Water Sports . . . Riding . . . Dancing . . . Woodcraft . . . Story Telling . . . Land Sports, etc.

•

INSURE BEING UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BY SENDING IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO CAMPING WORLD.

The price is $2.00 per year (eight issues). One helpful article will repay the cost of the subscription.

CLIP THE COUPON BELOW AND MAIL WITH YOUR REMITTANCE, TODAY!

Camping World

11 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Please enter my subscription. Enclosed find $2.00.

NAME .....

POSITION .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

KINDLY PRINT R-2

At the Garfield Park Recreation Center

(Continued from page 552)

(6) Parade of decorated sleds by boys and girls under twelve years of age
(7) Programs by various schools and groups for trophy
(8) Mass drill and parade of lanterns
(9) Demonstration of hockey given by professionals
(10) Figure skating (men and women)
(11) Couple skating race—220 yard dash
(12) Dog sled race (boys and girls under twelve years of age)
(13) Costume parade
(14) Cheer leaders' contest—high schools
(15) Tug-of-war with six men teams
(16) Parade of floats on skis
(17) Ice carnival queen and her maids (will be chosen)
(18) Parade of schools and groups in costume for trophy

Make Your Recreation Creative

(Continued from page 554)

space for ping pong, reading material, lounging around the radio, and other club room pleasures.

The leadership in this recreational program is largely gotten from the group itself, the members checking their abilities on joining, and then taking their turns at leading games or serving on the refreshments committee. This training in leadership is no negligible matter, but one of the real benefits to be obtained from such recreation. The program becomes self-regenerative, and functions with something like perpetual motion.

This social program, born and housed in a church, illustrates what can be done in spite of institutional limitations. The Student Club activities are featured in the college paper, its functions are subjects for conversation over college boarding tables, and it has often been spoken of as "the most useful organization on the campus."

Applying the Creative Criterion to Dancing

A final word about what part dancing should play in such a social program. Here is where the creative criterion again comes into its own—make dancing creative, we say, and you not only find yourself with a fine form of wholesome recreation, but you do an inestimable service to the whole social program in the community.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual

(1936 Edition Vol. IV)
$2.00 A COPY

● An annual volume devoted to design, construction, sanitation, management, costs, physical therapy, swimming, diving, etc. Contains, also, a complete Guide to Equipment and Supplies.

Make all checks, money orders, etc., payable to

EARL K. COLLINS
Suite 1007-08
404 Fourth Avenue, New York City

If more convenient, you can pay with unused U. S. postage. Stamps accepted at full face value. Certified statement of payment rendered free when requested. However, when a notarized document is requested, add 25 cents to purchase price.

The Social Cabinet encountered considerable prejudice in our church when it was proposed that monthly dancing parties be included as an integral part of our social whole. And ingenuity in plenty was required to circumvent the adverse votes of every governing body which took the matter up! Where words could not convince, however, demonstration did. And when the church officers and college deans looked in on the dancing parties, and observed the three hundred students learning new steps under a competent instructor, the wholesome type of dancing and the healthy absence of wall-flowers, they were not long in changing their minds. Thereafter, every vote by a governing body was *for* the social program!

Let us digress a moment to remark on this prejudice against dancing. It has been—and is—one of the high forms of art. Yes, you say, but that is *aesthetic* dancing. Well, why not make all dancing aesthetic? Show young people through folk dances how the dance can express a people's sentiments like literature; then teach them new ballroom steps and promote by suggestion and example a type of dancing which shall be an artistic expression of each individual person. There are great

Announcing . . .

a new and unusual book on

Tap Dancing

with a musical note for every tap

which makes tap dancing amazingly simple and easy for beginners . . . . indispensable for dancing instructors. A book like no other on the market, with steps analyzed from both a technical and musical standpoint. . . . Each routine is set to an original musical composition.

by

MARGUERITE JUDD who is a graduate in physical education from Battle Creek College, professional dancer in vaudeville and musical comedy, director of dancing and individual gymnastics at Central Branch, Y.W.C.A. of the City of New York.

. . and . .

HOWARD M. STUART who has divided his career of thirteen years in the theater between dancing and music. . . . He has directed his own orchestra, composed music, produced dance routines for vaudeville and club work and is a teacher of tap dancing.

Miss Judd and Mr. Stuart have been associated professionally as entertainers and in classes for the past four years. . . . At present they are both teaching in New York City.

Illustrated by
THELMA S. MENDSEN

$1.00

THE WOMANS PRESS
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LEISURE

THE MAGAZINE OF A THOUSAND DIVERSIONS

IS JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES — complete coverage in 12 issues of unusual, as well as popular, worthwhile free-time diversions. No longer can recreation mean only playground activities for children or vigorous physical exercise for a chosen few. Spectatoritis is on the wane.

Individuals want to participate and achieve.

Broaden your projects to include every age, a variety of tastes, and every degree of proficiency. Today genuine re-creation means a diversified leisure-time program for all—some healthful and pleasureable interest for each and every member of the family.

LEISURE will give you a new approach to; and countless other fascinating activities — ALL ARTICLES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SPORTS
MUSIC
GAMES
PUZZLES
HANDICRAFTS
PHOTOGRAPHY
CREATIVE ARTS
NATURE STUDY

SPECIAL OFFER to Readers of RECREATION
Expires March First

15 months only - $1.00

FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, SEND BILL, CHECK, STAMPS OR M. O. in U. S. or CANADA. (Foreign Post—50c. extra.) R-2

LEISURE, 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Please Print

Please send your special 15 months offer—$1.00 enclosed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

If you are a leisure-leader, you are entitled to a free copy of our booklet *"How to Run a Hobby Show."*

possibilities in dancing approached creatively.

We "good" people should suffer sharp compunctions of conscience during any nights when we may lie awake wondering what our young people are doing, because we have left dancing so much to the public halls and roadhouses. Young people will dance whether we wish it or not, as they have for some thousands of years. Let us make dancing, a high, instead of a cheap, form of entertainment.

This description of our experiment in a social program at People's Church at Michigan State College has suggested to you, we hope, new ways of organizing programs of recreation in home, school, and church which are wholesome and creative and at the same time vital and attractive to young people. To those engaged in such projects we wish all success. The cause is a worthwhile one, for, may I reiterate, there is scarcely a greater service that we adults can perform for young people than that of helping them to make their recreation creative.

"To Transcend Himself"

(Continued from page 556)

tells us that shellac is made from little bugs. What plant of the flax family can be found nearby? Natural dyes, metal and semi-precious stones—a whole world of thrilling interests, particularly when we also consider the adaptation of design from nature to the crafts.

Some one has said "America is a good country, not because it invented electric lighting, but because it has not forgotten candle lighting." We can learn much from the craftsmen of yesteryear.

Crafts should always present opportunity for growth. Let us set our standards high and choose to do only those things that are real and that stimulate a desire for greater effort.

Why Have a Hobby Show?

(Continued from page 558)

being rested and relieved of every day worries and fatiguing thoughts.

A hobby exhibit helps parents and children to see how they may use their leisure time. By example they see what they can do and are helped in reaching a decision about the hobbies they wish to follow. A show is more effective than the printed or spoken word. It is alive, graphic, real. Every community will profit in arranging such an exhibit.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Hobbies—A Bibliography

ffice of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

HE VOCATIONAL DIVISION of the Office of Education has made a valuable contribution in this carcfully prearcd bibliography giving a list of hobbies and leisure mc activities, publications and articles in the field, naonal organizations sponsoring or interested in hobby rograms, and a brief descripton of some of the hobby nd lcisure time activitics carried on in various local ommunities.

Historic Costume for the Stage

By Lucy Barton. Walter H. Baker Company, Boston. $5.00.

NOW THAT Miss Barton's book has appeared, it is difficult to see how little theatres, colleges, stage directors and costume makers have been able to carry on heir activities without it! In itself a "very distinguished piecc of writing," as one critic has said of it, the volume contains a wealth of practical material represcnting horoughgoing research in books, art galleries and many other sources of information, and the result of the author's own wide experience in costuming plays and pageants and in teaching the history of costumes. It has the great advantage of combining in one book, information previously available in scattered volumes, as well as much new material. There are twenty chapters in nineteen of which the heritage of European and European-American dress is traced from Egypt, through the lands mentioned in the Bible, to Greece, Rome, Byzantium, to Europe proper, and finally to its offshoots in the New World. The twentieth chapter is devoted to the problem of the workshop. Each of the nineteen historical chapters is illustrated by from twenty to twenty-five pen and ink drawings, the majority of them full length figures.

Tin-Can-Craft

By Edwin T. Hamilton. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $3.50.

THE HUMBLE tin can assumes a position of high importance in this book in which Mr. Hamilton shows how all the types of articles made from more expensive metals may be duplicated in tin. And as a budget aid the work is done with the most simple of tools, many of them homemade. We not only learn how hundreds of articles such as book ends, ash trays, desk sets and candlesticks are made—and numberless illustrations and diagrams accompany the directions—but we also glean much interesting and little known information about the history of tin cans and how they are made. Mr. Hamilton's book is the result of two years of exhaustive research in which metal from bottle caps to five gallon drums has been used. It is an encyclopedia of information on the newest of crafts.

Swimming, Diving and Watersports

By Frances A. Greenwood. Obtainable through Miss Greenwood, Univeristy of Alabama, University, Alabama. $.50.

THE SWIMMING SECTION of the Southern Division of the A.P.E.A. through Miss Greenwood has made an important contribution in this bibliography and guide to equipment and supplies. The bibliography has been carefully classified and references are made to unpublished articles and theses. Of special interest to recreation workers is the listing of source materials under "Water Games, Sports, Meets, and General Recreational Swimming" and under "Pageants and Entertainments." The list of manufacturers of equipment and supplies has also been classified with regard to its usefulness for those referring to it.

Rushwork

By A. H. Crampton. The Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.35.

ANOTHER OF THE attractive "Hours of Leisure" series, this booklet deals with basketry and weaving in which rushes are used in making useful articles and a number of such articles are described, including dinner mats, floor mats and baskets to serve a wide variety of purposes. Information is also given on how to make rush chair seats. Photographs and illustrations accompany the instructions.

Friends

By A. J. Pellettieri. Informal Education Service, Nashville, Tennessee. $1.00.

MR. PELLETTIERI gives us here a study of the factors involved in friendship-making among adolescent boys based upon information secured from 449 boys from all economic levels. The study will be helpful to workers with youth and recreation leaders concerned with the organization of clubs and groups. The failure of many boys' clubs to function is explained by the study which offers facts that will help prevent those using informal educational methods from making the mistakes which so often hold back the development of programs.

Games I Like to Play

By Neysa McMein. *McCall's* Magazine, New York. $.20.

IN THIS ATTRACTIVE pamphlet Miss McMein describes in a delightfully informal manner thirteen games and activities with which she has entertained her guests and suggests supper menus for each party. Her introduction into the discussion of activities of literary and stage personalities who are among her guests takes the pamphlet out of the realm of the purely game book.

The Delinquent Boy and the Correctional School.

By Norman Fenton. With the collaboration of Jessie C. Fenton, Margaret E. Murray and Dorothy K. Tyson. Claremont Colleges Guidance Center, Claremont, California. Paper bound, $1.50; cloth, $2.00.

One of the most comprehensive studies made of correctional institutions, this volume presents a basis for evaluating the possibilities of the present day correctional school program. Every influence brought to bear on the playground is searchingly analyzed, and all factors in the life of the institution are considered in their bearing on the boy's development. The recreation program at the school is described in detail. Speaking of the relationship between juvenile delinquency and recreation, Mr. Fenton says: "Many of the boys who enter correctional schools have been limited in their leisure time experience to associations with questionable companions. Some of these boys might never have been sent to Whittier had the local community supported an adequate program of supervised recreation. Such a program would moreover be of inestimable value in facilitating the rehabilitation of boys released from state schools."

How to Run a Hobby Show.

Reader's Service Bureau, *Leisure*, Boston, Massachusetts. Free.

With literature on hobbies multiplying rapidly and hobby shows increasing, this attractive pamphlet suggesting in detail how to conduct a hobby show should find many readers. It is helpful and practical giving a step by step procedure.

The School in the Camps.

Frank Ernest Hill. American Association for Adult Education, New York. Free.

Those who believe that in the CCC an important step has been taken in the solution of one of America's greatest problems will find this booklet telling of the educational program of the CCC a significant document. There is human interest in the booklet, not merely statistics and facts. There are "closeups" of the men and of the instructors which make us feel as though we had met them personally. There are vivid word pictures of the games and camp life which bring us very close to this vital experiment. There is an honest analysis of failures to attain the standards set, but there is also a sympathetic and enthusiastic appreciation of the many successes. Mr. Hill's study has an important contribution to our understanding of the CCC project.

Let's Look at the Stars.

By Edwin Brant Frost. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.00.

Here is another book on science expressed in such simple, vivid language that the wonders of the sky may become the intimate possession of boys and girls. The author, a famous astronomer, tells about the sun, the moon, eclipses, planets, comets, meteors and constellations. The book is full of fascinating information on observatories, telescopes and methods of studying the skies, and is lavishly illustrated.

The Out-of-Door Book

Riverside Bookshelf. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.00.

Stories about birds and beasts, sport, travel and thrilling adventure, all by famous writers, make this a delightful book for all boys and girls. Some of the authors represented include John Burroughs, Victor Hugo, Henry D. Thoreau, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and John Ruskin.

Handbook of the Heavens.

Edited by Hubert J. Bernhard, Dorothy A. Bennett, and Hugh S. Rice. McGraw-Hill Book Co. $1.00.

With the sciences forging to the front as leisure time hobbies and with groups at the recreation centers organizing to study the stars, this book will meet a growing need. Written for amateurs by members of the Junior Astronomy Club of the New York Museum of Nature History, it is recommended by many well known scientists and writers on astronomy. *Handbook of the Heavens* is a practical manual and ready reference volume for amateur observers.

Ship Model Making — The Brig

By Frank H. Mason. The Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.35.

The *Geordit Collier* Brig which sailed the seas about a hundred years ago is offered as the model in this booklet, one of the "Hours of Leisure" series. A piece of wood, a chisel, a half round wood rasp, a good pocket penknife, sandpaper, a small file and a hammer of some sort are all it is necessary for you to have if you decide to model this quaint boat. Full directions and many diagrams and illustrations are given.

Organizations for Youth

Leisure Time and Character Building Procedures. By Elizabeth R. Pendry and Hugh Hartshorne. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.75.

The history, scope, organization, methods and underlying philosophy of forty leisure time agencies which have character building either as a conscious objective or as a presumed by-product, are given in this book. In their treatment the authors have attempted to do full justice to the point of view of each plan and have made their subject matter descriptive rather than critical. Much of the information which the book contains is made available for the first time.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

Joseph Lee, President
John H. Finley, First Vice-President
John G. Winant, Second Vice-President
Robert Garrett, Third Vice-President
Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer
Howard S. Braucher, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. Edward E. Hughes, West Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.
Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

College Library

Eswald Pettet

A Pioneer Adventure

FOR NEARLY twenty years Eswald Pettet dreamed and worked and lived for the national recreation movement—not for an organization or an institution, not for a group of men with whom he was associated, but to help to build a way of life, channels of growth for the American people. He wanted opportunities for recreation under our American municipalities as free and open for all as opportunities for education.

He was paid in part for his service as a district field man for the National Recreation Association, but only in part. He gave a service that was beyond any pay. His work had a priceless quality. If his salary had been reduced or taken away, he would have tried to find a means of continuing his service. In point of fact, one of his dearest dreams was that the oil well he was drilling on his farm should help finance the movement in which he worked. His work was a family work. As he traveled from city to city, the recreation bishop of the Southwest, his wife traveled with him and his dreams were her dreams. Even his daughter, as a girl of perhaps ten years, confided to me that when she grew up she would like to secure a million dollar gift for the movement so the money-raising problem would not be so hard.

As villages grew into towns, and towns into cities in the great Southwest, Ted Pettet wanted their charters in the beginning to provide for fun in living. He wanted them to be good places in which to bring up children, good places to live and die in. He wanted a world of happy people.

It is out of the stuff of such men as Eswald Pettet, such adventurers, pioneers, that the foundations of our country, our citizenship, have been built. Eswald Pettet and his wife practically had no home of their own, but the whole Southwest was their home and everywhere they were welcome because it was evident they sought nothing for themselves, that they sought only one thing—to help build that section of the country to which they had dedicated themselves.

For the makings of abundant life Ted Pettet had the courage to ask any man for anything because all that he had and was, he himself had given.

Quietly and prosaically, year in and year out, without fuss or feathers, without any religious label, but from the deepest of religious motives, Eswald Pettet worked in just the same spirit as the prophets of old and the great heroes of the Christian faith. I become silent and bow my head in reverence as I think of the spirit in which he served the Southwest for these nearly twenty years. The word of Ted and Grace Pettet has been an inspiration to their colleagues. The meaning of Ted Pettet's life is a rich legacy to us all.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

"Drama is one of the great arts. It provides opportunity for the creative use of leisure and for the elevation of popular taste which makes it difficult to over-estimate its significance in the life of the community. It is peculiar in its all-embracing character. It evokes imaginative sympathy and gives emotional release. It fosters delight in beautiful speech and physical grace. It calls upon the creative instinct for the design of scenery, properties and costumes. It brings about a sense of comradeship in the cooperation demanded by a common enterprise."

—From "The Coming of Leisure, the Problem in England."

Ways to Musical Good Fortune

"Providing for Participation" is the subject of this article, the second of the series on Ways to Musical Good Fortune

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

THE FIRST article under this title, appearing in the September issue of RECREATION, presented ideas as to the kinds of good fortune that are to be found in music, not alone by specially trained people performing in special places, but also, in varying measure, by all sorts of other people in their homes, churches, schools, recreation centers and in the community. While recognizing the high development of music as an art, and the inestimable value of its best artists, that article reaffirmed the belief that all real music, no matter how advanced, is rooted in impulses that are with some degree of force astir in every person: impulses to express one's feelings, to enjoy certain kinds of sounds and rhythms, find or create beauty, live more fully, more intensely, feel qualities and powers in oneself that are estimable and expansible, to have fun, and to attain a full sense of fellowship with people around one or with distant or imagined people. Such impulses are the essential stuff of music, though not of music alone. They are the inward grace of which the music is an outward sign giving lovable form, fulfillment and nurture to what might otherwise be inarticulate and never fully realized. It is in that inward grace that our good fortune lies.

This fortune is a by-product of whole-hearted singing, playing, dancing or listening to its music, as music; not something to be sought for directly. But it is easily lost under the external pressures and the artifices of the usual preparing to "put on" a concert or of acquiring a technique, or under the mainly muscular activity of much of what is called community singing.

The good music leader wants his singers or players to perform better and better. He knows that the better the performance is, the more satisfying and enriching to the performers is the whole experience likely to be. But he also knows that this will be true only if the performance is better in the judgment of the performers themselves, and continues to be a free and genuine expression, but more adequate one, of their own inner selves, a genuine outward sign of an inward grace. He knows that in the scale of human values, and even in that of purely artistic values, the quality of that grace, that inner vitality, and the degree to which it pervades the life of the individual are of far greater importance than the quality, judged by technical standards, of its outward sign.

These ideas may seem too obviously true to be worth mentioning. But one has only to observe, on the one hand, the ordinary choral or orchestral conductor "putting on" on a concert (how appropriate is the phrase, "putting on"!) and, on the other hand, the ordinary song leader "pepping up" some community singing, to feel impelled to mention those ideas as a basis for determining what might be done to provide for really worthwhile musical developments in a community, a smaller group or in an individual. Accepting them, then, and having in mind a whole community, we will determine upon three general purposes and then consider the ways in which each might be fulfilled. The purposes are:

1. To provide good, graspable opportunities for participation in music by people not now engaging in any musical activity.

2. To provide opportunities for people who are singing or playing to find larger, more discerning and more enjoyable experience of music.

3. To provide opportunities for people to listen to music more intelligently and enjoyably.

Who Will Respond?

In this article we shall discuss only the first

of these purposes, leaving the other two for later issues of this magazine.

Among the people who might respond to opportunities for participation in music there may be young men and women who have sung or played valiantly and with much enjoyment in good high school or college choruses, orchestras or bands, but who upon graduation found no suitable opportunity, if any at all, to continue such activity. Many of these, and other young people now musically mute or nearly so, have had special training in conservatories of music and in private studios. Here is a wealth of skill being wasted that could lead to spirit—strengthening experiences that for many a person are greatly needed. There are older men and women also who have at some time acquired musical skills which are now being neglected; women now past the fullest demands of child-nurturing that interrupted the singing or playing of their young womanhood, and men for whom getting on in the world is no longer the life-filling business that crowded out the cultural interests of youth. Provision for colored young or older people is likely to bring especially rich results.

Wherever there are people whose childhood and youth, at least, were spent in a European country, there are likely to be some who have enjoyed folk singing and dancing and perhaps playing on a native string instrument like the balalaika, the tamburica or the guitar. The reluctance of some foreign-born, and especially of their children, to continue in this country a musical practice which in the native country of the former was a vital and most liberating expression is usually due to their strong desire not to be thought foreign. Therefore, if only to dispel or prevent the feeling of inferiority which causes this reluctance, a feeling which has often been a cause of painful maladjustments, and to enrich the idea of what it is to be American, we do especially well when we bring about suitable opportunities for the revival and continued practice of the folk arts. In doing this we should, of course, be helping toward a closer integration of these people in the life of the community by giving full opportunity for some of their songs and dances to be learned by other people in the community, and for other good songs, dances and different forms of recreation regarded as American to be fully participated in by the foreign-born and their children.

In addition to all the people we have mentioned, who have had some special practice in music but are no longer enjoying group music-making, there are a countless number who have never had a good taste of the musical enjoyment and inspiration of which they are capable. Young men hanging around at street corners and elsewhere, young women equally aimless, old men and women for whom the fire and play of life seem done but in whom there is still a power of happiness, perhaps richer than youth's, in singing or playing that is for the love of it, not for display. And between these two age groups are all sorts, ages and conditions of other people. They have never responded to any opportunity to join a chorus or a course in music, except that which they had to enter when they were children in school. Many have been deterred by the idea, often false, that they are not musical; others by a feeling of social distinction between themselves and the people of better neighborhoods who go in for cultural activities. If we can open really engaging entrances to music, many of these people may find their way to experiences more vitally enjoyable than any they have ever had. For when we really enter music we enter not only music, which is richly worthwhile in itself, but we enter also a realm of human nature in which arise all the qualities—of generous, self-forgetful response, freedom and grace of spirit and body, a love of excellence—that give any work or play the significance and lovableness of art.

To save space we will not give special attention to adequate provision for children and high school boys and girls, which is fundamental to music in a community and should include good opportunity in their recreation centers, playgrounds, clubs, Sunday schools and homes as well as in the public schools. Opportunities outside the schools are needed if only to integrate the school music in life, to give it full reality. High school graduates are less likely to continue singing or playing if heretofore all their music-making was confined to the schools. The provision for adults is also important in this regard, for it is necessary if only in order to make the community fit for the survival of the musical interests and skills acquired in the schools.

Opportunities in Already Existing Groups

Now for practice. For those who have already had special musical experience let us first find out what non-profiting choruses, orchestras, bands and other musical groups already exist that might welcome them to membership. It is not necessary to make an exhaustive survey of these. Find out the best of them, when and where each one meets, whether it is for men or women or both, the number and age range of its members, its purposes and activities and what one must do to be a member of it. With the willing permission of the group, help in good ways to bring this information to the attention of people likely to be interested. An "information service" for this purpose might be established at the office of the recreation department, and attractive posters or bulletins inviting people to make music, and announcing this information service, might be placed in recreation centers, schools, public libraries, other social agencies, and in industrial and large commercial establishments. Some posters might be contributed by a high school art class. The newspapers might carry a good feature story telling of musical opportunities in the city, and what they can mean.

Some choruses have gained members through having one or more open "rehearsals" or informal musical evenings in which there is general singing open to all, a few brief performances by a small vocal or instrumental group, the acting out of some ballads, or other musical entertainment, and perhaps some simple refreshments. During the evening someone tells informally such information about the chorus as any prospective member would like to have. The "neighborhood nights," of which we shall speak later, are similar in character but take the chorus to where the people are, not the people to where the chorus is. Organization for a festival to bring together a number of choruses in performance of a fine big work like "The Messiah," or of a vitally interesting miscellaneous program, might attract to the choruses people who are moved by the civic nature of the enterprise, the glow given it by the newspapers, and by the prospect of taking part in one big concert with only two or three months of rehearsals, not a series of concerts entailing eight or nine months of rehearsals. A single chorus might plan such an event for itself alone. The event might be the performance of a good light opera.

A meeting of church choir directors to discuss how their choirs might provide attractive opportunities for more people to sing in them could be very effective. In most cities there are organizations of organists and choir directors which meet every now and then. Since many of the

A group of boys and young men in the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania who found their way to musical good fortune through a harmonica band

members are eager to form volunteer choirs or to enlarge existing ones, they should be interested in such a discussion suggested perhaps to their president by a recreation executive or some other person or group concerned with finding opportunities for people to sing. A choir festival might be very effective in this regard, as was said above about a festival of secular choruses. Suggestions for planning and organizing such a festival, which might include secular choruses, and for planning and organizing other singing festivals are given in a bulletin entitled *Festivals for Music Week and Other Weeks.** But there are other ways of arousing greater interest in joining a choir, the best being those that make the members themselves enthusiastic about the music and their singing of it. These ways will be presented in our next article, on how to provide for greater enjoyment by singers and players.

If there are no other orchestras suited to high school graduates or others who play, a high school orchestra might have one of its weekly rehearsals on an evening, when outside players could join it. Or a well-balanced smaller number of high school players might meet on that evening to serve as a nucleus for a community orchestra. If this seems a disadvantage for the high school students or their conductor, let them regard it as a contribution to the life of the community, a demonstration of good civics as well as of music. They might agree to continue to make this contribution only as long as the outside players do not of themselves constitute a well-balanced orchestra. Individuals of them could withdraw when outside players are secured to take their places. Incidentally, the evening rehearsal, coming as it does in that part of the day which *is* the leisure time, could, as a supplement to the daytime ones, make the orchestra's playing more effective as a "training for leisure." Given the social character that it should have, less formal than the typical school rehearsal, and the musical comradeship of the students with people outside of school, it will probably be much enjoyed by the students, and make them wish all the more to continue playing in such a company when they are outside of school.

There may be other groups in the reader's community to which might be applied such suggestions as we have made. For example, there may be women's choruses, men's glee clubs, bands, fretted instrument groups, folk singing or dancing groups. Advantages of endeavoring in this way to provide attractive opportunities for non music-makers, who have some musical skill, to revive their singing or playing are that there is already a leader for them, an established group, a rehearsal place and perhaps music enough to be shared by them, saving much concern, time, energy and money. A disadvantage may be that the group is already a socially complete unit, making it hard for the newcomer to find a congenial part in its life, or it may be uncongenial to him because of its musical standards or of the ages or customs of its members. For this or other reasons new choruses, orchestras and other musical groups may also be needed.

Starting New Groups

If this be true, as is very likely, our first consideration with regard to it may well be the starting of such groups in the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and other social agencies or clubs where people already have a feeling of fellowship toward one another that readily finds its way into musical expression. Moreover, once started, such groups may derive enough of the incentive and satisfaction of performing in public from singing or playing for ready-made audiences in the social agency or club itself, and thus not have the recurring danger of discouragement in trying to attract adequate audiences in the community. We do well also to try out the idea of starting musical groups among the alumni of the high schools, providing thus especially for young men and women of whom many are without any such dignifying, socializing and very enjoyable outlet for their energies. Some high schools keep informed as to the whereabouts of their graduates, making it easy to reach them with announcements.

Last year a movement which the Associated Glee Clubs of America had started for the formation of junior glee clubs was given new life by a decision of the national organization of Kiwanis Clubs and of the Music Educators National Conference (of school music teachers) to join in it. The National Recreation Association, asked to help, is also very much interested. The proposal is to have men's glee clubs throughout the country invite young men

* National Recreation Association. $.15

of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age to form junior clubs in association with them. The senior club may help by assigning some of its members to the work of interesting the young men and assisting them in organizing a club, by lending its music, by sharing a concert with them, by having some of its members act as ushers at a concert by the junior club and, in cooperation with the Kiwanis Club, perhaps engaging a conductor for it. The School Board is to provide a room for rehearsals, and the director of school music is to provide a list of graduates of high school choral groups. Like the Junior Amphion Society of Seattle, the first of such junior clubs, established in 1922, each of these is likely, by the natural trend of young manhood, to become more and more independent, finally paying its way entirely. But the friendly association of the younger with the older men will continue to be a pleasure and stimulus to both. At the age of twenty-five the members of the junior club will graduate and be cordially invited into the senior club. The good recreation leader will gladly give this movement his support which, through his contact with young men, may be of the greatest value.

"Valuable as instrumental skill is to one who can get it and keep it, the difficulties in the way of becoming a skilful performer have too often been allowed to block the whole impulse to make music and to share in it. One must not forget the many simpler ways of dedicating one's limbs and one's ears and one's heart, if not one's fingers and one's breath, to this most appealing of the muses, music." — *Marjorie Barstow Greenbie* in *The Arts of Leisure.*

Many a woman has revived her musical interest and skill in a parent-teacher association group of Mothersingers. All too rarely a group of Fathersingers has been formed in such an association. Music chairmen or other officers of these associations might be interested in taking as a project for the year the formation of such groups to sing at meetings and perhaps at a city gathering at which the groups would combine. We have all heard over the radio the chorus of General Motors employees in Detroit and should know that in many another industrial or commercial establishment one or more groups of employees, given encouragement, a rehearsal place and, in some cases, music and a conductor by their employers, have gained a new sense of fellowship for themselves, loyalty toward the establishment, and dignity and significance for their labor, besides the fun of it all, through singing or playing together. In rural places it will be the grange, the farm bureau and home bureau, as well as the church, in which musical groups can most likely be formed.

An orchestra formed in a church could win an active and inspiring part in the life of that institution, rehearsing there and giving a concert of appropriate music there now and then on a Sunday afternoon or evening or week-day evening. The wonderfully beautiful extended chorale, "Sleepers, Wake!", from the Bach cantata of that name, published for orchestra by the Oxford University Press (Carl Fischer, Inc., New York), is but one token of the rich field of noble and varied music for orchestra that is especially appropriate for use in the church. The Oxford University Press has published orchestral portions of several other Bach cantatas. M. Witmark and Sons have published the stunning but difficult choral prelude, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," by Bach, transcribed for orchestra by Walter Damrosch; and also, for string orchestra, a few other Bach works, including the great G. minor Fugue, and easier compositions by Purcell, Handel, Mendelssohn and Schumann that are well suited to a church concert. From the Oliver Ditson Company has come a volume of "Twenty Bach Chorales, a Chorale Prelude and a Fugue" arranged for any combination of instruments. Haydn's "Weinacht" (Christmas) Symphony, No. 26, Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony, No. 5 and a fine Weinacht Pastorale by J. D. Heinichen are published by Breitkopf and Härtel. But any fine music, including the most joyous, is essentially in keeping with the life in a church. The choir might join the orchestra now and then in a concert or in a church service. In this way services on the great days, Christmas or Easter, could be made especially festive. The possibilities are so fine it is astonishing that more organists, competent or making themselves so, have not started a church orchestra. Hundreds of idle graduates from good high school orchestras might thus be provided for.

Not only choruses, orchestras and bands, but also vocal and instrumental quartets, trios and other small groups are possible and very

desirable. These have the great advantages of needing no conductor, no large rehearsal place, and probably little expense. They are also likely to be less dependent than large groups are, for incentive and continuance, on public performances well attended. The "barber shop quartet," which used to flourish in larger number than it does now, is a token of a natural liking by older boys and many men to "gang up" in fours for some "close harmony." Let there be a knowing pianist in a fairly quiet place where older boys or men congregate, and copies of suitable music, and there will probably be quartets or octets before long. If a collection like the *Twice 55 Community Songs Blue Book* * for men's voices is well used they will soon be going in it and from it to less heart-rending and more soul-satisfying music. The E. C. Schirmer Music Co. of Boston has published the largest amount of first-class music for men's groups, much of it simple. Interest in being in such a group may be aroused through general informal singing. At the close of a not too long period of the latter, let announcement be made that anyone wishing to stay a while for some part-singing is invited to do so. Girls' and mixed groups as well as boys' or men's groups may thus find themselves, or they may prefer being all together, a single group, singing and learning fine music for the love of it, without thinking of giving a public performance. One or more such after-meetings might result in plans for a "music club" attracting, if desired, additional members who are known to be capable and congenial, and meeting, say, once every two weeks for an evening of music and sociability: of singing by all and perhaps also of singing and playing by small groups who have practiced between times, and surely some simple refreshments. The evening might close with some dancing, if more activity is desired. Such a club's interests could expand to include helping to develop the musical possibilities of the center in which it meets, or of the neighborhood; and attending a concert together or an especially interesting broadcast, perhaps exploring at a previous meeting or directly before the concert some of the music which is to be listened to. The same knowing pianist and a phonograph, or both, could make this exploring possible. Informal studies in music appreciation might take some of the time of every meeting. But the singing or playing, leading as it may into some of the most enjoyable music in the world could well take up all the time. One or more "madrigal" groups might develop, patterned after but perhaps larger than the English Singers, and singing only the simpler music, at least to begin with. Nothing in music or in any other sort of activity, unless it be playing in a string quartet or the like, is a more dashing and everlasting delightful sport than singing in such a group.

A music club or chamber music society might be formed especially for small instrumental groups. Given a good room and suitable music, of which the well-known publishers have recently issued a great deal for every grade of skill, an instrumentalist experienced in playing in chamber music and enthusiastic about it could very likely attract the players. One of the many unemployed musicians, though incapable of succeeding as a conductor or a soloist, might be entirely capable as a coach to chamber music "teams."

> "Music is the sea upon which all the argosies of our hopes sail safely into port." — *W. B. Harte.*

In planning to start any sort of musical organization we should remember the force of having a definite purpose for it that is to be realized soon, of having in mind some special occasion for which such a group is needed. A Christmas, Spring or other holiday or seasonal celebration may be the occasion for forming several groups, including folk singing and dancing ones. The giving of a play may call for an orchestra or a singing group to perform between the acts. Various good groups may be needed to sing, play or dance at "neighborhood nights," of which we shall speak later. In several cities choruses have been started in order to carry out the plan of the conductor of a local symphony orchestra to perform some great choral work. A band may be needed for an outdoor celebration or for park concerts; if necessary, some high school players may be a nucleus for it. In what seems a spread of interest in grand opera, a number of travelling companies have been formed of soloists,

* C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

conductor and stage manager to perform operas with local choruses and orchestras which, in some cities, have been formed especially for the purpose. Need for a group of dancers in an opera, light opera, a play, pageant or simple festival may be the very incentive needed to bring a restrained but talented person into the liberation and joy of a fine, free sort of dancing.

Distribute the Opportunities

Unfortunately there is a strong tendency to enlist always the same people for the occasions and needs we have mentioned. That is the easy way, and the way of persons who think only of getting the music performed and not of what the music could do for people who might be attracted to perform it. We should distribute the opportunities to sing, play or dance for such occasions as far as we can without risking too much the quality of the performance. Other ways of arousing interest in starting and developing a choral or instrumental group will appear later in this article.

The Uninitiated Respond Also

Thus far we have spoken only of providing for people who are accustomed to singing or playing. We will now consider again the large number who might find much enjoyment and inspiration in making music, but who have never responded to, or never been given, adequate opportunity to do so. Wherever people gather for recreation or for a meeting of a club or association of some kind, there are likely to be times when a good opportunity for informal singing will be welcomed. With a better conception of "community singing" than often ruled at war-time gatherings, many officials of recreation centers, settlements, the "Y's" parent-teacher associations, Farm and Home Bureaus and like organizations are eager for such an opportunity for their groups. The great need is for really musical but not necessarily highly skilled leaders who know and love many good suitable songs, and know also the fun and sociability, and not only these but also the fuller zest and beauty that may arise in the singing. The possible scope of such singing and the great variety of fine, simple songs suited to it seem to have been hardly dreamt of by most leaders. Probably many a musical person, including some among the unemployed musicians, could be interested in it and readily

prepare himself or herself to succeed in it, at least as a part-time occupation, if he could know its best possibilities and values. In the brief space of this article we must refer, for a full account of those possibilities and of how to achieve them, to a small book, Community and Assembly Singing.*

Neighborhood Nights

Many recreation centers and like places have had occasional "neighborhood nights" during which some performances by local groups have punctuated brief periods of general singing. For these performances we may have good amateur choral or instrumental groups, including family ones, costumed folk singers or players, children's and high school groups, folk dancing or other good dancing, the acting out of a well-chosen ballad sung by the entire assemblage or by a smaller group or by soloists, a short play, charades or a brief illustrated travelogue. Any of these imbued with real enthusiasm and good quality of performance can awaken the live inward grace out of which general singing arises naturally. By nine-thirty the last song is sung by all and announcement is made that anyone wishing to sing some more is invited to stay a while, joined perhaps by a chorus that sang earlier in the evening. A new chorus, as was pointed out above, may grow out of this after-singing. Those wishing to dance are invited to another room, or a gymnasium where a group of folk dancers whom they have just watched may teach them the easier of their dances; or other dances may be enjoyed. Or the entire assemblage may be invited to stay for such dances and games as have come to be known as "social recreation." Incidentally, additional groups may thus be found or started toward formation for future "neighborhood nights." The impulse toward expression, aroused and strengthened by the general singing, is given further incentive by the welcome need for more groups to perform in the friendly atmosphere of those nights.

"A musical leisure program of community scope should cover all the phases of amateur occupation with music that the individual music lovers are interested in and capable of, and that the community can develop and carry on from the point of view of organization. It should be kept in mind here that such a program, in order to reach the most intensive result, should stress the development of music as an activity, rather than as a means of passive entertainment. Furthermore, it should promote the practice of music as an individual hobby, as a family undertaking, and as a group and community undertaking."

—*Willem van de Wall.*

Simple Festivals

Now and then these evenings of home-made enjoyment will blossom into a festival, still simple and spontaneous but irradiated by association with the Harvest, Christmas, the Spring or some other red-letter time or idea. "Heigh-ho for a Merry Spring!" † describes in detail the program and organization of such a festival. An important feature of it is the general singing made possible by the easy learning of songs at previous gatherings such as "neighborhood nights" and at meetings of clubs, and also by including in the mimeographed program the words of all the songs.

An especially delightful setting for a festival which can be held at any time of the year is that of a country fair with its booths or tables bearing exhibits of hand-made textiles, pottery and other crafts; cakes, preserves and other products of the often undervalued skills of the housewife; flowers and other products of the garden; and perhaps other delightful things—a sort of hobby show. Also, in addition to the booth tenders, a gypsy fortune teller, balloon man, flower girl, photographer, lemonade or popcorn man, and a number of craftsmen actually engaged in weaving, pottery, wood-carving or the like—colorful scene, full of joy of life, confronting the audience from the moment they arrive. *Come to the Fair* ‡ might be sung as an "overture" and then would come in a contrasting succession of performances such welcome folk as dancers, singers, a company of actors, characters from songs or ballads to be sung, jugglers or acrobats, a strolling band of musicians, and perhaps children in dances, singing games or other games, most or all of these people remaining to enjoy the fair, if there is room for them all. The audience, being enabled to do so, are invited to sing most or all of the songs, supported by a self-elected group among them who have had some extra practice of the songs. Through "neighborhood nights" and such affairs as these, and what may grow out of them, a community center might become in-

*National Recreation Association. $.60.
†National Recreation Association. $.15.
‡Boosey & Co., New York. $.50.

deed a place where all sorts of people find good fortune, find what life for each one can be at its fullest and best.

In the Home

Anyone who knows what informal singing or playing in a home can be must wish to share his love of it with others and be ready to describe and help to demonstrate the possibilities to parent-teacher associations, women's clubs and other interested groups. The leaflet, *Singing and Playing in the Home,* suggests ways of proceeding in this. He will also wish to see an ample supply of music for the home available in the circulating library, and adequate public notice of that supply. Demonstrations of home-like music-making at the library itself, using music of which there are copies on its own shelves, might be arranged.

In the Church

That in the churches at eleven on Sunday mornings there are more people gathered, presumably, for communal singing than at any other time, and with superbly recreative tunes to choose, as well as feeble ones to regret, must make the recreation leader as well as the music-lover and church musician wonder what can be done to make more of this great resource than has been made of it in some churches. *Church Music and the New Leisure* * gives several suggestions based on actual practices which an interested clergyman or church musician may wish to consider at a meeting of the Ministerial Union or the Church Organists' Guild.

Introductory Playing

Persons of any age who have never played an instrument may find pleasant introduction to that road to musical enjoyment through playing in a rhythm band using fine, simple music and well-chosen instruments, through playing a shepherd's pipe or other simple instrument made by himself, or a harmonica, or, skipping these more elementary and limited instruments, through having good class instruction in playing the piano or an orchestral or band instrument. More and more teachers of instrument-playing are equipping themselves for class teaching, and the music publishers are providing them with abundant material. *How to Teach the Rhythm Band* † though it neglects the capacity of the players to work out original instrumentations for the music, is excellent in every other respect. *The Pipers' Guild Handbook* ‡ tells fascinatingly of the development of pipers' bands and and other fortunate groups of home-made instrument players in England, and gives very clear directions for making the pipes, flutes and viols of various sizes which they are enjoying and for certain of which distinguished composers have made special music to add to the great supply already at hand in song books and in collections of music for the conventional instruments. M. Hohner and Co., 351 Fourth Avenue, New York, issue free for every purchaser of a Hohner harmonica an unfailing method in *How to Play the Harmonica.*

Introductory Dancing

Dancing can be an especially fortunate way of getting into music. Most modern teachers of the art of dancing emphasize the naturalness of it, making it attractive and easy to enter. People generally should see much more of this free, whole-bodied and fine spirited sort of dancing than they do. Folk dancing and the best ball-room dancing can let one into many a good tune. The social recreation to which we have already referred is the most ready way for the ordinary person to expand his interest in dancing. In gymnasium classes there are great opportunities to experience fine, big music, which is to experience fineness and bigness in oneself, if only the teachers and pianists would choose such music suited to the activities.

Where Are the Leaders?

O, for good leaders! That is the cry almost everywhere. Many of the endeavors we suggested require no new leaders. They involve mainly an expansion of already led activities. For the rest, almost every community has music teachers, school music supervisors, church organists and choirmasters, professional players, good amateur musicians and perhaps music students who are mature enough to lead. But none of these persons may have the insight to deal effectively with people in such endeavors as we have suggested, or they may be too busy (not the many unemployed musicians), or simply not interested. Moreover, many of

(Continued on page 609)

* National Recreation Association. $.10.
† G. Schirmer, Inc., New York. $.10.
‡ Edward Schuberth and Co., 11 East 22nd Street, New York. $1.00.

A Letter from the Orient

By

ERNA BUNKE CARSON

I AM SITTING on the shores of the Yellow Sea, approximately 11,000 miles from the office of the National Recreation Association. The city is Dairen and such a beautiful spot! Mountains, everywhere; lavender mists; fishing sampans; lovely kimonos, and picturesque junks with high, white sails.

There are nearly half a million people here—Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Russian, Scandinavian, German, British, American—but although each group retains its national customs to some extent, the city is Japanese owned and Japanese in plan, character, legend. Because of its great natural beauty and its carefully created beauty, it seems to epitomize one question which the Japanese are continually taught to ask themselves—"What is beautiful in life?"

Parks With Distinctive Features

Dairen offers much to her people recreationally. As in many American cities, this is largely under the municipality, although the schools are doing an excellent piece of work and most of the leadership comes from them. A third group is working on this problem—the South Manchuria Railway, and it deserves a word of high praise. In addition to developing for its employees numerous sport, music, folklore, drama organizations, bringing to them musicians and lecturers from Europe and America, and offering them an internationally famous library, it has built many parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, skating areas, recreation buildings and beaches for the use of the public—an unique but a very desirable thing for a railroad to do!

I have never seen a city where each park offered such different and distinctive features. One is best adapted for children. It has a lovely green playground on a sloping hill; a small, but good, library for children and their mothers; a flower and zoological garden; and, of course, there is the usual playground equipment, which incidentally, is all home-made and quite colorful. The basket swings for the very young are painted a sunshiny yellow; the seesaws have two or four individual seats; the many sandboxes are under shady trees and large enough only for three or four children.

Another park, in the heart of the city, has bridle paths and a road which leads to a high mountain summit. At the very top there is a tea-house where, after a climb, one may drink tea and eat cakes under pine and wistaria, while the red-roofed city lies below.

A third park is on the sea, and here there is blue water and a long curving beach where people go for swims, clam digging, all day picnics, sampan fishing or junk sailing. Across the road is one of the most beautiful golf courses I have ever seen, with its hills and valleys and with the ocean in sight most of the time. At the second hole the nearby islands may be seen, the old Russian church cross, and Chinese women washing in winding streams. And there isn't a golfer who doesn't stop here for long moments!

We are sharing with our readers a letter from Erna Bunke Carson, who, prior to her marriage in September, 1934, served for a number of years as Field Secretary, Play in Institutions, for the National Recreation Association, a position in which she did pioneer work. Since her marriage Mrs. Carson has lived in China, at times in Japanese controlled territory, and she has traveled extensively through the country.

The largest park in the city is designed for athletics. It has two swimming pools, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and many other sport areas.

For those who like large group participation, there is a modern stadium; for those who prefer boating, there are two fresh water lakes, lying cool and dark between mountains, with rowboats costing only ten Sen (about three cents gold) an hour.

Dairen is the hiker's Utopia. Nearly every city street leads to some trail. Many of the mountains are low and easy to climb and there are trails at the very top leading from one mountain to another. Partly because privately owned automobiles are rare, and partly because of their inherent love of the out of doors, the Japanese do much hiking. Over weekends the trails are dotted with Japanese families, many of them wearing their kimonos and sandals. Not only over weekends do they hike, however, but every morning, very early. One American family who lives at the foot of a mountain reports that there is no sleep after five-thirty A. M. for at that time young men run and older men walk by the dozens past the door and up the trails. At six A. M. the radio loud speaker starts in the temple compound across the street, and the hikers quickly gather there for fifteen minutes of setting-up exercise.

The Sports Program

As the East and the West reach a deeper and more sympathetic understanding, sport will undoubtedly be an important factor. The modern Japanese go in wholeheartedly and very creditably for foreign games, and on the athletic field kimono and sandals are discarded for modern athletic clothes. Baseball is tremendously popular. It is said that when four Chinese meet they form a mahjong club, and when nine Japanese get together they organize a baseball team. Rugby is also played, and tennis, golf, basketball and volley ball. Archery is growing in popularity; kendo, Japanese fencing, is nationally approved; judo, the gentle art of self defense, is taught for its physical values, and sumo, Japanese wrestling, is considered excellent for both physical and mental training. However, since sports like kendo, judo, sumo, archery, require great skill and technique, the number of participants is comparatively small. In striking contrast are the numbers who come daily for swimming, tennis, baseball, volley ball, skating, sponge ball. At almost any hour of the day, there are young men, dressed in shorts, running through the streets of Dairen in training for the citizens' athletic meet, or the Cross Country Marathon race, both annual events.

Spectators play an important role in the sports program here. Swimming pools are built with attached seats and at public swimming meets there is always a large gallery. No American audience ever shouted more enthusiastically or more loudly than do the thousands of Japanese who over-flow the stadiums at all baseball games. During important contests many people send telegrams of encouragement or congratulations to known or unknown participants.

Social Recreation

Dairen, like Japan proper, is a mixture of the old and the new. The dignified bowing, the lunch of raw fish and seaweed, the pretty kimono and the samisen music are

competing with foreign clothes, permanent waves, jazz and the equivalent of an American ice cream parlor. Foreign dancing is extremely popular, but as a rule Japanese girls do not go out dancing with their young men. The six dance halls have paid dancing partners, Japanese, Chinese, Russian girls, who are under strict police supervision, and here the Japanese men go for an evening of dancing. Dinner parties in restaurants form another type of popular recreation, but again it is the men who spend an evening eating their favorite foods and playing numerous games with child-like enthusiasm. Jon kin po (stone, scissors, paper); hunter, gun, fox; going to Jerusalem (using cushions in place of chairs); egg blowing races, are all well liked. One race always creates loud laughter. This is played with five Go men (small, slippery discs, similar to those used in Tiddly-Winks). The participants must pick up the Go men with chop sticks and place them, one by one, in a rice bowl. Since speed is the main factor this is more difficult than it sounds. At many of these parties geisha girls sing, play their samisens and dance slow, graceful folk dances. Sometimes the gramaphone is brought in for a bit of foreign dancing.

The daily life of the Japanese seems to be closely connected with nature. There are a great many Japanese gardens in the city. The poorest people, if they have any land at all, will raise flowers. If they have no land, they raise potted flowers. Because of this national love of flowers the art of flower arrangement forms an important part in the cultural education of Japanese women. This is taught to girls in the public schools, but many follow with years of private lessons. There are different schools of flower arrangement, but in all schools the arrangement must have three sprays of different height, the tallest representing heaven, the shortest, earth, and the middle one, man.

There is art also in the graceful tea ceremony. This consists simply of serving tea to a guest, but the ceremony is conducted with an elaborate code of rules and is supposed to bring poise, grace, and mental composure to both guest and hostess.

Often, at full moon, there are moon viewing trips. Large numbers of people go to some beautiful spot to look at the moon, and amateur photographers compete for honors in taking moon pictures. And when the cherry blossoms come out the whole city goes to see them! There is something particularly fascinating to the Japanese about cherry blossoms, which are regarded as symbols of spring and the blessings of nature. Suddenly rows of pink blossoms appear everywhere—in private gardens, temple compounds, public parks, along city streets, and then men take their families and their neighbors' families, their lunch and their musical instruments, and spend a very gay day out of doors under sakura blooms.

Where Festivals Abound

The Japanese have many festivals. In addition to twelve national celebrations there are a number of local interest. Some, with their religious or historical pageants are very spectacular. The most popular one is probably the Boys' Festival which comes in March. With all the secret thrills of Christmas, mothers buy gay and festive figures and statues to delight the hearts of their young sons—wooden effigies of famous generals, statesmen, scholars; swords, guns, planes, flags. The exhibit is martial and warlike, but it is intended to inspire the boys with the virtues of modesty, bravery and obedience, rather than to instil warlike tendencies. On this day, high over the roofs fly silk or paper carps to indicate the number and size of the boys in each family.

The Doll Festival is equally popular for the girls. And then there are such alluring celebrations as the Festival for Enjoying Coolness, the Coming of Autumn, the Star Festival in honor of the happy meeting of two star lovers. At New Year's time the city is full of colorful gayety. Boys fly kites; girls play battledore and shuttlecock; new clothes are worn; streets and houses are decorated with pine and bamboo, and there are many presents, much calling, much smiling.

This is a superficial picture of recreation in Dairen, but somehow, when I see a little black-haired girl in a pink kimono on a playground swing, or watch two hundred men participating in an athletic meet, the 11,000 miles from here to the office of the National Recreation Association do not seem so long, for the creeds and philosophies preached and practised there are winning increasing recognition over here. Play should do much to bring the nations of the world together.

Croquet at Eighty-two

By WALTER R. H. SHERMAN
Director of Recreation
Louisville, Kentucky

ONE OF THE big problems of a public recreation department is to furnish outdoor activities for men past fifty years of age. We have found in croquet the solution to the problem.

Croquet requires just enough exertion to be stimulating, and the stooping and bending necessary in using the short handle mallet exercise the muscles and organs not ordinarily used by the oldest age group. The result of a game of croquet is an exhilaration that is not experienced in any other game we have played.

We were troubled by the many different ideas of how the game should be played, and upon investigation found that there are no standard rules of play. A meeting was called by the Recreation Division of all those in the city interested in playing croquet and in establishing a standard set of rules. Sixty men attended this meeting, and after much discussion tentative rules of play were agreed upon, to be used for a period of one month. At the end of the month another meeting was held, and with changes and additions final rules were adopted.

A croquet court 50′ x 100′ was made in Central Park, by cutting the grass closely and establishing the boundaries by laying tennis court marking tape, properly wired to the ground. This grass turf, when closely clipped, makes a splendid cushion and the men prefer it to a skinned court. The cost of the court was less than three dollars.

The game, with the new courts and standardization of rules, has aroused so much interest that it has been impossible in the short time we have been promoting the game, to satisfy the demand.

We held our first tournament in September. The average age of four contestants was 72 years, the oldest being 82, the youngest 69 years of age. There were fifty-nine men entered, ranging in age from 28 years to the oldest, 82 years. The average number of spectators was 230 per match with more than 425 watching the finals. These players have developed a skill in the playing of the game that is almost unbelievable, playing balls for position with cuts and "English," as in the game of billiards.

When not playing, the men are busy in our handicraft shops, turning out mallets on small lathes, constantly striving for perfection in their equipment and skill in the game. Some of the men have made croquet balls of walnut and lignum-vitae, although the majority prefer to play with a solid hard rubber ball furnished by the Division of Recreation. These balls are 3½ inches in diameter and weigh between fourteen and sixteen ounces. The mallet made by these

"Never too old to play!" The youngest member of this quartet is 69 years of age; the oldest, 82. They show remarkable skill in their playing.

men usually weighs about two pounds, is constructed of various woods, with brass or iron ferrules at the ends of the mallet head, and the heads are faced with hard rubber or fiber. The weight of the mallet, the size of the handle, as well as the finish, are in accordance with the ideas of the individual, and keen rivalry exists in the making of the various types of mallets.

They make their own equipment, taking the greatest possible pride in the workmanship

CROQUET RULES

Mallets—Description

Rule 1: There shall be no restrictions as to size, weight or kind of mallet used.

In holding mallet for stroke, the hand shall not touch the head of mallet.

Breaking of Mallet or Ball

Rule 2: Should a mallet or ball be broken in play, they must be replaced, and the stroke made over.

Balls—Order of Colors in Play

Rule 3: The order of colors in play should be Red, White, Blue and Black; but the game may be opened by playing any color first, partners always being red and blue, white and black.

The ball played with shall not weigh more than 16 ounces.

Opening of Game

Rule 4: All games shall be opened by scoring from an imaginary straight line running directly across the court through the middle of the center arches, each player shooting a ball toward the boundary line at the head of the court. The balls should be shot simultaneously on separate sides of an imaginary line running from stake to stake. A score fails if the ball hits another ball, an arch, the stake, or the border. If both scores fail, another trial must be made. The player, the center of whose ball rests nearer the boundary line shall have the choice of play and balls.

The starting ball shall then be placed on the starting spot and shall be stroked through the first wicket. If the ball fails to make the first wicket the ball is in play and alive on all other balls. Every ball starting shall have a clear shot through the first wicket and in the event another ball blocks the first wicket, the starter shall have the privilege of shooting off the ball as though already in full play. Two points shall be allowed for the first two wickets only. A ball making two wickets (other than the first two wickets), points made shall be counted but only one stroke allowed.

So many requests have been made for the rules of croquet as it is played by the older men in Louisville, that we are producing them here, together with a diagram of the court used.

Points—How Made—Their Numbers How the Next Point is Made After Passing Arch No. 7

Rule 5: A point is made whenever a ball, as a result of a fair play by a player, his partner, or his opponent, makes an arch or hits a stake in proper sequence. Every point thus made must be counted. Each ball has sixteen points to make, the basket counting as one point. Making a point for an opponent, or for a partner ball does not cause the playing ball to become alive on any dead ball.

Markers—Their Purpose and Use

Rule 6: There shall be four colored markers Red, White, Blue, Black), with face side easily distinguishable, and so used to properly indicate the progress of the ball. The marker is placed on the top of the arch next to be made, with face toward the position side. The marker for the stake is placed on the top of the arch. If the marker must be so placed as not to interfere with a ball rolling on the ground. Upon making a point, the player may remove his marker and carry it with him until he finishes his turn.

Interference with the Game

Rule 7: When a player is making a stroke, no one should seek to speak to him or attract his attention. Should an opponent do so, or stay on the bed of the court, the player may replace all balls moved and repeat the stroke.

Stroke—Delivery Of

Rule 8: A stroke is made if a ball moves when a player attempts to strike it.

Premature Stroke

Rule 9: If a player strikes his playing ball before his opponent has finished his turn, all balls moved by such a stroke shall be replaced and the shot made over. A player has not finished his turn until he has left the court.

If he steps off from the bed of the court, with both feet, he shall be considered to have left the court.

Balls—Counting Upon

Rule 10: A playing ball "counts upon" a live ball on the court when it comes in contact with it by a fair stroke from the face of the player's mallet.

Ball—Stopped After Counting on Another Ball

Rule 11: A player may stop his playing ball after it counts upon a ball if it is clearly apparent that it will not again come in contact with another ball, and it is not a foul if under those circumstances it should strike his foot, person, mallet, or clothing.

Ball—Taking Play From When Counted Upon

Rule 12: (a) When the playing ball counts upon another ball, play must be taken from it, causing the object ball to move away from the playing ball.

(b) When taking play from a ball, the player must not strike his ball twice, nor give it a second impetus.

(c) Should a player move a ball when placing his ball against it to take play from it, it shall be returned to its former place by the umpire or opponent before the play can proceed.

(d) If in making a split shot the playing ball hits a dead ball, or if an object ball hits a live or a dead ball, not lying out of bounds, it is not a foul; therefore play continues as though the said ball had not been hit. The live or dead ball so struck is to be replaced.

(e) If in making a shot, any ball, lying in contact, or nearly in contact with an arch, should be moved by any ball hitting said arch, it is not a foul, and said ball shall not be replaced.

(f) No player shall pound the object ball into the ground, thus making a depression, and thus making it possible to set his playing ball against the object ball, except when playing grass, turf court.

Balls—Hitting Two or More

Rule 13: If a player by direct shot hits two or more balls that are on the court, play must be taken from the first ball hit, provided it was a live ball. In case of a split shot, play must be taken from the first live ball hit. If two live balls are hit simultaneously, the player has his choice of either, to play from, and the other of the two is still a live ball.

Balls—Alive On All After Each Point Made

Rule 14: A player in each turn of play is at liberty to count upon each of the other balls once only before making a point. After each point made for his playing ball, he is again alive on all the balls.

Point—Making and Hitting a Ball At Same Stroke

Rule 15: If a player makes a point for his own playing ball, and afterward with the same stroke hits a ball on the court, he must take the point and use the ball.

Point—Making After Counting On a Ball

Rule 16: If a ball counts upon another ball, and afterward at the same stroke makes a point, for the playing ball, the player must take play from the ball and reject the point. If the point were for a partner ball, or for an opponent's ball, it shall count.

Points—Making Two or More At the Same Stroke

Rule 17: If a playing ball makes two or more points for itself at the same stroke, the points all count, but the player has only the same privilege of stroke as if it made but one, except for first two wickets.

Rule 18: A player continues to play so long as his ball makes a point for the playing ball, or counts upon another ball.

Boundary

Rule 19: Boundary lines dividing the court into three sections shall be considered, as shown in the diagram in the following page.

Ball Shot Over the Boundary

Rule 20: (a) A ball shall be considered out of bounds when it has passed over the white line and is not touching the line.

(b) A ball going out of bounds, shall be returned and placed on spot on boundary, in the section of court in which it passed out of bounds.

(c) An object ball kited out of bounds by a direct shot or a roqued shot, shall be returned and placed on the boundary spot and play ceases. Player is not dead on a ball kited out of bounds, but is dead on a ball roqued out of bounds.

(d) A playing ball going out of bounds and returned to boundary spot, cannot continue play until the next regular turn.

(e) A ball on the boundary spot cannot shoot at any other ball in that section, if placed on spot by the player or partner.

(f) The partner of a ball on the boundary spot, cannot shoot at the ball on the boundary spot, if in the same section of court, and if placed on spot by partner.

(g) In playing single matches, if a player shoots the dummy ball (usually the red) out of bounds, the ball is placed on the spot and the player cannot shoot at the ball on the spot until he has made his next wicket, after which time he can resume play on the dummy ball.

(h) When playing on a ball which has been placed on the boundary or boundary spot; if the balls go out of bounds they are returned to the boundary and play continued.

(i) If playing ball leaves court after striking a live ball, play continues, provided object ball stays in the court.

(j) If playing ball leaves court by striking a dead ball upon a direct shot, the playing ball shall be placed on the boundary spot and dead ball is replaced.

Balls—Two or More Shot Over the Boundary

Rule 21: When two or more balls go out of bounds, on a play, the playing ball, is placed on the boundary spot and the other ball returned to the boundary line at point it went out.

Place on Boundary Occupied By Other Ball

Rule 22: When a ball goes out of bounds and the boundary spot is occupied by another ball, the last ball out of bounds will take the spot on the opposite side of the court in the same section. If both spots in the same section are occupied, the last ball will wait until a spotted ball has shot.

Ball—Making Position From Wrong Direction

Rule 23: If a ball is played or driven under an arch from the wrong direction, and rests so that a straight edge laid against the arch on the side from which it came, fails to touch it, it is in position — to run that arch in the right direction.

Ball—Taking Play Under Its Arch

Rule 24: If any part of a ball has been placed under any portion of an arch, in order to take play from another ball, it is not in position to run that arch, unless after taking play, it rests in position as determined by rule 24.

Ball—When Through An Arch

Rule 25: A ball, running its arch in the right direction, is through when a straight edge laid across the arch on the side from which the ball came does not touch the ball.

Ball—Rolling Back Through Or Under An Arch

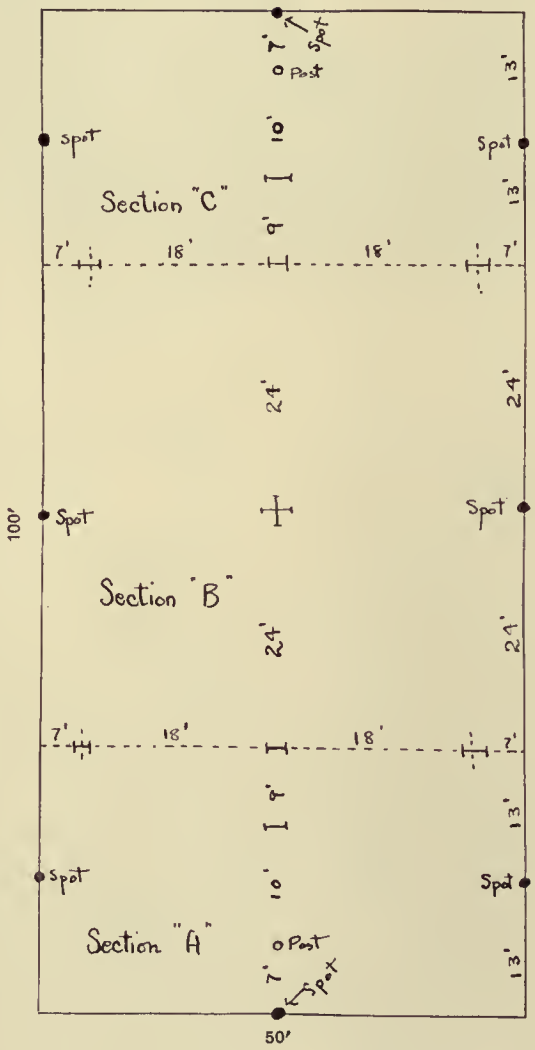
Rule 26: (a) If a ball, in making an arch, does not hit a ball, the stake or the border, and rolls back, through or under the arch, so that a straight edge applied touches it, the point is not made, but the ball is in position to run the arch.

(b) Should the ball hit the stake, roll back through or under the arch, the point is made, and the player continues his play.

(c) Should the ball hit a ball and roll back through or under the arch, the point is *not made*. If the ball hit was a live ball, he takes play from it; if a dead ball, his play ceases and all balls shall be replaced, and stroke is lost.

Ball—Stopped By Opponent

Rule 27: If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by an opponent, the player may repeat the shot. If stopped by a partner player, it shall constitute a foul on the player who made the shot.



Ball—Stopped By An Object On the Court

Rule 28: (a) If a ball is stopped, or diverted from its course by any person or object on the court not pertaining to the game, the shot may be repeated.

(b) If a player is attempting to make a point, or a shot, and the playing ball, or the ball he is playing upon or from, hits his foot, person, mallet or clothing, play ceases and all balls shall be replaced.

Repairing Damage to Ground or Arches

Rule 29: A player before or during his play may require that any damage to, or bad condition of balls, the ground, or the arches shall be repaired, or rectified, but no court shall be redressed during a game, without the consent of both players.

No player shall mark the border or the surface of the court, during the game, in order to apparently aid him in directing his shot.

Rover Ball—Right of Play

Rule 30: A rover has the right to play upon each of the other balls once only during each turn of play, and may be played upon as any other ball.

Completing the Game— (Staking Out)

Rule 31: When partner balls are rovers, the playing ball finally completes the game by taking play from its partner ball, driving it and the playing ball against the stake by a single split shot, or ball against the stake by a single split shot, or by a split shot and a direct shot in succession, all four balls being on the court. If in the split shot only the partner ball hits the stake, it is still in play, and it must be properly on the court when the playing ball completes the game. If a player fails in an attempt to stake out, he may with his last shot, play on any live ball or balls, playing the same as in any other turn of play, except that he cannot stake out, at that turn of play. Unless both balls hit the stake in successive shots in one turn, or in one shot, neither shall be considered "staked out," but both must hit the stake again.

Penalty for a Foul Stroke

Rule 32: (a) All balls moved by a stroke which violates, or results in the violation of a rule, must be re-

(Continued on page 610)

Recreation and the Transient Program

By LEWIS ROHRBAUGH

RECREATION has just begun to come into its own as an integral part of the federal transient program. Faced with the more immediate problems of furnishing food and shelter to the great number of migratory individuals and families for whom the Government assumed responsibility in 1933, and often underestimating the vital importance of constructive leisure time programs, transient administrators have in the main been unable to place upon recreation the emphasis it deserves as a part of all such projects. Not until this past year had there been evidence of a growing general recognition by transient units of the value of planned recreation activities. The period of uncertainty last fall concerning the future of the transient program as a whole tended to bring to a standstill what advances had been achieved, but with the taking over of most transient set-ups as work projects by the Works Progress Administration, this feeling has been dissipated and great emphasis is again being laid upon recreation and other similar problems.

Recreation activities in transient camps and shelters have been, and in too many cases unfortunately still are, characterized by overemphasis in one or two directions and by the failure so to plan activities that all participate. The development of the programs has resembled Topsy's growth. Lacking both adequate leadership and equipment, activities have tended to center around the abilities and interests of a few transients in each unit. Many camps and shelters availed themselves of the opportunity of securing semi-skilled leadership from the emergency education project of the FERA, and many more are using this same type of leadership from similar WPA projects. These two sources have resulted somewhat in the expansion of activities along more varied lines.

Despite the paucity of leadership and facilities the accomplishments are indeed surprising. In most cases provided with but one or two rooms and practically no equipment, transient units have successfully tapped many sympathetic sources. And one of the most remarkable achievements has been the success experienced in making use of community resources. Social and other agencies have donated physical facilities, equipment of all kinds has been loaned or given by varying types of public and private agencies, local and state libraries have furnished collections of books, and the resultant programs are in direct contrast to the meagre facilities at first available.

Mr. Rohrbaugh, Supervisor, Adult Education and Recreation, Federal Works Progress Administration for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, tells of the changing emphases in recreation in the transient program, and traces the developments which have taken place.

The Activities

As would be expected, althletics occupy the position of chief importance in the majority of transient recreation programs. Practically all units had mushball or baseball teams during the past season; many branch out into other forms ot sport. Libraries fairly well stocked with books and magazines are to be found in most centers. Most centers also have what might be termed game rooms, but in too many cases these are rooms for which no other use could be found, small ill-lighted and poorly ventilated lounging places equipped with limited and well-worn supplies of table games, checkers, dominoes, a few packs of dog-eared cards and the like. Too often these three general types of activties, plus an occasional minstrel show or other entertainment, make up the whole of the program. This is especially true of the more isolated camps.

A number of centers have developed craft groups, and a few have gone unusually far in this respect. Differing from the more standardized forms taken by these craft groups in the average recreation program, the transient projects vary from one extreme to the other. Transients in Fargo, North Dakota, have taken up sketching, while those in Savannah, Georgia, make iron furniture. Men in the camp at Fort Eustis, Virginia, turn out very wearable lounging slippers and transients in Bellevue, Nebraska, learn the

art of book binding. In some instances craft groups have so developed that their products are of unusual significance. In Florida, for example, the men at Camp Foster have made playthings during the past year for that state's FERA nursery schools; transient women in Greenville, South Carolina, have made clothing for the clients of the center there; sign painting groups in Philadelphia have composed and painted signs for the units and for local social agencies.

The possibilities in music and dramatics are largely unexplored, chiefly because of the difficulty of securing equipment and leadership. Most transient units have radios and pianos, the latter employed in rather spasmodic group singing. Comparatively few units have been able to undertake much in the field of instrumental music. One of Philadelphia's centers had, during the early part of last year, a group of "hill billies" who did considerable broadcasting. The camp at Algiers Naval Station in New Orleans has an orchestra, as do several other centers. Minstrel and other amateur shows compose most of the dramatic activities, the former being particularly popular. In a few instances some emphasis is placed upon the staging of plays by the wanderers. During the past summer transients in Philadelphia constructed their own stage — complete with footlights—from materials donated by interested organizations, painted the scenery, and presented short plays, well-adapted to the audiences and original more often than not, under the direction of a famous oldtime actor who was employed by the FERA education project.

One of the most interesting features of the recreation programs has been the development of the papers and magazines issued by the transients themselves. Usually mimeographed, these publications furnish an outlet for expression and are the source of much rivalry between the various camps and shelters. Varying from the sharply critical to the "uplift" type, many of the papers have so developed in appearance and content that they put to shame the house organs of most industrial firms. Not at all confined to comments upon events in the centers whence they originate, the majority devote space to reports of and comments on current national and international happenings. A number carry articles treating the transient situation. The titles carried by the papers often refer to the locality or to the circumstances out of which the paper arose. Typical among them are *The Nomad, The Waysider, The Four-Eleven, The Sooner Trail, The New Deal* and *The Panhandle.*

Most gratifying has been the spirit exhibited by outside organizations in lending a hand towards the development of diversional activities. Schools and other similar organizations have furnished free tickets to sports events; musical and dramatic societies have presented a variety of entertainments, and so on down the list. So, too, with equipment and physical facilities. City units are using athletic fields and gymnasiums through the cooperation of bureaus of recreation; interested and far-sighted firms and individuals have donated books, craft materials and a hundred and one other types of equipment.

Progress Is Being Made

These facts bear testimony to the praiseworthy strides taken by transient units in the development of recreation programs, despite tremendous handicaps present since the outset. Although programs in the majority of the centers are far from balanced and do not make for participation by all, increasing attention is being paid to this aspect of

(Continued on page 611)

Courtesy National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior

Nature Education Social and Recreational

By

WILLIAM GOULD VINAL
National Recreation Association

How to help people utilize for the benefit of the community the scientific knowledge they have acquired; how to transform the "cloistered biologist" into a recreation worker—this, in a word is the theme Dr. Vinal discusses as he presents some of the problems involved in training leaders in nature education.

CAN THE AVERAGE college student pick up the loose ends of his experiences in comparative anatomy, in histology, in bacteriology, and perhaps in physiological chemistry, and utilize them in the solution of present day problems? Can he take his present knowledge of trees, birds and flowers and put it to work on the TVA or juvenile delinquency, or on city parks, or CCC or WPA recreation programs? One definition of education is "To prevent a man from being humbugged by the newspapers." After weighing evidence in the science "lab" can the student weigh political propaganda poured upon his eyes and ears relative to conservation and hunting? Is he aware that clean streams, game fish, fur bearers, song birds, vistas, the wilderness itself, like timber, are forest products and hence public utilities? What is his attitude toward and appreciation of city parks, public camping grounds for autoists, outdoor stoves, nature trails, or wilderness area for hikers? Does the city with 30 foot lots as compared with 60 foot lots, one acre subsistence areas, fenceless gardens, biology laboratories lighted at night (as well as gyms and music rooms) and auto caravan trips have any implications to him?

What does it avail to know more about Cuvier and Maphigi than about juvenile delinquency in the adjoining city block; to sketch parasites on a fish if nearby streams are contaminated and fishless; to become skilled in identifying bacteria when Shanty Town is polluting the only stream in the neighborhood; to memorize formulae for amino acids when the nitrogen waste in the sewer is being locked up forever in the sea? Of what good is it to be supreme in laboratory technique if the human race within view of the conning tower of the biological table is 100 years belated? Why repeat classical experiments when new experiments are needed for social welfare?

To learn that scientific experiments need planning and then to right about face and adopt a *laissez faire* policy with humans is inconsistent. What the masses need is applied biology in the laundry, in the backyard, in camp, and in the metropolitan parks where life is lived. They need to know the window box, the playground, and the forests as points of refuge in times of poverty and unemployment. They must be taught how streams and soil can be made productive and pleasureable. They must be given that biological philosophy that enables them to visualize things, time, space and progress in the large.

The Law of Change

To change is a natural law. It applies to everything. We are continually obtaining new hair, fingernails, skin, and cells. If gravity should become a few pounds less (or we went to live on the moon) we would need to enlarge our baseball diamonds and to change the accompanying rules. The heights of trees, the speed of winds, rivers, and autos, blood pressure and stooped shoulders, are subject to the control of gravity. Depressions, governments, hobbies, wars, mailed fists, utilization of wastes, and education are also subject to change. With a changed world there must come a change in biological education.

The law of adaptation is the price of change. The mastodon didn't adapt himself to a change and he exists only in museums. Let the thermometer change ten degrees and there will be those who cannot survive. Bring on a new kind of depression (according to natural law it would have to be new) and a certain number of people would be physically or professionally extermi-

nated. Abandon the subject-centered curriculum and many leaders could not adapt themselves. They might just as well be placed along side of the mastodon. How can such a person step outside of himself and view the situation?

One way to test the new is to think it through with some familiar object. The automobile is no longer new. Every year it changes and with the changes come new responsibilities. It is not now so important that we be able to put patches on tires, or that we be technicians in regulating the timing, or that we blow a horn at every cross street. Road side courtesy, attitude in regard to safety, and skill in judging are becoming increasingly important. What is true of autos is also true of biology. We do not all need to trace the nerves of a cat, to diagnose diphtheria, or to give the sugar test. The subject-centered biology, the technical biology is giving away to the social-recreational biology. Everyday biology must contribute to the health, home, citizenship, character building, and leisure time of the every day person.

A Few Examples

Social-recreational biology is already coming into its own. In Cincinnati there is a blighted district that has 1/40th of the population. But it has 1/20th of the crime and 1/20th of the deaths from social diseases and tuberculosis. Recently there has been a slum clearance project which has opened up a 12 acre plat—an area larger than all of the rest of Cincinnati's playgrounds combined. The cellar holes have been filled and top soil brought in. The director of recreation combed the country to obtain a leader capable of using the twelve acres to wipe out crime and disease. Such a potential leader was discovered on the Pacific coast. She has started to whip the problem—what William James might call the "moral equivalent of war"—by having the folks of the district grow flowers.

Social re-creation through nature applies equally well to the rural areas. Fifty miles out of Detroit, in what is known as the Hartland Areas, a business man has fifty projects underway for restoring the morale of folks who were sitting on the verandas waiting for something to happen which never happened. It is his contribution to his birthplace. On the farm are raised pure bred Shropshire sheep. These are given to country boys and girls who in turn give back a part of the offspring that more boys and girls may have a similar opportunity. Is this recreation or education? Is it play or is it work? Is it social science or biological science? The important thing is that it is a situation out of which come experiencing and enjoying rather than memorizing and reciting.

Take another example. In the same village is a craft shop where are made looms. These are loaned to families who are taught to weave. They may also learn to raise the requisite flax and to spin the thread. If they become sufficiently interested they can purchase the loom and pay for it with homespun linen. Whether a family chooses to raise sheep or flax or some other of the rich

If only the biologist will take advantage of their interest in the "Little Red Hen" and other living things, and interpret Nature in terms they understand!

offerings the program is a means of raising the level of subsistence. It is a mental challenge. It is a provision for a rainy day—for the time when the farm is not panning gold. It is not a plan for giving nine loaves of bread today and nine loaves again tomorrow. It is a plan that enables the family to retain its self respect. It restores to the home that which the machine took away.

How would you apply your biology education to the following case? Two hundred and eighty families, fifteen miles from a civic center are living in shell-like structures of summer cottages on the shores of one of the Great Lakes. Eighty five per cent were on relief until the WPA set them to work. One hundred and twenty-five children with no yards for play. The school building is reached by bus and is not available for community gatherings. The only building is a public dance hall with no windows, shutters down for the winter, still well ventilated, and one stove with no fuel. The only open area is a cattail marsh which must be frozen to use and then you cannot wander far lest the oil companies object. Off shore are three barren islands put up by a government dredging project. Sweep across this scene the bitter lake winds and then try to picture play days! Trying to carry on in the "cold as a barn" dance hall is a handcraft leader who is busy most of the time crumpling newspaper for the stove or rubbing the numbed hands of runny-nosed youngsters. The game leader is having better success with her circle game as the older youngsters are running by two's. Picture your nature leader alongside of the other staff. Is he going to take children on a field trip with their toes peeking out of their shoes? He cannot collect cattails for handcraft as that should have been done last summer. There is a goodly growth of yellow willow along the banks of the marsh but they do not furnish whips for weaving willow baskets. Stand your leadership training program in nature education alongside of such conditions and select from it the activities that will meet the situation and if the program does not offer ideas it needs revamping.

Nature Hobbies

Perhaps the best guide to a nature recreation program is the nature hobby. Nature hobbies are present in every community. Most of us do not recognize them as nature recreation. A motorman raises canaries, but not for sale. A physician grows alpine flowers in his backyard. A nurse escapes the sordid side of life by raising tropical fish. Three business men on our street have rock gardens. The PTA is having a series of lectures and demonstrations on flower arrangement. Japanese dish gardens are "all the go" in the department stores. Among my friends are iris growers, pigeon fanciers, dyed-in-the-wool fisherman, "glad" specialists, and backyard bee keepers. Everyone of these nature hobbyists stand the test of the objectives of education. They are carrying on in spite of teachers and recreation leaders. What would have happened if such channels of interest could have been opened up to the hundreds of others with nothing to do?

If nature hobbies were to be eliminated from any big city there would be suffering. It would make a difference to that city. At the Toledo Boys' Club I recently saw a handcraft person who had a roomful of newsboys doing twelve different projects. What is needed is leaders who can present a three-ring offering of nature hobbies. The work of making aquaria out of junk-yard auto-windshields and of raising tropical fish may make a happy, self-respecting naturalist out of a discarded steel worker. Reconditioned steel-workers go out into the world again just as do resuscitated goldfish or impoverished seedlings with sunshine turned on them. The potential re-creation value of nature as demonstrated by nature hobbyists in every community and its reclamation value for folks discarded by the depression is too great to be overlooked by nature educators in these trying times. People are starving for nature. If we have the vision for training leaders we can yet reclaim many of the down-and-outs and what is perhaps more significant we can guarantee that no more shall folks sit and wait for something to happen.

A walking biological dictionary who is 100 per cent efficient in transmitting the factotems of pedagogs is surprisingly limited when cut loose from the apronstringing professor. If the child of laboratory-luxury cannot put "it" in a test tube or preserve "it" in formaldehyde or quote biological ritual he is stumped. There is no carry over from the analysis of a rock to the analysis of social problems. Should not schools of education for training teachers for the future spend less time in administering technical biology and attempt to teach these students some of the present biological handy-knacks of everydayness?

And, let it be said that the technical biologist need not look upon recreational nature activities

(Continued on page 612)

Winter Day Camps in New York City

By MAUDE L. DRYDEN
Senior Project Supervisor
Day Outing Camps

THE SLOGAN, "A Camp for Every Child," heard ten or twelve years ago, was probably considered the absurd dream of camp enthusiasts, but today it seems not so absurd nor unconsidered. It is actually a possibility that in the not-too-far future there really may be a camp for every child. Not so many years before that, possibly thirty, the word camp began to be applied to the vacations that were organized by a small group of educators for boys and girls who could afford to pay well for this kind of experience, under careful guidance. The directors of these private camps believed there was great value in the opportunity to live a rugged existence in remote and beautiful environment away from the exacting demands of the school and high tension of city-life during the winter. It was a plan to compensate for the lacks in city living and a plan to reopen the way to self discovery. Even in those early days these directors, who were educators in all cases, realized that children were losing the splendid character-building influences of the old rural life with its chores to develop responsibility and where the play activities had fields and woods to explore, and trees to climb, where flowers and vegetables were growing and there were animals both wild and domestic and living conditions that offered a challenge to initiative and stamina. The school class room and the city home had not found any training method that could inject the same sturdiness of moral fibre.

The directors also saw that camping restored a richness of living that could not be found in class room training nor in city homes. Here were color, romance and the traditions of the American pioneer. From the experiments developed in the privately owned camps was created the philosophy of present day camping techniques. Certain of its fundamental principles are applicable to the wide variety of camping organizations now operating.

The fact New York City is finding that camping should be included in the plans for all children, is striking evidence of the progress being made toward the goal of a camp for every child. It is true that many other cities have established camps for their public school children. There are a number of California cities with such camps that have operated for several years. Chicago, Dearborn, Detroit, and other cities have established camps. New York City probably needs

Department of Public Information, WPA, New York

these camps more than any other community but its problems of administration are tremendous.

The day camp plan seemed to offer the best solution and they have operated for two years with both a summer and a winter schedule.

Winter camping immediately suggests the unusual, because camping in the very nature of things is allied to summer time activities; that is, the kind of camping boys and girls talk about in the cities, and all boys and girls do talk about camping in this day and age. There is the lure of the unknown woodlands with its hills and streams, and the appeal of adventure in the very word. Camping is so thoroughly American, and tradition is so close to us that it almost seems we are still a part of it.

"Camping and education" is a combination of words that has become familiar to most people interested in the development of boys and girls of America. If there is educational value in camping experience in the summer, unquestionably there must be value in a year round plan, so the Board of Education of New York City is experimenting on that theory.

"Camp is no longer a substitute for primitive living; it is increasingly a positive factor in the education of children. Conditions are favorable for children to learn rather than be taught, and since they can base new learning only on some knowledge already acquired, the environment offers that incentive."

The children of New York City may seem further removed from the frontier days than the children of other cities, but they have one thing in common with those children, and that is the natural instinctive desire for the freedom of expanses and instinctive delight in growing live things.

Cooperating Organizations

The summer day camp program proved successful enough that an extension into a winter schedule has been in process for two years. There are three agencies cooperating in the plan. The Park Department designated certain parks that would offer as much wilderness atmosphere as possible; the Board of Education sends the children from schools near enough to these parks so that they are able to walk, except in one park where the city's subway line permits free transportation. The Works Progress Administration furnishes teachers and recreation leaders. The teachers continue the training in the subject matter of the classroom so that the school schedules may not be hampered, and the recreation leaders carry on a camping program.

In the fall of 1934 one of the four camps used in the summer was selected as being best on account of the subway transportation facilities. In the fall of 1935 three other parks were added — and those where children came from schools near enough that they could walk to the camp sites.

For the winter schedule principals of the schools were inter-

viewed. The result was that many saw the plan had merit and they sent classes about every three weeks; that is, classes were scheduled for each day but rotated so that the individual class made a visit once every three weeks.

The cold weather calls for a very stirring kind of activities and in consequence the games played and all the other activities, too, were of a more strenuous selection for the whole day than would be true for a summer program.

"We are coming to look upon the camp more as a social institution than a physical education opportunity. It is, primarily, a chance at communal living. Its most important opportunity is a training in friendship, cooperation and independence. . . . The really vital thing in a camp is not its equipment but its personnel and attitude, and its ability to make 'buddies' out of the children. Any camp will be enjoyed more that does this, if it is no more than a lean-to in the woods." — *Henry S. Curtis.*

Creating Indian Villages

The winter camp schedule includes some very romantic features. Its camp craft is carried through by means of Indian villages and pioneer stockade settlements. Here is an opportunity to experience the living conditions our forefathers knew in the early days of the country's founding. These villages have bark tepees, log lean-to shelters, the well-known tepee type of shelter, bark hogans, log stockades and shelters, slab shelters, mud-chinked slab shelters and some weather shelters made of twigs and branches, two native American Indian leaders make these activities quite real.

There is a wide variety of fires set up for observation. The fires are of such kind as are used for the various woods conditions and uses. There are back log, reflector, hunter's stone and hunter's log, dingle stick, cranepot holder Indian star, Indian stone stove and bean hole fires in these demonstration yards. As time goes on new ones are added as suggestions arise concerning new uses.

Because the children's visits to the camps are spaced rather widely apart, they do not bring food to cook on the fires as they some times do in the summer, but opportunities are found when groups can participate in the ever fascinating joy of building a fire and using it. A daily activity report turned in by one of the women recreation leaders tells of one such occasion:

"The first group laid the fire, gathering bark and twigs to light it. The second group shelled the corn from the cob (pop corn) and lit the fires. We popped the corn and made syrup for it." (She fails to include the fact that the corn popper was fashioned from a tin can ingeniously behandled with a wooden stick.)

The camp craft period is used to create such things as toasters made of green twigs, drums of short logs burned hollow, reed pipes or flutes, hammers of rocks fastened to forked sticks and other equally primitive articles that might be used in relation to the primitive setting of the villages described.

These villages are not free from molestation by week-end visitors to the camp sites but that is not a cause for worry or annoyance any longer as it simply gives more children more opportunities to build and share in the joy of construction. They also get the feeling of consideration for others and learn through first hand experience of a very personal nature the unhappiness caused by vandals. Conservation is constantly stressed and occasions arise often to prove its advisability. The logs, bark, etc., used always come from the trees that have died and been cut down.

Trail Making

Added to this are trail making with the use of the compass and all the kinds of blazes, and some signalling. The trails may not cover great distances but they do cover as much variety of terrain as possible. In one camp a trail would be sure to lead to the water's edge where shells and rocks covered with barnacles are found. The instinct for collecting is given every chance for satisfaction on such explorations, and their collections of whatever sort are given genuine respect.

Appreciation of the beauty of these woods trails is one other definite aim. Leaders who are themselves lovers of the woods with its plant and animal life are sure to pass on some of this appreciation by their own very real enthusiasm. The process is one of absorbing from contact and experience, a process of living with this particular environment. The social sciences of the school room do become more vital through these experiences. Geography and history and literature become alive and a culture of the senses will result.

Some of the Activities

During the games period an effort is made to encourage the ones with the greatest element of

fun and that can be learned quickly and played by any number of players at any time. Games with elaborate rules are avoided as it is felt that a knowledge of a variety is important so that whatever the situation these boys and girls will not be at a loss for a happy solution for play time. The timid child is the special case to recreation leaders always and a typical case will illustrate. This is taken from the daily report of one leader.

"One Chinese boy refused to play, no matter how he was persuaded. He just held up his hand and shook his head negatively. Of course the fact that he spoke no English had something to do with it but it was interesting to see the paternal attitude of some of the older boys, each tried patiently even using 'pidgin' English but it was no use. At last he did take my extended hand and walked with me to watch another game and I believe he was beginning to forget himself and enjoyed watching the game. Perhaps if we had more time we could have got him to join a tree tag game or some such. When he comes to camp again, I'll lead him on a little further."

This letter, written in camp by one of the girls to a friend, carries something of the spirit which is being developed in the campers.

DEAR FRANCES,

We went to Pelham Bay Park today. We had a lot of fun. At first we went for a walk and we learned all about the birds. Then we came back and made a project of the things we learned. Then we had lunch. After lunch we had recreation again. We had a teacher named Miss ..... She was a lot of fun. We had Indian games and we tortured the captives by making them dance and sing. We made one girl take a limb that had fallen from a tree and made her fan us. Altogether I think Pelham Bay Park is a *swell* place.

Your friend,
EUNICE

Of course when there is snow every possible traditional winter game is played. Hilarity reigns on these days because the children love snow ball throwing for accuracy, snow ball rolling contests, building snow forts and snow men. They make slides, and barrel staves often serve as toboggans and they play Fox and Geese in the snow and even do a little snow picture making.

At Christmas time the children selected a lovely evergreen tree growing outside the camp building for their Christmas tree. Each class as they came to camp contributed to the decorations and these were strings of cranberries, pop-corn and of bits of suet, apples, pieces of cocoanuts and other nuts. Not only was the tree very attractive to look at but the birds loved it and to show their appreciation they ate every bit of the decorations. When the holidays were over and the children returned to camp they promptly started replacing the ornaments. The birds have become daily visitors and are as much at home as are the children themselves. During lunch time it is no uncommon occurrence to see the birds at their lunch outside in the snow covered "lunch tree." What is more the children added decorations to several trees.

Department of Public Information, WPA, New York

There are real Indians to help the children build fires and make shelters of many kinds

Singing is the accompaniment to the folk dancing or is a game in itself. The American folk songs are added to the always loved folk songs of other lands. Cowboy songs and the like have special appeal because of relation to their pioneer activities. Singing is always fun, however, and fun is most important.

Here is one of the songs. It is in the form of a riddle and there is great excitement guessing the answer and it was a gleeful child who guessed correctly the

(Continued on page 612)

From Market to Art Center

The story of a deserted building which has been converted into a beehive of activity and service.

WITHIN the space of three months, the Municipal Market Building of Birmingham, Alabama, has been transformed from a vacant, cobwebbed structure into a center of much activity in the field of creative art. Through the efforts of Miss Agnes Coughlin of the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board, and with the cooperation of federal agencies, windows which once were deserted are artistically decorated and facilities have been installed for the development of various creative arts. While one of the objectives of the art center has been to give employment to WPA workers in connection with the federal rehabilitation program, its most important purpose has been to encourage the artistic ambitions of Birmingham people.

The program carried on within the art center is manifold. One department is devoted to scene painting, another to scene building, and others to poster painting, costume making, furniture making and to the production of various other properties essential to plays on the playgrounds, community centers and pre-school play centers.

Scenery and other stage equipment constructed by the art center are given to the Park and Recreation Board to aid in the extensive program of dramatics sponsored by the city board in the various community centers.

Art classes are offered twice a week free to the public, and a daily toy-making class is also available to the public. These classes are sponsored by the women's department.

In a toy-making undertaking last year, more than 2,000 toys were made in the Park Board's toy shop and donated to the Community Christmas Committee to be given to the city's underprivileged children. Christmas toys, Christmas cards and other objects were made this year at the art center and more toys than ever were distributed.

From the downtown center instructors go to the various suburban communities to conduct classes once or twice a week. Centers visited by these instructors include Harrison Park, Avondale, Woodlawn, Ensley, Pratt City and North Birmingham.

City Commissioner Lewey Robinson whose department has charge of public buildings gave the Park Board permission to use the building as an arts and crafts center, thus turning it into useful channels after it had remained closed more than four years except for a period last year when it was used as a relief cannery.

The Garden Center Institute of Buffalo

By

MRS. LLOYD W. JOSSELYN

There is an old Chinese proverb which says — "Habits and customs differ, but all people have the love of flowers in common."

THE GARDEN CENTER INSTITUTE of Buffalo was incorporated by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York to give instruction in gardening and allied subjects. Gardening, whether it be a vocation or an avocation, a sport or an art, has a very vital place in human existence. With the discovery of agriculture came civilization, and with civilization through the centuries has developed the art of gardening.

It is with gardening as an avocation we deal principally at the Garden Center Institute, instructing the beginner, helping the experienced gardener with those problems which continually arise in any undertaking, keeping abreast of the times in regard to advances in horticulture and the new things which science is continually presenting for our use.

Classes, lectures, radio talks, newspaper articles, exhibits and shows are some of the means by which we give instruction. To these is added the personal attention to problems the individual brings to us. The classes are taught in some cases by trained experts, in others by amateurs who through the personal experience and study of many years have become proficient in gardening and are glad to pass on to others the knowledge which these years have brought. In every community there are sure to be gardeners who have made a speciality of one certain flower until they have learned so much concerning the cultivation of their specialty under the local conditions that their informal talks are very valuable contributions to the study of gardening. The Garden Center Institute has the cooperation of a number of such enthusiasts and we profit greatly by the lectures which they are willing to give to any interested amateurs.

Our class for the beginning gardeners was one of the most popular and worthwhile of the groups we have had and there is no doubt that those beginning will want to continue to receive instruction and help, so that we plan to develop this course. It seems advisable, also, to repeat this course for others who have either just discovered the center or else their own interest in gardening, and are looking forward to such a class this spring. A class in landscaping, in which each student will use his own home grounds for his project, is to be one of the new developments of our work along these lines this season.

At least once a month and sometimes oftener a formal lecture on some horticultural subject is held. These talks are given by trained horticulturists and are of interest to the advanced gardener as well as to those who consider themselves just beginners.

The study of botany and birds, while not directly a branch of horticulture, has a very definite place in our work, for we know that the gardener with even a very superficial knowledge of these subjects is able to get much more enjoyment out of gardening and the hours spent out-of-doors, and profits by the new fields which this study opens for him. Accordingly, we have weekly classes in both these subjects which are becoming better attended as they are being brought to the attention of an increasingly larger number of interested persons.

Publicity

The matter of publicity has been a difficulty for even though the field, we felt, has been well covered, there are sure to be some interested persons who have learned too late of a lecture or class that they would like to have

attended. No doubt as the work grows we shall be more successful in reaching the people whom we seek to help. It has seemed to us that those who find our service good and tell others are really our best publicity agents.

By means of weekly articles in the Buffalo *Evening News* throughout the year and a weekly radio talk over W B E N during the eight months which are most truly the gardening time of year, we are able to reach many gardeners who because of distance and other reasons are unable to come to the center. Some of the material in these articles is suggested by the questions which come to the center and, therefore, they represent the current gardening interests.

Cooperation

Although the Garden Center Institute is an incorporate institution with its own Board of Directors, membership and dues, the latter in the form of gifts rather than the payment of any set amount, we are affiliated with the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, Inc. We are constantly seeking to be of service to these clubs and others who have not joined the Federation. The meeting of the presidents of all the garden clubs of this, the eighth district of the Federation, is held at the center every month. Thus the center is truly acting as a centralization of the interests of the clubs and as a means of exchange of ideas which is a great help in the ever present question of suitable programs. Our work in this case is simplified in that the director of the district is also the director of the center, and as the representative of the Federation comes in contact with the various clubs of this area. That our work is not wholly with garden club members, federated or unfederated, should not be lost sight of, for we are interested chiefly in spreading abroad the gospel of gardening.

We expect to make the flower show held last summer at the center a yearly affair. Previously this had been held in another building although it was staged and directed by the garden clubs of the District, as was the one held this year. A flower show is always an excellent means of promoting and stimulating interest in gardening, and the people who attend do so because of their love for flowers and their desire to learn more concerning varieties and methods of cultivation.

Through the center a new use of leisure is introduced to many and an outlet for energy is offered which is both healthful and useful. While we deal primarily with the flower garden, the questions we receive often carry us into the wider field of agriculture, and we always give what help we can as well as suggest channels where more extensive aid may be found.

An economic aspect to the programs at the center is introduced by the fact that the landscaping of the grounds around the house adds to the commercial value of the property. While we do not stress this fact in our teaching, it becomes apparent to the house owner as the work on the home grounds progresses.

Housing the Institute

The rooms in which the Garden Center Institute is located are in the Club House in Grover Cleveland Park. These quarters are provided for our use by the Park Department of the City of Buffalo through the cooperation of the Hon. Frank A. Coon, Commissioner. For any work of this kind a place from which to operate is the first requisite.

Although a garden center may spread its activities over a good sized community, it must have headquarters as a base of operations. Here should be assembled the tools with which the work is done; books and magazines on gardening, and catalogues of the various seedsmen and nurserymen both in this country and abroad. These catalogues are valuable additions to the equipment and they should be kept from year to year because of their value as sources of information concerning the dates of introduction of the various varieties of plants. Duplicate catalogs may be

(Continued on page 613)

"High on the list of activities which may be pursued as private hobbies but which shower their benefits on the public is the ancient art of gardening. Like Portia's famous quality of mercy, it blesses both gardener and beholder. A love of gardens and a bit of ground upon which to lavish that affection are a fortunate equipment. For not only is gardening full of rewards and surprises for the gardener, but, since a community is only a number of plots, each under the control of a different individual, the collective result of numerous gardens is a beautiful community and ultimately a beautiful country." — *Earnest Elmo Calkins* in *The Lost Art of Play*, Atlantic Monthly.

A Sport for Every Girl

Girls know what they want today. It is the community's responsibility to help them get it by aiding them to secure facilities and plan activities

By EDITH M. GATES

BADMINTON, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, deck tennis, shuffleboard, golf, volley ball—how many of these sports do you know well enough to enjoy in your leisure time? In this modern world there is no limit to the variety of recreational sports that a girl or woman can enjoy. There used to be restrictions, such as time and money, which meant that some of us could not possibly enter into certain activities. Today public recreation facilities are removing or reducing the expense, and shorter working hours give us more time. With this variety of choice, it must be up to the individual to learn the games, to develop the skills, for truly "there is a sport for every girl."

In addressing a group of citizens who are interested in "Better Homes in America" I know I am speaking to those interested in better communities. If the test of a community life is how it spends its leisure time, do you know what happens in your city? Men and boys need good sports and these are more often provided for them. Let us consider now only girls and women. What do the young women want to do today? In your town what facilities are open to girls? How are programs planned and directed; are they in the hands of well trained leaders? As a responsible citizen in your community, where and what would you want your girls to play?

Men will often answer this question with — "Oh, let's organize a basketball team for our girls too." Yes, because boys are keenly interested in highly organized team sports like baseball, football and basketball, do you think girls always are? Barnard College asked its students what sports they wanted and the first two on their list were not these — they were swimming and tennis. The National Y.W.C.A. made a study of what business girls do or want to do in their leisure time and the first sports they mentioned were swimming, hiking and tennis. In the high school programs reported to us recently from Reno, Nevada, for instance, or Aberdeen, South Dakota, we find ten sports offered in the year's program and in both lists are horseshoe pitching and bicycling—certainly not team sports. Girls are interested today in the more informal "individual and dual sports," the games one can play any time alone or with a friend. Or they like what we call "group sports" in contrast to "team sports," those sports like swimming and hiking where large numbers participate together in a sociable group.

An athletic program needs to be made attractive to girls. Girls themselves do not take the initiative as boys do; they do not play just anywhere in the vacant lots without leadership. It was shown in the study of business girls made by the Y.W.C.A. that 77 per cent wanted to swim, but only 33 per cent actually did; 70 per cent wanted to hike, but only 20 per cent actually did. These girls are not going to get what they want and need unless someone takes steps to secure facilities and plan activities for them.

For twelve years the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation has been working to establish certain fundamental conditions under which girls' athletics will

(Continued on page 613)

We present extracts from a radio address from Little House of America, delivered over the Columbia network on March 5th by Edith M. Gates, Director of Health Education, National Board, Y.W.C.A., and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Women's Division, N.A.A.F. Further information regarding the activities of the Division may be secured from the Women's Division, N.A.A.F., 303 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The Westchester Little Opera Company

An experiment in developing a "People's Opera" which will give young people the opportunity often so difficult to secure

IN THE organization of the Westchester Little Opera Company of White Plains, New York, a movement has been initiated which may well have nation-wide significance. The company was organized in a very modest manner, on June 1st, 1934, by Eugene Haesner, of White Plains, New York, a well known teacher of singing, primarily to furnish an opportunity for young singers to acquire experience and training in operatic work.

The complaint is very often made that singers who want to follow an operatic career are compelled to go to Europe for their training and experience. The Little Opera Company of Westchester County, New York, hopes to do something to meet this situation through the experiment it is carrying on.

The first season was opened with a double bill, a presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "The Secret of Susanne." This was followed by "Shanewis," then "Martha" and the season closed with "Traviata." Immediately after the season was closed rehearsals for the next season began. "Faust" was chosen to open the season and two performances were given, October 5 and 8, 1935. "Carmen" was given on November 29 and 30, followed by "La Traviata," "The Barber of Seville" and a double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci."

The faithfulness and loyalty of the chorus may be judged by the fact that although the rehearsals were carried on through the entire summer, the attendance was never less than 85 per cent of the full strength of the company, which numbers 82 including principals.

During the first season the performances, which were given in the Westchester County Center, accompaniments were provided on a piano and the organ at the Center. This year fourteen strings were added to the organ and piano, the strings consisting of six first violins, four second violins, two violas and two 'cellos. The scenery was built and painted by some of the principals and members of the chorus.

All the operas are sung in English, the idea being to make it truly American Opera. The principals are chosen on a basis of merit. Any member of the company may aspire to singing a principal rôle, and if in the judgment of the musical director he or she is competent, the coveted prize is awarded.

The Westchester County Recreation Commission fostered the development of the Little Opera Company during its first season and continues a cooperative relationship to the extent of furnishing quarters for rehearsal facilities and clerical work, etc.

Although the company has no direct financial backing and charges the very moderate admission fee of 50 and 75 cents, the company is self-supporting. This entails a great deal of self sacrifice and work on the part of the members of the company. The costumes are for the most part made by members of the company, even the soldiers' uniforms being made and painted with gilt paint to resemble armor. There are no fees or dues but the members of the company buy their own music.

The staff of the company consists of: Eugene Haesner, Conductor and General Director; John Connet, Assistant Conductor; George Kruger, Assistant Director of Orchestra; Miss Elizabeth Barlow, Pianist and Coach; W. Raymond Randall, Organist; Miss Matilda Mark, Ballet Mistress, and A. D. Shaw, Stage Manager.

The members of the chorus come from all parts of Westchester County and some even from Long Island. Among them are business men and housewives, salesmen and saleswomen, secretaries and college students. It is truly a "People's Opera."

WORLD AT PLAY

Cincinnati Citizens Take to Tennis

AN increasing number of players are enjoying tennis in Cincinnati, Ohio. Twenty-eight hard surfaced courts with wire tennis nets are being kept open ready for play at all times free of charge. At Price Hill, where there are more municipal tennis courts and more players proportionately to the population than in any other section of the city, a drive is being made to collect usable rackets being discarded by more expert players with the object of putting them in condition and having them available next year for the free use of beginners among the junior players. This will make it possible for boys and girls who cannot afford to purchase rackets to play the game. It is hoped to have a sufficient supply of cast-off rackets to take care of the 120 municipal courts which will be in play next year.

Drama Popular in Sheboygan

THE drama program promoted by the Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education, in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is unusually extensive. Seven hundred people are enrolled as members paying one dollar a year fee. A recent performance of "The Late Christopher Bean" was witnessed by 1,500 people. In addition to the regular performances, there are children's programs, play discussion groups held every week, and once a month plays are presented and discussed by various groups. Each Tuesday evening a radio sketch is given, a different group being in charge each month. In one of the schools there are a large workroom and storeroom for the drama materials, a manual training room with tools and a drama scenery room in which members of the group make their own drops, windows, doors, as well as the piping for the hangings.

Municipal Chorus for Women

THE Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is sponsoring the Woman's Municipal Chorus, a self-supporting group made up of 65 members with fairly well trained voices who regard their membership in the organization as a means of further training. A well trained and experienced director is in charge. On December 29th the chorus presented a Christmas concert before 1,500 people.

Irvington's Centennial

FROM June 23 to November 19, 1935, Irvington, New Jersey, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. There were civic programs, parades, operettas, nationality nights, a flower show, and a Columbus Day program. A number of weeks were celebrated during the period, including retail sales week, education week, and municipal progress week. The celebration closed with a reception. Philip LeBoutillier, Superintendent of Recreation, served as chairman of the executive committee and the Department of Public Recreation had a large part in planning and carrying out the details of the celebration. The estimated attendance during the five month period was 80,740 people.

A Recently Created Recreation Area

THE City Council of Oakland, California, has donated $15,000 to secure land for a splendid East Oakland recreation area. The property to be secured, consisting of an old nursery with thousands of shrubs and plants, covers eighteen acres, six and a half acres of which were purchased outright and six more leased; an option is held on the balance. A WPA allotment of $60,000 for the development of the project has been approved.

Eagle Ringer
(patented)

DIAMOND
PITCHING
HORSESHOES

A few courts of horseshoes will add much to your playground. Write for free instruction booklets on organizing horseshoe clubs and official rules. DIAMOND Official shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. Preferred because of their excellent construction — their high quality materials.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 GRAND AVE. DULUTH, MINN.

Los Angeles Launches City-Wide Delinquency Prevention Program—In a city-wide plan to reduce juvenile delinquency by absorbing thousands of young people in constructive recreational activities, a new cooperative program affecting all sections of Los Angeles, California, is to be launched by the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department, the County Probation Department and the City Playground and Recreation Department. Boys who come to the attention of the police as requiring special treatment or special attention will be referred to field workers who will investigate conditions, make contacts with the boys' parents and school principals and, wherever possible, will introduce the boys to the recreational activities of municipal playgrounds and other recreation centers. To carry out the program thirty police officers, two from each of the fifteen police divisions of the city, have been specially trained. They will be aided by thirty field men assigned by WPA to make contacts with the boys and their parents and to invite them to take part in recreational activities. Additional WPA workers assigned to the playgrounds will assist the regular directors in placing the youths in activities.

Playground Attendance in Reading, Pa.—This year's attendance at Reading's twenty-five playgrounds exceeded that of last year's twenty-six grounds by 138,768. The traveling theater and motion pictures operated with federal leadership had an attendance of 16,300 and 5,950 respectively. Band concerts on twelve playgrounds reached 21,000 people.

Union, South Carolina, to Have a Recreation Area—The city of Union, South Carolina, has been presented with 78 acres for a general recreation ground. A project amounting to $52,000, one of the largest in the State, has been seecured from WPA, and 250 men are now busy building a lake, a golf course, tennis courts, a club house and other facilities. The lake will be stocked with native fish and a beach will be built for swimming. A three room log cabin will be built for a caretaker. There is a rock quarry on the land which will provide the rocks for the club house. The land is heavily wooded and from the trees, which are being removed where the golf course is to be, lumber is being sawed. It is hoped that the project will be completed by July 1st. The park is to be known as Foster Park in honor of the parents of the citizens who gave the land.

Millions Use National Forests for Recreation—More persons than ever before in the history of the Forest Service made use of the national forest recreational opportunities in 1935, according to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimate of visitors, including transient motorists who availed themselves of forest highways, reached the peak figure of 58,548,000. Located as they are, in almost three-fourths of all the states and embracing a total land area of more than 163,000,000 acres, the national forests are within convenient motor travel range of the greater part of the population. Recreation is given equal status with, and in certain areas precedence over, other forest resources in national forest administration. In all activities conducted recreational use has been difinitely organized. Many new camp grounds were created and existing facilities

GULF SANI·SOIL·SET

Solves Playground Dust Problems

Here is a public school playground which was treated with GULF SANI-SOIL-SET 6 months before the photograph was taken. It has been used daily by school as well as neighborhood children.

The dust problem was solved at this public playground in the heart of a major city by applying GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

New Germicidal Compound is Easily Applied, Inexpensive and Long Lasting

Recreation officials now have a practical solution to the playground dust problem!

A new product—Gulf SANI-SOIL-SET—has been developed by the Gulf Refining Company for dust allaying purposes on earth surface playgrounds. This material can be applied at low cost, will not harm or stain clothes or shoes and under usual conditions of weather and soil, one application per season will suffice.

Let a Gulf representative tell you more about GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

GULF REFINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Sales Offices: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Toledo

This booklet tells the story of GULF SANI-SOIL-SET and its use. It will be mailed without cost on your request. The coupon is for your convenience.

Makers of
That Good Gulf Gasoline
and Gulflube Motor Oil

GULF

GULF REFINING COMPANY
3800 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send me without obligation, a copy of the booklet "Gulf Sani-Soil-Set for Treating Playgrounds."

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

augmented and improved. The total number of improved camp grounds in the national forests now exceeds 3,000.

School in India Produces Play on Recreation—Word has been received from N. Krishna Rao, headmaster, Board High School, Bhadrachalam, South India, that a play called "Recreation" which he wrote was produced very successfully by children of the school during the local Health Week observance. The school is a subscriber to RECREATION.

Agricultural Sports — The Montreal *Star* points out that certain distinctive sports in the farming regions of Canada attract quite as much public interest as prominent events in the field of professional and intercollegiate sports that are supported chiefly by urban enthusiasts. The *Star* cites as an example the fact that in Caledonia, Ontario, 30,000 people turned out to watch 172 contestants carry on a plowing match. The event was staged without a cent of expenditure by the sponsors for bleachers or ballyhoo. This figure of attendance compares very favorably with that for many an outstanding American football game and is higher than for the average baseball game.

There is no lack of similar rural events in the United States. Plow matches are by no means rare and championship contests in corn husking are fairly common, while many other competitions distinctive of farm life might be mentioned.

The American Guide—The chief undertaking before the Writers' Division, Professional and Service Projects Section of the WPA, is the preparation of an encyclopedic publication entitled "The American Guide," which will be published in five volumes of 600 pages each. All sections of the country will be represented and many subjects will be studied, such as flora and fauna, historical settings and backgrounds, parks—national, city and state—archeological remains, libraries and museums, folk customs and folk lore, products, natural resources and other subjects. In addition to preparing articles for "The American Guide," original reports, maps and illustrations will be left with each city, county and state for use in preparing local guides. Such local guides will supply a need that has not been adequately met by existing compilations even in the older communities where much has been done to interest outsiders in scenic wonders and historic sights. It is estimated that about 4,500 writers will be taken from relief rolls through this project.

Free Tennis Instruction in Wilkes-Barre—Last summer free tennis instruction was offered from 9:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M. on all public courts maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. FERA workers were the instructors. The Playground Association furnished four rackets and some balls but on the whole the children provided their own equipment. Each child was allowed not more than four lessons and only one hour on the court each morning.

A. P. E. A. to Hold Forty-First Annual Convention—The American Physical Education Association will hold its forty-first annual convention in St. Louis Missouri, April 15th to 18th, in conjunction with the Central District Physical Education Association. The convention theme will be "Physical Education and the Enrichment of Living," and there will be sections on the following subjects: Camping, women's athletics, research and teacher-training, recreation, dance, therapeutics, administrative directors, men's athletics, health education, public schools, and college men's physical education.

Further information may be secured from Philip J. Hickey, Secretary, Board of Education, St. Louis, Missouri.

Provincial Recreation Centers—In November 1934, the Minister of Education for British Columbia, Canada, established the Department of Recreational and Physical Education for the purpose of providing free opportunities along these lines to young adults. Twenty of these Provincial recreation centers have now been established in ten different cities and districts and the membership, which is growing rapidly, totals 3,345. The program consists of gymnastics, folk, tap and natural dancing, volley ball, paddle tennis, basketball, handball and similar games, fencing, weight lifting, boxing, wrestling, swimming and diving, pyramid building, tumbling and other activities. A staff of twenty-seven workers is in charge. Many requests for new centers have been received and the movement will be extended.

A New Equipment Company — The Hill-Standard Company, one of the oldest manufacturers in the field of equipment for playgrounds, beaches and pools, has been purchased and reorganized under the name of General Playground Equipment, Inc., with headquarters at Kokomo, Indiana. The new company has taken over all the products and will continue to manufacture them at the large plant formerly maintained in Kokomo by Hill-Standard.

A Wild Life Conference — Approximately 2,000 leaders in the movement to conserve wild life met at Washington February 3-7 in a conference called by President Roosevelt. As a result of the conference the General Wild Life Federation has been created with the following objectives: "To organize all agencies, societies, clubs and individuals which are or should be interested in the restoration and conservation of wild life into a permanent unified agency for the purpose of securing adequate recognition of the needs and values of wild life resources; to develop a comprehensive program for the advancement, restoration and conservation of wild life; to present to the public such pertinent facts, discoveries and information as may contribute to the solution of the problems involved in the restoration and conservation of wild life." J. N. Darling, well known cartoonist, who until recently served as chief of the federal government's biological survey, was made president of the organization.

New Parks in Sumter—Sumter, South Carolina, is to have two new parks. Last spring the city expended $5,000 for 50 acres of land in a beautiful woodland tract which will be used exclusively for recreational activities for the industrial population of the city. The land for the second park was donated. Both are being developed with WPA assistance.

Ways to Musical Good Fortune

(Continued from page 583)

them have no conception of the best possibilities in the recreation field when it is well-administered. Let there be an "institute" for discussion and demonstration of the possibilities, and let such good opportunities for leadership as we have described be well arranged. There may be in the community excellent talent for leadership hidden away even from its

Choral Music for Easter

For Unison Singing

Easter Carols—available from National Recreation Association at 80¢ per 100. Music for these may be found in "Hymns and Carols" published by C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., 15¢.

Selected Hymns—$2.10 per 100 from National Recreation Association.

The H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th St., New York City, issue 10¢ pamphlets of Easter carols containing words and music.

Alleluia—in "Ten Folk Songs and Ballads," E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., 12¢.

For Mixed Chorus

Bach—O Saviour Sweet—H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
Bach—Jesu, Priceless Treasure—Novello (H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.)
Bach—Lord, Our Redeemer (St. John Passion), E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston
Bach—Up, Up! My Heart with Gladness, E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston
Bach—Awake, Thou Wintry Earth, E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston
Cain—Fairest Lord Jesus, Hall and McCreary, Chicago, Ill.
Dickinson—Now Christ Is Risen, H.W. Gray and Co., N.Y.
Dickinson—Rejoice, the Lord, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
Dickinson—In Joseph's Lovely Garden, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
Franck—O Praise Ye the Lord (Psalm 150), C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston
Gibbons—Hosanna to the Son of David, Oxford University Press (Carl Fischer, N. Y.)
Gretchaninoff—Cherubic Hymn, H.W. Gray and Co., N.Y.
Handel—Hallelujah, Amen (Judas Maccabaeus), E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston
Ippolitof-Ivanof — Bless the Lord, Boston Music Co., Boston, Mass.
Lutkin—O Brightness, H. W. Gray, N. Y.
Palestrina—Tenebrae Factae Sunt—G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd St., New York
Palestrina—O Bone Jesu, Oliver Ditson Co., Boston
Parry—There is an Old Belief, H. F. W. Deane Co., % C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston
Rachmaninoff—Glory Be to God (short form), H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
Rachmaninoff—Laud Ye the Name of the Lord, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
Smolensky—Easter Verses, J. Fischer & Bros., 119 West 40th St., N. Y.
Tschaikowsky—Cherubim Song No. 3, G. Schirmer, Inc., N. Y.
Tschaikowsky—How Blest Are They, E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston
Vittoria—O Magnum Mysterium, G. Schirmer, Inc., N. Y.
Vulpius—An Easter Hallelujah, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
————Victory — Alsatian — Gaul, Oliver Ditson Co., Boston
————The Lord Is Arisen—Bohemian, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
————Now Christ Is Risen — English, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
————At Dawn When They Sought—16th century, Boston Music Co., Boston
————Rejoice, Ye Sons of Men — 16th century, G. Schirmer, Inc., N. Y.
————Now Christ the Lord is Risen — 16th century, G. Schirmer, Inc., N. Y.
————Four Ancient Easter Chorales, Boston Music Co., Boston, Mass.
————This Glad Easter Day—Norwegian—Dickinson, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.
————When the Dawn Was Breaking—Polish—Dickinson, H. W. Gray and Co., N. Y.

possessors because of lack of good opportunity to use it. Let us make the community fit for good leadership.

Organization

A capable community music director, supervisor or adviser is needed, and also a devoted music committee representative of the schools, churches, homes (through parent-teacher associations or women's clubs), recreation centers, settlements, Y's and like organizations, and of the leading civic-minded citizens. Professional musicians may be left out of the committee with the idea that its function is to be of service to all of them in their civic interests and that it will gladly receive suggestions from them. The music director may well be connected with the public recreation department or commission, through whose staff he could be kept closely in touch with outstanding leisure-time needs and possibilities in the community, and through whose office force he could maintain well the business side of his work. A Music Leaders' Club of all those who are leading in such activities as have been suggested could through discussions and sociability keep strongly and effectively before their minds the growing good fortune awaiting their people, and ways leading to it.

Croquet at Eighty-two

(Continued from page 590)

placed, the play shall cease, and any point or points made for the offending player or his partner, by such foul stroke shall not be allowed. If a point is thus made for the offending player's opponent, such point shall be allowed.

(b) The umpire shall decide as to the fairness of a stroke after it is made.

List of Foul Plays

Rule 33: The following are foul plays, subject to the penalty:

(a) Hitting a dead ball by direct stroke.

(b) Taking play from a ball that has not been counted upon.

(c) Hitting or causing a ball to hit any ball that was in motion or off the court when the stroke was made, by either a direct shot or a split shot.

(d) Playing or taking play from a ball when off the court, except when the playing ball has been placed in contact with a ball on the court for the purpose of taking play therefrom.

(e) Taking play from a ball and failing to move it.

Safety Teaching Material for the Recreation Director

The Education Division of the National Safety Council publishes a variety of material designed to aid in the teaching of safety on the playground or in the school. We recommend the following:

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE—A monthly publication containing colored posters, graded lesson outlines, short plays and stories, informational articles, etc.

Price $1.00 a year

THE JUNIOR SAFETY COUNCIL—A handbook of safety activities containing practical program suggestions, patrol organization and references.

Price $.35

PLAYGROUND PACKET—A collection of safety material for the playground director. Contains 10 colored safety posters, a safety play, crayon lessons and instructions for the safe use of playground equipment.

Price $1.00

Education Division, National Safety Council

ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

(f) When, in delivering a stroke, the player's mallet makes a second contact with the playing ball, or gives it a second impetus.

(g) When in delivering a stroke, the player pulls, pushes or jams the playing ball with the mallet.

(h) When by a downward stroke, the player purposely causes his ball to jump over an intervening object.

(i) When, in delivering a stroke, the player's mallet hits an arch, and thus causes a ball to move which was close to, or in contact with the arch.

(j) Playing a ball in the wrong sequence.

NOTE: The next ball in right sequence follows. For example, if white or blue is played after black, it is a foul, because red was the right ball in sequence. Therefore, the next ball to play is white. The opponent shall have the option of replacing any balls moved by a play in wrong sequence.

(k) When a player touches, moves, causes to be moved, stops or diverts the movement of any ball, except as provided in these rules. For example, a player may put a ball on the court, may place his ball for taking a split shot, may tap a ball to remove the sand, etc., but he must not pick up the wrong ball after making a hit; he must not move any ball with his mallet, person or clothing; he must not stop any ball, except as provided in rule 11, etc.

(l) Violation of a rule constitutes a foul.

(m) Moving or carrying a ball that rests over the boundary, except to bring it directly onto the court, as provided in these rules.

(n) No player shall tap an arch wherein, or near which a ball rests. Neither shall a player lean upon or touch an arch wherein, or near which a ball rests. As a penalty the opponent may claim forfeiture of the turn. All tests (measurements) are by umpire or by opponent's consent.

(o) Should a player stand or sit in line of an opponent's shot, after being asked to move away, the playing ball may repeat the shot, once or more, so long as the opponent continues to stand or sit in line.

(p) Hitting a ball with anything but the face (either end) of the mallet.

(q) A player shall not touch or move any ball during opponent's turn of play. The penalty shall be that the opponent may replace any ball so moved.

(r) It is not a foul if a player, preparatory to playing a ball not in close position, accidentally touches the ball with his mallet before he makes the stroke, but the ball must be replaced.

Recreation and the Transient Program

(Continued from page 592)

the transient's life. The concentration of transient care in units located in rural areas has not lessened the handicaps which are met in the attempt to develop recreation activities, but this added difficulty has been more than compensated for by the fact that the transient units have been continued under the Works Progress Administration, thus eliminating a fear for the future. As the possi-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Leisure, January 1936
- The Comradeship of the Trail, by Howard S. Cady
- Fun With a Lathe, by Marie Cooney and Naomi Irvin
- Curling—The Quaintest of Sports, by David Goodman
- A Place to Play—at Home, by Walter B. Grover
- The Country Dance Goes to the City, by H. S. Card
- The Paradoxes of Modern Leisure, An editorial by Eduard C. Lindeman
- Have a Miniature Glass Garden, by Robert M. Hyatt
- Our Own Little Theater, by Karen Monrad Jones
- A Progressive Game Party, by Harry D. Edgren

The Camping Magazine, January 1936
- Uncle Sam's New Camping Grounds, by Fanning Hearon
- The History of Organized Camping, by H. W. Gibson
- Views Afoot, by Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1936
- Folk Dance in the Rhythms Program, by Eleonore Groff Adams
- Marching and Pyramids, by M. A. Clevett
- A Gymnasium Games Project, by Aldona R. Narmonta
- A Method for Drawing Home-and-Home Schedules for Round Robin Tournaments, by John A. Torney, Jr. and Leonard W. Stevens
- Baseball for Playgrounds, Sandlots and Parks for Boys of All Ages, by Edward Higginbotham

Education, January 1936
- Physical Education's Greatest Need, by William R. LaPorte
- Physical Education in Elementary Schools, by Helen M. Cooper
- Sensible Motives for Physical Fitness, by Robert E. Laveaga
- Physical Education to Meet the Needs of the Individual, by James A. Wylie

Walking, January 1936
- "What to See" Walks in Winter, by Montgomery Mulford
- Selecting Skis and Equipment, by Jules Andre
- Out With the Walking Clubs

Parents' Magazine. February 1936
- Parties for Children of 2 to 12, by Margaret Mochrie
- Our Best Cellar Theater, by Regina Woody
- Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Hygeia—The Health Magazine, February 1936
- Toys and Games That Teach and Train, by Billie Teel Mettel

PAMPHLETS

Thirteenth Annual Report, City Recreation Department, Pontiac, Michigan, 1935

French's Successful Plays (Especially Recommended for High Schools, Churches and Other Amateur Groups). Samual French, 25 West 45th Street, New York

Eighth Annual Report of the Park Association of New York City

(Continued on page 612)

possessors because of lack of good opportunity to use it. Let us make the community fit for good leadership.

Organization

A capable community music director, supervisor or adviser is needed, and also a devoted music committee representative of the schools, churches, homes (through parent-teacher associations or women's clubs), recreation centers, settlements, Y's and like organizations, and of the leading civic-minded citizens. Professional musicians may be left out of the committee with the idea that its function is to be of service to all of them in their civic interests and that it will gladly receive suggestions from them. The music director may well be connected with the public recreation department or commission, through whose staff he could be kept closely in touch with outstanding leisure-time needs and possibilities in the community, and through whose office force he could maintain well the business side of his work. A Music Leaders' Club of all those who are leading in such activities as have been suggested could through discussions and sociability keep strongly and effectively before their minds the growing good fortune awaiting their people, and ways leading to it.

Croquet at Eighty-two

(Continued from page 590)

placed. the play shall cease, and any point or points made for the offending player or his partner, by such foul stroke shall not be allowed. If a point is thus made for the offending player's opponent, such point shall be allowed.

(b) The umpire shall decide as to the fairness of a stroke after it is made.

List of Foul Plays

Rule 33: The following are foul plays, subject to the penalty:

(a) Hitting a dead ball by direct stroke.

(b) Taking play from a ball that has not been counted upon.

(c) Hitting or causing a ball to hit any ball that was in motion or off the court when the stroke was made, by either a direct shot or a split shot.

(d) Playing or taking play from a ball when off the court, except when the playing ball has been placed in contact with a ball on the court for the purpose of taking play therefrom.

(e) Taking play from a ball and failing to move it.

Safety Teaching Material for the Recreation Director

The Education Division of the National Safety Council publishes a variety of material designed to aid in the teaching of safety on the playground or in the school. We recommend the following:

SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE—A monthly publication containing colored posters, graded lesson outlines, short plays and stories, informational articles, etc.

Price $1.00 a year

THE JUNIOR SAFETY COUNCIL—A handbook of safety activities containing practical program suggestions, patrol organization and references.

Price $.35

PLAYGROUND PACKET—A collection of safety material for the playground director. Contains 10 colored safety posters, a safety play, crayon lessons and instructions for the safe use of playground equipment.

Price $1.00

Education Division, National Safety Council

ONE PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

(f) When, in delivering a stroke, the player's mallet makes a second contact with the playing ball, or gives it a second impetus.

(g) When in delivering a stroke, the player pulls, pushes or jams the playing ball with the mallet.

(h) When by a downward stroke, the player purposely causes his ball to jump over an intervening object.

(i) When, in delivering a stroke, the player's mallet hits an arch, and thus causes a ball to move which was close to, or in contact with the arch.

(j) Playing a ball in the wrong sequence.

NOTE: The next ball in right sequence follows. For example, if white or blue is played after black, it is a foul, because red was the right ball in sequence. Therefore, the next ball to play is white. The opponent shall have the option of replacing any balls moved by a play in wrong sequence.

(k) When a player touches, moves, causes to be moved, stops or diverts the movement of any ball, except as provided in these rules. For example, a player may put a ball on the court, may place his ball for taking a split shot, may tap a ball to remove the sand, etc., but he must not pick up the wrong ball after making a hit; he must not move any ball with his mallet, person or clothing; he must not stop any ball, except as provided in rule 11, etc.

(l) Violation of a rule constitutes a foul.

(m) Moving or carrying a ball that rests over the boundary, except to bring it directly onto the court, as provided in these rules.

(n) No player shall tap an arch wherein, or near which a ball rests. Neither shall a player lean upon or touch an arch wherein, or near which a ball rests. As a penalty the opponent may claim forfeiture of the turn. All tests (measurements) are by umpire or by opponent's consent.

(o) Should a player stand or sit in line of an opponent's shot, after being asked to move away, the playing ball may repeat the shot, once or more, so long as the opponent continues to stand or sit in line.

(p) Hitting a ball with anything but the face (either end) of the mallet.

(q) A player shall not touch or move any ball during opponent's turn of play. The penalty shall be that the opponent may replace any ball so moved.

(r) It is not a foul if a player, preparatory to playing a ball not in close position, accidentally touches the ball with his mallet before he makes the stroke, but the ball must be replaced.

Recreation and the Transient Program

(Continued from page 592)

the transient's life. The concentration of transient care in units located in rural areas has not lessened the handicaps which are met in the attempt to develop recreation activities, but this added difficulty has been more than compensated for by the fact that the transient units have been continued under the Works Progress Administration, thus eliminating a fear for the future. As the possi-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Leisure, January 1936
- The Comradeship of the Trail, by Howard S. Cady
- Fun With a Lathe, by Marie Cooney and Naomi Irvin
- Curling—The Quaintest of Sports, by David Goodman
- A Place to Play—at Home, by Walter B. Grover
- The Country Dance Goes to the City, by H. S. Card
- The Paradoxes of Modern Leisure, An editorial by Eduard C. Lindeman
- Have a Miniature Glass Garden, by Robert M. Hyatt
- Our Own Little Theater, by Karen Monrad Jones
- A Progressive Game Party, by Harry D. Edgren

The Camping Magazine, January 1936
- Uncle Sam's New Camping Grounds, by Fanning Hearon
- The History of Organized Camping, by H. W. Gibson
- Views Afoot, by Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1936
- Folk Dance in the Rhythms Program, by Eleonore Groff Adams
- Marching and Pyramids, by M. A. Clevett
- A Gymnasium Games Project, by Aldona R. Narmonta
- A Method for Drawing Home-and-Home Schedules for Round Robin Tournaments, by John A. Torney, Jr. and Leonard W. Stevens
- Baseball for Playgrounds, Sandlots and Parks for Boys of All Ages, by Edward Higginbotham

Education, January 1936
- Physical Education's Greatest Need, by William R. LaPorte
- Physical Education in Elementary Schools, by Helen M. Cooper
- Sensible Motives for Physical Fitness, by Robert E. Laveaga
- Physical Education to Meet the Needs of the Individual, by James A. Wylie

Walking, January 1936
- "What to See" Walks in Winter, by Montgomery Mulford
- Selecting Skis and Equipment, by Jules Andre
- Out With the Walking Clubs

Parents' Magazine. February 1936
- Parties for Children of 2 to 12, by Margaret Mochrie
- Our Best Cellar Theater, by Regina Woody
- Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Hygeia—The Health Magazine, February 1936
- Toys and Games That Teach and Train, by Billie Teel Mettel

PAMPHLETS

Thirteenth Annual Report, City Recreation Department, Pontiac, Michigan, 1935

French's Successful Plays (Especially Recommended for High Schools, Churches and Other Amateur Groups). Samual French, 25 West 45th Street, New York

Eighth Annual Report of the Park Association of New York City

(Continued on page 612)

Parks and Recreation, January 1936
The Boston Prado, by Arthur A. Shurcliff
Some Observations on Turf Surfaces, by Richard Wilder
Depression Aids Davenport Park Development
An Ice Carnival

Leisure, February 1936
A Club for Craftsmen, by H. S. Card
Youth Demands Adventure, by Raymond A. Hoyer
Winter Wonderland, by John S. Gallagher
Kick and Keep Well, by Bill Bradford
Gallops on the Hobby Horse, by Win Everett, Jockey
A City-Wide Hobby Show, by Donald P. Newton

The Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, February 1936
Play As a Way of Life, by Forrest E. Long
The Spirit of Play in Education, by Ellsworth Collings
Play's the Thing, by Alice V. Keliher
Hobby Clubs in the South Pasadena Junior High School, by G. Deswood Baker
Recreation and Youth, by Arthur Henry Moehlman
Directing Play As a Civic Function, by Weaver W. Pangburn
Hobby Booklist, by Thelma Eaton

bilities of intelligently guided programs become more and more apparent, as evidenced by the definite achievements of those centers which have given more attention to this type of rehabilitation, administrations are making decided efforts to provide qualified leadership and adequate equipment. They are realizing the therapeutic and stabilizing results to be derived from well rounded recreation programs. It will be most interesting to watch the rôle played by recreation in the future development of transient care.

Nature Education Social and Recreational

(Continued from page 595)

with either alarm or disdain. Even the running of science sketches in the motion pictures may have a place and there are those who may be won to the interest of science or in science from the amusement plane. We can bring possibilities upon the stage but the individual must make his own hobby choice in terms of what give him a real thrill and enjoyment, whether it be the kinds of bait or the conservation of fish. Leisure-time pursuits may extend beyond the level with which the interest started. The laboratory is not as important as the subject; the subject is not as important as the leader, and the leader is not as important as citizens and the public mind. Science is a legitimate free-time activity and has a place in social changes and adjustments which in the end widens appreciations, attitudes and knowledge.

Winter Day Camps in New York City

(Continued from page 599)

"Wee man all alone in the deep dark woods
He wears upon his head such a queer broad hood;
Tell me quickly if you can
What to call this little man
Who's standing all alone in the deep dark wood"

was none but their old friend Jack-in-the-pulpit. Through the use of rhythm and enjoyment, self-confidence is bred. There are the cowboy songs and square dances, and with two real Indians in the camps the boys, especially, enjoy Indian dancing during campfires.

The story-telling period follows lunch and allows for some folk stories such as Uncle Remus tales, camping stories and historical romances and American hero type of story. There is often some dramatization and pantomime. At this time, too, the children may try out some of the stunts such as camel-waddle, snake walk, feather roll, kangaroo leap, stiff leg bend and scores of more of such stunts.

Camping Is a Vital Factor in Education

Always an effort is made to lead subtly from the present day living conditions to the pioneer or early American stage of development, for while the camp is planned to compensate for the lacks of city living, the way is open for adventure. The camp has access to materials and methods beyond the reach of the school room. Along with the process of personality unfolding is consciously woven glamour of America's background and a paving of the way to honesty, loyalty and patriotism or pride in our country.

"Since play life is reality to children," a prominent educator has said, "through play ways means suggest themselves for guidance away from habits of a negative pattern." By substituting tall growing trees, rocky slopes, kettle hole valleys for narrow crowded streets, empty deserted buildings and the docks and wharves surely a more wholesome constructive use will be made of the leisure time that is forced upon everyone. In New York City particularly are children's activities apt to assume questionable tendencies, because of the conditions under which they are obliged to find play interest.

Camping has proven a most effective means of developing the whole child, in fact, President Eliot of Harvard has said, "Camping is the most important contribution to education that America has given the world."

The Garden Center Institute of Buffalo

(Continued from page 602)

cut for the picture collection if they are illustrated. Such a picture collection is very useful in that it may serve both the purpose of decoration as well as of information.

A file of pamphlet material and horticultural articles cut from magazines helps greatly in answering questions and providing data for programs, lectures or written articles. While much of this material is ephemeral it is extremely useful, for it is often much more up to date than are books. It should be carefully filed under subject headings, and although it should be gone through periodically and some of it discarded, much of it will be of use for a long period of time. At the Garden Center Institute we have worked out our own subject headings. This procedure would be necessary in every case, for the amount and type of material available would influence to a great extent the subject headings to be used.

Our exhibits are often furnished by commercial houses but they are products whose use we can recommend yet which may be unfamiliar to many gardeners. Such exhibits should be changed quite often and be seasonable in character.

Perhaps most important of all is the worker at any garden center. She must be able to meet all kinds of gardeners, sympathize with their garden ailments and suggest cures, and rejoice with them over each new achievement. Although she may not know the answers to all the questions which may come to her desk, she must know how and where to find the answers. Sometimes it is necessary to know the question as well as the answer, for the puzzled amateur is often at a loss to know how to state his troubles! While the director may give few talks, she must know the best lecturers on each subject as well as the chief interests of her patrons.

As an educational project the teaching of gardening is new, yet old, for we have received much instruction over the garden gate. Now, by our Garden Center Institute, we seek to place this information where it is available to all who wish to learn this oldest, yet always newest hobby of all.

1936 Edition
Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual

● Now being prepared for the press. Pre-publication price $1.00. After publication, the regular price of $2.00 per copy will be maintained permanently.

●

Hoffman-Harris, Inc.
404 Fourth Avenue
New York City

A Sport for Every Girl

(Continued from page 603)

be successful. It is concerned with organizing girls' sports according to the girls' own desires. One of the newer types of competition which the Women's Division promotes is play days.

Play days are a way for groups to play together and build a spirit of cooperation, versus the old way of deadly contests for championships and costly prizes. Girls love a play day or a Sports Day because large numbers of girls from a school or organization take part in many different games. For example, in Rock Hill, South Carolina, two schools had a play day in which a hundred girls joined in seven different activities. In the old interscholastic plan only fifteen girls could have played. In Trenton, New Jersey, eight schools came together for a whole morning of play. In Vermillion, South Dakota, 120 girls from six schools held a play day. And in the Y.W.C.A. in Orange, New Jersey, business girls had a play night. It is to the credit of the high school in Bound Brook, New Jersey, that 80 per cent of its girls played in some intramural sports rather than

CAMPING WORLD

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF CAMPING

•

CAMPING WORLD Magazine is . . . outstandingly different . . . authoritative . . . interesting . . . complete . . . written and edited by men and women whose names command respect. CAMPING WORLD is concerned with the latest developments in every phase of "Camping" . . . Recreation . . . Education . . . Leadership . . . Management.

FEATURE ARTICLES FOR MARCH

- PHILOSOPHY AT WORK IN CAMPING
- PLANS FOR A CAMP BUNGALOW
- VITAMINS, HOW TO USE THEM
- WHAT PARENTS EXPECT OF CAMP
- HOW TO MAKE A CAMP PROGRAM

•

Insure being up-to-the-minute by sending in your subscription to Camping World. One helpful article will repay the cost of the subscription. The price is $2.00 per year (eight issues), or $3.00 for two years (16 issues).

CLIP THE COUPON BELOW AND MAIL WITH YOUR REMITTANCE, TODAY!

Camping World

11 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Please enter my subscription. Enclosed find $

NAME .....

POSITION .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

KINDLY PRINT R-3

reporting that one varsity team of six girls beat the neighboring city. After all, sports are for the girls, for their recreation, and are not meant to exploit the girl for commercial or publicity purposes. We hope not only to prove that there is a sport for every girl, but also to see that every girl gets into an athletic activity adapted to her needs and her own desires.

With the alluring list of activities available today and the knowledge that girls—just the everyday girls in every age and group—want some kind of recreational sport, why is there so small a proportion who actually participate? And what is the problem we as citizens face?

First, there is the fact that while the standards permitted by the Women's Division and similar groups have been endorsed nationally by leaders in many spheres, lay men and women do not understand the need for such standards or do not know problems exist in promoting sports for girls. Progress has been made in promoting play days or informal sports in schools, but progress in the communities has been slow for adults, for the business and industrial girls and for married women.

It is important then that business men and club women recognize the values in a varied, recreational program of sports for girls and women; that they urge that in recreation centers, churches and industries games like badminton, deck tennis and shuffleboard be offered and not just a single sport, like a championship basketball league. There is need for an enlightened press that will help to popularize sports through stories of large group activities, like a splash party in the Y.W.C.A. pool for 125 girls rather than feature an individual girl champion. If community leaders will support a play program meeting the needs of all girls, we will not be shocked by news of girls playing football, or of grammar school girls playing boys' basketball rules on a man's court.

Leaders are the key to success in this program, we need professionally trained women and probably we ought to begin in the schools and colleges to train leaders among the girls themselves who have experienced the sheer fun in recreational sports, and who will then demand women leaders and the standards of the N.A.A.F.

In this day of increasing leisure time and the emphasis on recreation programs, the opportunity is ours to create a new attitude toward sports for women and to provide a more attractive and extensive program.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Play: Recreation in a Balanced Life

By Austen Fox Riggs, M.D. Doubleday, Doran and Company, New York. $2.50.

A BALANCE between work and play is quite as essential to a happy life as balances of proteins, carbohydrates and fats are to physical health. This is Dr. Riggs' thesis in his wise and stimulating book, and how to maintain that balance is its theme. "It is an all important problem, for upon its happy solution depends the quality of life necessary for the development of a personality capable of serving, cooperating with and contributing to humanity, and finally of enjoying the happiness which is the fruit of living wisely."

No one can afford to miss this sane and helpful book.

World Beneath the Microscope

By W. Watson-Baker. The Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50.

THIS VOLUME is one of "The New Vision" series devoted to "the forms of today, and the fresh outlook with which, aided by the camera, we survey machines, the work of man, and nature." About a hundred illustrations in photogravure have been selected and arranged with a view to vivid presentation. Tiny plants, shells, animals and inorganic matter are enlarged so as to be visible to the naked eye. Individuals whose hobby is science—and their number is rapidly increasing—will find this book a fascinating addition to their libraries.

How to Judge Motion Pictures

By Sarah McLean Mullen. Published by *Scholastic*, New York. $.25.

THIS PAMPHLET, which also contains a section on *How to Organize a Photoplay Club*, is designed for the use of high school students. It is based on the assumption that if our millions of high school students learn good standards for judging the photoplays which they will inevitably see, there is likely to be at least a slight advance along the entire front of human thought. "The moving picture appreciation movement," Mr. William Lewin points out in his foreword for teachers, "combines very well with two new educational trends—the teaching of the proper use of leisure time and the new emphasis on social attitudes in the teaching of literature."

Official Basketball Guide 1935-36

Edited by Oswald Tower. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 700R. $.25.

THE NEW BASKETBALL GUIDE notes a number of changes in the rules for this season, several of which will be of special interest to players of the game. The booklet also gives a general review of basketball throughout the country.

Boy Days and Boy Ways

By Frank H. Cheley. The Judson Press, Philadelphia. $1.00.

A REAL BOYS' BOOK for real boys — one which preaches some fine sermons in camp life through stories without a tinge of sermonizing. It speaks in the language of the teen age boy, and adults reading it will learn of some of the mistakes they may be making in their approach to boys.

Plays for Club, School and Camp

By M. Jagendorf. Samuel French, New York. $1.50.

THE NEEDS of boys and girls from eight to fourteen years of age have been taken into account in the compilation of these seven plays which are designed to serve a variety of purposes. They contain sufficient action to suit the liveliest child and have literary merit. The plots have been taken from the literature of great authors and often contain their very phrases and terms of expression. This volume will help fill a need for plays, especially those suited for the use of camps and clubs.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

JOSEPH LEE, President
JOHN H. FINLEY, First Vice-President
JOHN G. WINANT, Second Vice-President
ROBERT GARRETT, Third Vice-President
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Treasurer
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, Secretary

DIRECTORS

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Moline, Ill.
CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY L. CORBETT, Portland, Ore.
MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER, Jacksonville. Fla.
F. TRUBEE DAVISON, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
JOHN H. FINLEY, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT GARRETT, Baltimore, Md.
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, Seattle, Wash.
CHARLES HAYDEN, New York, N. Y.
MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX. Michigan City, Ind.
MRS. EDWARD E. HUGHES, West Orange, N. J.
MRS. FRANCIS DELACY HYDE, Plainfield, N. J.
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, New York. N. Y.
H. McK. LANDON, Indianapolis. Ind.
MRS. CHARLES D. LANIER, Greenwich, Conn.
ROBERT LASSITER, Charlotte, N. C.
JOSEPH LEE, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD E. LOOMIS, New York, N. Y.
J. H. McCURDY, Springfield, Mass.
OTTO T. MALLERY, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTER A. MAY, Pittsburgh. Pa.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, Augusta, Me.
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, Woodbury, N. Y.
MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., Washington. D. C.
J. C. WALSH, New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, JR., Tucson, Ariz.

Recreation

Index to Volume XXIX

April 1935—March 1936

Appreciations

	Month	Year	Page
C. J. Atkinson	June	1935	175
William H. Burdick, M.D.	February	1936	566
Seaman F. Northrup	July	1935	225
Eswald T. Pettet	March	1936	573
Roy Smith Wallace	October	1935	329
Nat M. Washer	April	1935	42

Arts and Crafts

From Market to Art Center	March	1936	600
Playing Indian with a Purpose, *John H. Kreher*	July	1935	196
"To Transcend Himself," *Chester G. Marsh*	February	1936	555
When You're Making Tin Can Toys, *Charles M. Graves*	July	1935	190

Book Reviews

Active Games and Contests, *Bernard S. Mason* and *E. D. Mitchell*	January	1936	523
Activities in Girl Scout Camps, *Girl Scouts, Inc.*	August	1935	279
Adult Interests, *Edward L. Thorndike*	October	1935	376
American Planning and Civic Annual, *Edited by Harlean James*	January	1936	524
American School Board Journal, The, January 1935	April	1935	48
America's Story As Told in Postage Stamps, *Edward M. Allen.*	January	1936	524
American Way, The, *John W. Studebaker*	August	1935	280
Annotated Bibliography on Adult Education, *Compiled by William Martin Proctor*	September	1935	328
Art, *Elizabeth Robertson*	December	1935	476
Arts of Leisure, The, *Marjorie B. Greenbie*	July	1935	231
Athletic Activities for Women and Girls, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	December	1935	476
Behavior of the Preschool Child, *Lois M. Jack, Ph.D.*	June	1935	184
Bibliography of School Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment—Part IV, *Henry L. Smith* and *Forest Ruby Noffsinger*	June	1935	184
Boats, Airplanes and Kites, *Armand J. LaBerge*	August	1935	279
Book I Made Myself, The, *Hannah F. Barnes*	November	1935	427
Box Book, The, *Hazel F. Showalter*	October	1935	376
Boy Days and Boy Ways, *Frank H. Cheley*	March	1936	615
Branch Library Book News, *New York Public Library*	April	1935	48
Caddies of Erie County, N. Y., *Roy F. Woodbury* and *Charlotte I. Claflin*	November	1935	428
Camp Dramatics, *Nina B. Lamkin.*	August	1935	279
Character Dances for School Programs, *Hilda Clute Kozman*	September	1935	327
Character Education in the Summer Camp III, *Association Press*	August	1935	279
Children of the Handcrafts, *Carolyn S. Bailey*	January	1936	523
Christmas Plays for Women and Girls	November	1935	428
Cleveland Group Work Agencies, *Welfare Federation of Cleveland*	October	1935	375
Clubs in Action, *Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses*	May	1935	136
Coming of Leisure, The—The Problem in England, *Edited by E. B. Castle. A. K. C. Ottaway* and *W. T. R. Rawsan*	November	1935	428
Community Programs for Summer Play Schools, *LeRay E. Bowman*	June	1935	184
Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, *F. W. Compton and Company.*	April	1935	47
Crafts for Children, *R. R. Tomlinson*	January	1936	523
Curriculum in Sports (Physical Education), The, *S. C. Staley, Ph.D.*	July	1935	231
Dance Steps 1935, *Agnes* and *Lucile Marsh*	May	1935	136
Delinquent Boy and the Correctional School, The, *Norman Fenton*	February	1936	572
Demonstration Handbook of Olympia Through the Ages, *Harriet V. Fitchpatrick* and *Florence M. Chilson*	July	1935	232
Dennison's Handicraft Manual for Recreational Leaders, *Central Craft Studio*	August	1935	280
Design and Operation of Swimming Pools, The, *J. H. Dorroh*	October	1935	376
Designs for Tooled Leather (Book II), *Louise C. Haefer*	November	1935	428
Development of Boys' Work in the United States, The, *Walter L. Stone, Ph.D.*	October	1935	376
Easter and the Spring, *Nina B. Lamkin*	April	1935	47
Embroidery Design, *Molly Booker*	January	1936	524
Enchanted Acre, *Gave Hambidge*	September	1935	327
Enjoy Your Museum, *Esto Publishing Company*	October	1935	375
Everybody's Song Book, *Frederic J. Haskin*	June	1935	183
Federal Transient Program, *Ellery F. Reed, Ph.D.*	July	1935	232

	Month	Year	Page
Financial Trends in Organized Social Work, *Kate Huntley*....	September	1935	328
Finger Painting, *Ruth F. Shaw*..	July	1935	231
Firelight Entertainments, *Margaret K. Soifer*	September	1935	328
Five-Year Report of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation....	September	1935	327
Friends, *A. J. Pellettieri*	February	1936	571
Friends and Fiddlers, *Catherine D. Bowen*	December	1935	475
Fun and Festival from Latin America, *Helen Gorvin*	January	1936	524
Fun for All for Every Occasion, *Harry D. Edgren*.....	November	1935	428
Games and Stunts for All Occasions, *William P. Young* and *Horace J. Gardner*	November	1935	427
Games I Like to Play, *Neysa McMein*	February	1936	571
Go and Go-Moku, *Edward Lasker*	September	1935	328
Great Patriots' Days, *Nina B. Lomkin*	June	1935	183
Group Activities for Mentally Retarded Children—A Symposium, *Compiled by Elise H. Martens*	June	1935	184
Guide to Sports and Outdoor Recreations, *Compiled by Wilson M. Ranck*	September	1935	327
Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving—The Harvest Festivals, *Nina B. Lamkin*	November	1935	427
Handbook of the Heavens, *Edited by Hubert J. Bernhard, Dorothy A. Bennett and Hugh S. Rice*	February	1936	572
Handbook for Camp Counselors, *Edited by Rosalind Cassidy* and *Homer Bemiss*	May	1935	136
Handbook of Educational Work-and-Play Materials for the Mothers and Teachers of Young Children, *Educational Playthings, Inc.*	December	1935	476
Handbook of Fist Puppets, A, *Bessie A. Ficklen*	May	1935	136
Health-Physical Education-Recreation Bulletin, A, *Womans Press*	June	1935	184
Helps for Club Program Makers, *Elizabeth G. Henry*	October	1935	375
Historic Costume for the Stage, *Lucy Barton*	February	1936	571
Hobbies—A Bibliography, *U. S. Department of the Interior*....	February	1936	571
Home Handicraft for Boys, *A. Neely Hall*	January	1936	524
Hours of Leisure, *The Studio Limited*	June	1935	183
How to Judge Motion Pictures, *Sarah McLean Mullen*.....	March	1936	615
How to Ride Your Hobby, *A. Frederick Collins*	January	1936	523
How to Run a Hobby Show, *Leisure Magazine*	February	1936	572
How to Watch Football, *Lou Little*	January	1936	524
Indoor Games and Fun, *Sid G. Hedges*	December	1935	475
It's About Time, *Gerald Lynton Kaufman*	April	1935	47
"Kit" 38, *Edited by Lynn* and *Katherine Rohrbough*	June	1935	184
Leisure in Our Time, *Stewart G. Cole, Ph.D.*	September	1935	327
Leisure Time Bibliography, *Fred J. Schmidt, Jr.*	January	1936	523
Leisure Time Directory—Chicago 1935, *Chicago Recreation Commission*	July	1935	232
Let's Go Places, *New York Adult Education Council*	August	1935	279
Let's Look at the Stars, *Edwin Brant Frost*	February	1936	572
Let's Make a Book, *Harriet H. Shoen*	July	1935	231
Let's Play! *Compiled by Pauline Reynolds*	December	1935	475
Little Handbook on Adult Education, A, *Frederick L. Fagley*.	September	1935	327
Manual of Settlement Boys' Work, A, *Edited by John M. Kingman* and *Edward Sidman*	November	1935	427
Manual for Instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, A, *Vocational Division, U. S. Office of Education*	December	1935	476
Masks and Costumes, *F. W. Bossermon*	April	1935	48
Model Boats for Boys, *C. W. Horst*	October	1935	376
Model Laws for Planning Cities, Counties and States, *Edward M. Bassett, Frank B. Williams, Alfred Bettman* and *Robert Whitten*	August	1935	279
Modern Basketball for Girls, *Wilhelmine E. Meissner* and *Elizabeth Y. Meyers*	June	1935	183
Modern Goliath, The, *Milton Anderson*	October	1935	376
Municipal Year Book, 1935, *Edited by Clarence E. Ridley* and *Orin F. Nolting*	August	1935	280
Narratives of Achievement in Community Planning, *Community Chests and Councils, Inc.*..	October	1935	375
Nature Education: A Selected Bibliography, *William Gould Vinal*	April	1935	48
Official Basketball Guide, 1935-36, *Oswald Tower*	March	1936	615
Official Basketball Guide for Women and Girls, 1935-36, *Spalding's Athletic Library* ...	December	1935	475
Official Football Guide 1935, *Edited by W. R. Okeson, Spalding's Athletic Library* ...	November	1935	428
Official Lawn Tennis Guide 1935, *Edited by Irving C. Wright* and *Samuel Hardy*	September	1935	328
101 Best Songs, *Cable Company*	June	1935	183
On Soap Sculpture, *Lester Gaba*	July	1935	231
1000 Books for the Senior High School Library, *American Library Association*	November	1935	428
Organized Camping and Progressive Education, *Carlos E. Ward*	January	1936	523
Our Public Schools, *National Congress of Parents and Teachers*	April	1935	48
Our U.S.A.—A Gay Geography, *Text by Frank J. Taylor. Maps by Ruth Taylor*	January	1936	523
Outdoor and Community Games, *Sid G. Hedges*	September	1935	327
Outline of Town and City Planning, *Thomas Adams*	May	1935	136
Organizations for Youth, *Elizabeth R. Pendry* and *Hugh Hartshorne*	February	1936	572

	Month	Year	Page
Out-of-Door Book, The, *Riverside Bookshelf*	February	1936	572
Party Book of Songs, Stunts and Games, *Edited by Kenneth S. Clark*	January	1936	524
Play: Recreation in a Balanced Life, *Austen Fox Riggs, M.D.*	March	1936	615
Plays for Club, School and Camp, *M. Jagendarf*	March	1936	615
Popular Crafts for Boys, *Edwin T. Hamilton*	April	1935	47
Potomac Trail Book, The, *Robert Shosteck*	December	1935	476
Recipes for Wanderlust, *Buffalo Museum af Science*	October	1935	375
Recreational Development in the National Forests, *Kenneth O. Maughan*	December	1935	475
Report of the Program-Planning Studies 1931-1933, *Womans Press*	November	1935	428
Researches in Parent Education III, *Edited by George D. Stoddard, Ph. D.*	October	1935	376
Rushwork, *A. H. Crampton*	February	1936	571
School in the Camps, The, *Frank Ernest Hill*	February	1936	572
Selected Books and Pictures for Young Children, *Educational Playthings, Inc.*	December	1935	475
Selected Motion Pictures, *Motion Picture Bureau, National Council Y.M.C.A.*	November	1935	427
Shelter Care and the Local Homeless Man, *Alvin Roseman*	October	1935	376
Ship Model Making — The Brig, *Frank H. Mason*	February	1936	572
Soccer and Speed Ball Guide, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	November	1935	427
Social Games for Recreation, *Bernard S. Mason, Ph.D.* and *Elmer D. Mitchell, A.M.*	June	1935	183
Social Studies — An Orientation Handbook for High School Pupils, *Prepared under the guidance of William McAndrew*	April	1935	48
Social Work Year Book 1935, *Edited by Fred S. Hall*	July	1935	232
Spalding's Official Baseball Guide 1935, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	August	1935	280
Softball Rules 1935, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	May	1935	136
Swimming, *Compiled by Frederic J. Haskin*	April	1935	47
Swimming Analyzed, *Gertrude Goss*	June	1935	183
Swimming, Diving and Watersports, *Frances A. Greenwood.*	February	1936	571
Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual, *Hoffman-Harris, Inc.*	June	1935	184
Tap Dances for School and Recreation, *Anne Schley Duggon.*	July	1935	231
Team Sports for Women, *Alice W. Frymir* and *Marjorie Hillas*	July	1935	231
Tell Me a Birthday Story, *Caralyn Sherwin Bailey*	December	1935	475
Ten Years of Adult Education, *Morse A. Cartwright*	October	1935	375
Tennis for Teachers, *Helen I. Driver*	April	1935	47
Things to Make and How to Make Them, *William W. Klenke*	November	1935	427
Tin-Can-Craft, *Edwin T. Hamilton*	February	1936	571
Tin-Craft as a Hobby, *Enid Bell*	November	1935	427
Treasure Chest, *Compiled by Clarence A. Westphal*	September	1935	328
Treatment Programs of Five State Institutions, *Alida C. Bowler* and *Ruth S. Bloodgood*	September	1935	328
Water Sports for Women and Girls, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	January	1936	524
We Can Take it, *Ray Hayt*	June	1935	183
What to Do in New Haven and Vicinity, *Council of Social Agencies, New Haven*	August	1935	280
Willingly to School, *Prepared by the staff of the Fox Meadow School*	July	1935	232
Work Night Program, *Church Handcraft Service*	June	1935	184
World Beneath the Microscope, *W. Watson-Baker*	March	1936	615

Camping and Hiking

Adventuring Along the Long Brown Path, *Vincent J. Schoefer*	February	1936	541
Community Camp, A, *J. M. Groves*	July	1935	219
Farm as a Camp Background, The, *Frank* and *Theresa Kaplon*	June	1935	167
Good Times at a Girls' Camp, *Gene Grubb*	July	1935	216
Hiking Club for Women, A	January	1936	512
Philadelphia's Adventure in Conducting a Day Camp, *Elizabeth Hines Hanley*	June	1935	143
Seeing the Northern Rockies on Foot, *Carroll Lane Fenton*	April	1935	33
Westchester County's Recreation Camp	August	1935	258
When Sally in Our Alley Goes to Summer Camp, *Mary E. Dolon*	August	1935	264
When the Wood Gods Call, *Mory Pasco*	October	1935	357
Winter Day Camps in New York City, *Maude L. Dryden*	March	1936	596

Clubs

Club, The—An Effective Medium in the Community Center, *Milo F. Christiansen*	September	1935	307
Vocational Guidance Through the Organized Club, *Louis H. Sobel*	January	1936	508
Worcester Plays Dolls, *Dora E. Dodge*	October	1935	352

Community Centers and Recreation Buildings

At the Garfield Park Recreation Center	February	1936	552
Community Center as a Neighborhood Club House, The. *Ethel M. Bowers*	February	1936	527

Co-recreational Activities

"Boys and Girls Together," *Elizabeth Kemper Adams*	July	1935	199

Dancing

Community Dances in Lancaster, *Richard D. Altick*	September	1935	303
Dance in the Recreation Program, The, *George Syme, Jr.*	August	1935	255
Music and the Dance, *George Syme, Jr.*	September	1935	314

Drama, Festivals and Pageants

	Month	Year	Page
Connecticut Relives Her Past....	October	1935	335
Costume Balls in the Black Hills, *Margaret S. Bridge*	June	1935	159
Heigh-ho for a Merry Spring! *Augustus D. Zanzig*	April	1935	10
Pennsylvania Folk Festival, The, *Irene D. Welty*	September	1935	311
Place of Drama in Recreation, The. *Mabel Foote Hobbs*.....	July	1935	211
Something About Marionettes and Their History, *Elizabeth Haines*	July	1935	192
Start Your Planning Now for the Summer Closing Festival.....	June	1935	160

Games and Athletics

City Builds Teams from Gangs, A, *Richard James Hurley*	August	1935	256
Croquet at Eighty-two, *Walter R. H. Sherman*	March	1936	587
Hiram College Students Go Out of Doors, *Eleanor Farnham*....	September	1935	297
Japanese National Game: Go, The, *J. P. Bowles*.....	April	1935	5
King of Games Conquers the Playground, The	June	1935	157
Some Indian Games	August	1935	262
Spirit of Joy in Athletics, The, *Glenn Clark*	December	1935	449
Sport for Every Girl, A, *Edith M. Gates*	March	1936	603

Hobbies

Boy Scout and His Hobbies, The, *R. A. Barry*	July	1935	194
Some Possibilities in Science for the Leisure Time of Adults, *Gladys M. Relyea*	October	1935	361
Why Have a Hobby Show? *Donald P. Newton*	February	1936	557

Holidays and Special Days

Famous Lovers' Party, A.....	February	1936	559
For A Merry Christmas	December	1935	463
Sioux City Plans a Hallowe'en Program	October	1935	340
When Christmas Comes	November	1935	417

Layout, Equipment and Facilities

Buffalo Multiplies Her Play Areas, *Marion A. Porter*.....	September	1935	310
Dust Problem on the Playground, The, *Louis C. Schroeder*.....	December	1935	459
Few of America's Outdoor Theaters, A	August	1935	235
How One City Acquired Play Areas, *Ruth Sherburne*	July	1935	207
New Facilities for Recreation....	August	1935	237
Playground Planning and Layout, *Gilbert Clegg*	June	1935	151
Rochester's New Swimming Pools	September	1935	306
Sioux City's New Amphitheater, *John S. Gronseth*	August	1935	260
Swimming Pool on the Playground, The, *Herbert G. Allphin*	June	1935	156
Wading Pool for Boston, A.....	February	1936	540

Leisure—(Philosophy of)

	Month	Year	Page
Inexpensive Use of Leisure, The, *Richard N. Thampson*	November	1935	420
New Leisure, The, *Paul L. Benjamin*	July	1935	187
Planning for Recreation, *Isaac M. Altaraz, Ph. D.*.....	April	1935	27
Recreation and the Good Life, *Eduard C. Lindeman*.....	December	1935	431
Recreation in the Years to Come, *David Cushman Coyle*	January	1936	479

Miscellaneous

After Twenty-five Years, *F. Ahlfeld*	October	1935	344
Auto Trips — America's Chief Form of Recreation, *Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.*	January	1936	518
Bulgaria Learns to Play, *Allen McMahon*	October	1935	364
Character Training for Youth, *John Dewey, Ph.D., LL.D.*....	June	1935	139
Community-School Project, A, *Robert A. Turner*	September	1935	294
Home Play for the Little Tots, *Radney Overton*	October	1935	345
Legislating for an Emergency, *Jane Kitchell*	October	1935	347
Letter from the Orient, A, *Erna Bunke Carsan*	March	1936	584
On the Grandstand, *Charles J. Storey*	April	1935	3
Paving the Way for Recreation, *Dorothy M. Baker*	September	1935	315
Planning the Summer Vacation, *Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.*.....	August	1935	239
Recreation and the Transient Program, *Lewis Rohrbaugh*...	March	1936	591
Recreation for Adult Physically Handicapped, *S. S. Lifson* ...	October	1935	359
Recreation Goes to the State Fair, *Frank E. Miller* and *John F. Kane*	October	1935	349
Successful Bird Club, A, *J. W. Handlan*	April	1935	29
Thirty-four Years of Service....	April	1935	43
Youth Versus Society	August	1935	266

Music

Choral Music for Easter.....	March	1936	609
Florentine Musical May, The, *Marinabel Smith*	April	1935	15
For A Merry Christmas	December	1935	463
Music in a Public Recreation Department, *Harry F. Glore*.....	July	1935	209
Music in the Dance Program, *George Syme, Jr.*	October	1935	351
Some Joys and Problems of Christmas Carolers, *Mary Price Roberts*	December	1935	461
Ways to Musical Good Fortune, *Augustus D. Zanzig*	September	1935	283
	March	1936	575
Westchester Little Opera Company, The	March	1936	604

Nature Activities

Civic-Minded Garden Club, A...	June	1935	166
Garden Center Institute of Buffalo, The, *Mrs. Lloyd W. Josselyn*	March	1936	601

	Month	Year	Page
Nature Education Social and Recreational, *William Gauld Vinal*	March	1936	593
On the Wild Flower Trail, *Sara H. Carletan*	April	1935	25
Home Room Gardeners—A Garden Club for Indoors, *Karl H. Blanch*	October	1935	337
Nature Recreation in Chicago, *William G. Vinal*	January	1936	503
Successful Nature-Garden Club, The, *Karl H. Blanch*	April	1935	20

Parks and Forests

Enlarged Recreation Service of the National Parks, The, *Conrad L. Wirth*	January	1936	500
Landscape, The—So Let It Remain! *M. M. Cheney*	October	1935	331
Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Uses, *Richard H. Rutledge*	December	1935	445
Recreation Renaissance, The, *Fanning Hearon*	September	1935	289
Schlegel Park—A Gift to Reading	July	1935	206
With the Civilian Conservation Corps	August	1935	266

Programs

Adventures Over the Radio, *Nathan L. Mallisan*	April	1935	36
Blue Mound Banishes the Depression Blues, *Charles Bradley*	July	1935	214
Cubbing for the Younger Boy, *R. A. Barry*	February	1936	550
Hartford's Racial Culture Program, *John M. Hurley*	January	1936	506
Nation-Wide Recreation, *Jacob Baker*	August	1935	249
Now That Winter's Come! *Harold L. Davenport*	December	1935	456
Oklahoma City's Weekly Community Programs, *Grant W. Danielson*	August	1935	248
On the Summer Playgrounds of 1934	June	1935	147
Special Activities in Glens Falls, New York, *Ruth Sherburne*	April	1935	17
State Recreation Project, A	August	1935	253
When the Neighborhood Playground Ends Its Season, *Dora M. Einert*	June	1935	163

Recreation Congress Proceedings

Chicago Makes Her Preparations for the Recreation Congress, *V. K. Brown*	July	1935	203
Chicago on Parade! *V. K. Brown*	September	1935	299
Chicago Pioneers on New Frontiers, *V. K. Brown*	August	1935	245
Congress Delegate Thinks It Over, A, *Sibyl Baker*	November	1935	379
Enlarged Recreation Service of the National Parks, The, *Conrad L. Wirth*	January	1936	500
Making Leisure Time Count, *Hon. Henry Horner*	December	1935	441
National Recreation Movement and the Federal Government, The, *Howard Braucher*	December	1935	440
Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Uses, *Richard H. Rutledge*	December	1935	445
Recreation and the Good Life, *Eduard C. Lindeman*	December	1935	431
Recreation and Wholesome Living, *Mrs. Thomas A. Edison*	December	1935	443
Recreation in Our Present Democracy, *Mrs. Eugene Meyer*	December	1935	437
Recreation in the Years to Come, *David Cushman Coyle*	January	1936	479
Spirit of Joy in Athletics, The, *Glenn Clark*	December	1935	449
Summaries of Discussion Group Meetings at the Recreation Congress	November	1935	383
Welcome to the Recreation Congress, *Hon. Edward J. Kelly*	December	1935	444
What the Recreation Congress Meant to Chicago, *V. K. Brown*	November	1935	381
What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children for the New Frontiers in Recreation, *Dr. J. W. Studebaker*	December	1935	452
When Recreation Executives Meet.	January	1936	485

Recreation in Institutions

Marionettes for Blind Children, *Elizabeth Haines*	February	1936	545
Recreation at the Elmira Reformatory, *Joseph F. Riley, Jr.* and *T. J. Hanlon*	February	1936	547

Rural Recreation

Leisure and Esthetic Interests of the Rural Child, The, *Lee M. Brooks* and *William C. Smithson*	October	1935	341
Recreation Experiments in Rural Communities, *Jessie Lauise Beattie*	February	1936	537
State Experiment in Rural Recreation, A	April	1935	30

Social Recreation

April Showers	April	1935	24
Beginning-of-School Party, A, *Mabelle Williams*	October	1935	355
Famous Lovers' Party, A	February	1936	559
Husking Bee for That Autumn Party, A, *Mabelle Williams*	September	1935	302
Make Your Recreation Creative, *Rollo R. May*	February	1936	553

Year Book

Community Recreation Leadership, Facilities and Activities in 1934	May	1935	52
Recreation Service of Park, Recreation and School Departments in 1934	May	1935	63
Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1934 in Cities Conducting Regular Service	May	1935	65
Emergency Recreation Service in 1934	May	1935	98